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ANNALES CAERMOELENSES.

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John P. Bell. 18/3/80.
W. G. Collins wood
Annales Caermoelenses:

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OR

// ANNALS OF CARTMEL. //

BY JAMES STOCKDALE.

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“ Si vacet annales nostrorum audire laborum.”

Virg. Æn. i. 377.

ULVERSTON:

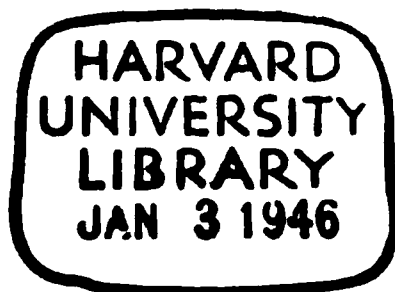
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Coolidge fund

To

HENRY FLETCHER RIGGE, Esq.,

OF

WOOD-BROUGHTON,

HIGH SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY,

This Book is Dedicated,

BY HIS AFFECTIONATE FRIEND

AND KINSMAN,

JAMES STOCKDALE.

Carke, 1870.

P R E F A C E .

IN offering this book to the public, I have but one object—that of trying to add to the somewhat scanty knowledge hitherto possessed of this large and interesting Parish of Cartmel.

Having, during a long life, and an almost exclusive residence in the parish, endeavoured to collect as much information regarding the district as possible, I became possessed of numerous memoranda, and from these, about three years ago, at the suggestion of some friends, I began to write this work. The MS., *as written* (sixteen pages at a time), was sent to the printer, and, after the usual revision, printed off, when the type was of course taken down. After the taking down of the type, there was no possibility of rectifying any errors, or of inserting later or more exact information, except in the “Addenda and Errata” to be found at the end of the volume. Had the whole work been written out in the usual way, and revised and corrected previous to printing, the errors and omissions (my own rather than typographical) would, of course, not have been so numerous.

JAMES STOCKDALE.

ANNALES CAERMOELENSES:

History & Antiquities of Cartmel.

A.D. 79. **I**N the year 79, of our era, being the last year of the reign of the Emperor Vespasian, and the first year of the reign of his son Titus; Agricola, the celebrated Roman General, in his second campaign in Britain, contending with the bravest and most powerful of the British tribes—the Brigantes—drove them through their thick woods and morasses, till at length he reached the southern shores of the great Bay of Morecambe; and, having with difficulty passed over the then low-lying sandbanks and quicksands of the estuary, for the first time led the Roman legions into Cartmel. This (year 79) was the very year in which the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum were overwhelmed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, and was just nine years after Vespasian's son Titus had taken and utterly destroyed the city of Jerusalem. Of the truth of the occurrence of this last event, I have in my collection of coins an undoubted proof in a denarius of the Emperor Vespasian, on which are clearly delineated the following portraits, figures, and inscriptions:—On the obverse, the head of the Emperor and the letters, “IMP CAES VESPATIANVS AVG”—Imperator Cæsar Vespasianus Augustus; on the reverse, two female captives sitting on the ground, under a palm tree, in a mournful attitude—stooping forward and resting their foreheads on the palms of their hands and their elbows on their knees, the very attitude of sorrow and woe—and, at a little dis-

tance, a figure in a military dress—evidently intended for the Emperor or his son Titus—standing erect, with the left foot on a rock, holding in his right hand a hasta pura, in his left a sceptre, and looking earnestly towards the captives, keeping watch and ward over them; with this inscription over and above the whole, “IVDAEA CAPTA”—Judæa conquered or taken. “She being desolate shall sit upon the ground”—so said the Prophet.

A.D. 400.—At the time of the composing of the *Notitia Imperii*, in the reign of the Emperor Honorius, about the year 400, Britain was held by three Roman legions—the Second stationed at Caerleon (Isca Silurum), the Sixth at York (Eboracum), and the Twentieth at Chester (Deva). Each of these legions had attached to it foreign auxiliaries, equal in number to the legion itself, composed of troops from all the continental countries, constituting the widespread Roman empire; and these auxiliaries garrisoned all the smaller posts and stations in Britain. From this same *Notitia Imperii* we know that in the year 400 a cohort of Nervian auxiliaries of the sixth legion held *Dictis*, the Roman station at the head of Windermere, and, it may be presumed, held also the neighbouring Castella at Cartmel and Castlehead.

A.D. 426.—The vast Roman empire being in the reign of Valentinian 3rd and for many years previously invaded and attacked on all sides by hordes of barbarians, and two of the three legions which all along had been stationed in Britain having been withdrawn from the country, the Romans could no longer hold Britain. The second legion, which had always been stationed at Isca, in South Wales, was called up to defend the posts and stations in the north and on the Wall of Adrian, then furiously attacked by the Caledonians, and though this legion succeeded for the time in driving back the barbarian invaders beyond the Wall, the growing necessities of the Romans compelled them to withdraw this last legion also, and it left the British shores A.D. 426, never more to return—four hundred and eighty-

one years after the first invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar. On the departure of the Romans, the north-western parts of Britain—particularly Cumberland, Westmorland, and the adjacent districts of Cartmel and Furness, containing several Romano-British colonial towns and posts—were at once invaded and overrun by hordes of barbarians, Scots, Picts, and Saxon Pirates, who ravaged the whole country with fire and sword, destroying all traces of Roman civilisation; nor could the Romanised Britons make any effectual resistance, for it had all along been the policy of Rome to draw away the youth of Britain—its natural defence—as they did with the other countries they conquered—in order to recruit their armies, and to uphold their rapidly-falling empire.

A.D. 593.—The Cumbri, Kimbri, or people of Cumberland (the district called Cartmel being then perhaps a part of Cumberland) do not appear to have been added to the Saxon kingdom of Northumberland till the time of Athelfrid, who began to reign about 593. Though Cumbria was joined to the Saxon kingdom of Northumberland, it appears to have been only a tributary province under the reserved government of its own potentates. It continued to hold the privilege till 946, at which time, as Camden's words are, "King Edmund, with the assistance of Leoline, King of Wales, spoiled Cumberland of all its riches; and having put out the eyes of Dunmaile, King of the country, granted the kingdom to Malcolm, King of the Scots, to hold of him to protect the northern parts of England by sea and land against the incursions of his enemies, upon which the eldest sons of the kings of Scotland, as well under the Saxons as Danes, were styled Governors of Cumberland; but when England had yielded to the Normans this country submitted with the rest, and fell to the share of Ranulph de Meschines, whose eldest son, by right of his mother, was Earl of Chester; and the younger, William, Lord of Coup-land. However, King Stephen restored it to the Scots, to hold of him and his successors, kings of England,

but his immediate successor demanded it back, which the King of Scotland did not refuse."

A.D. 677.—In the year 677 of our era, Egfrid, King of the Northumbrian Angles, having previously conquered Cumberland, Westmorland, and the adjoining districts, granted to St. Cuthbert, Bishop of Lindisfarne, "the whole of the lands called Cartmell, with all the Britons in it," for so it is written in Bede's Life of St. Cuthbert; from which it will be observed that the Britons had not been wholly exterminated on the departure of the Romans and the invasion of the northern barbarians, as has been supposed, for we find them still existing in Cartmel, and specially named as "Britons," two hundred and fifty-one years after the Romans had finally left Britain.

A.D. 687.—According to Bede, St. Cuthbert, Bishop of Lindisfarne, died the 19th March, 687, to whom, as before-mentioned, the district called Cartmel had been granted by King Egfrid.

A.D. 774, 789.—Ethelred, the son of Mollon, who had been raised to the throne of Northumberland by a faction, five years afterwards was dethroned; but in 789 he regained the crown, and began his new reign by acts of the greatest cruelty. He put Osred, his predecessor, to death forthwith, and, having taken away from York Alphas and Alfwine, the two sons of King Alfwald, he caused them to be put to death at Cartmel—some Historians say at Bowness.

A.D. 870.—Hafden, the Danish chief, having conquered the kingdom of Northumberland, which then extended over Cumberland, Westmorland, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Northumberland, and Durham, bestowed the lands on his followers, and very probably granted Cartmel, which Egfrid had given to St. Cuthbert, to one of them. That the Danes held Cartmel district in 876 is pretty clear from the number of Danish coins found at Castlehead. One of these (a styca) I have in my

why?

where then?

collection of coins; it is of this very Danish Chief. On the obverse is this inscription, HAFDNE REX; on the reverse, MONNE. And here it will be observed that Halfden is styled *rex*, or king, though he has not a place among the Northumbrian kings in history.

A.D. 930.—King Athelstan granted to the Church of York the whole of Amounderness (Amounderness was then a very extensive district) except Cartmell and three miles round Craake. *in York.*

A.D. 1033.—The second Jarl (Earl) Ulfr, a commander, chief governor, and land holder in North Lonsdale, had letters patent granted to him in 1033 by King Canute. He was the Ulfr who granted lands and the celebrated Drinking Horn to the Abbot and Monks of St. Mary of York. His jurisdiction extended in the north over the original honor of Egremont and the ancient lordships of Cartmel and Furness; the honors of Craven, Skipton, and Richmond, and the honors of Lancaster and Clithrow. There can be but little doubt that *Ulverstone* took its name from the first Jarl (or Earl) Ulfr—Ulf or Ulfr being a Scandinavian proper name, and means the Wolf. The *r* at the termination is nothing more than the sign of the nominative case singular, this letter in Norse being always added where words end with a consonant. Ulverston, therefore, is Ulf's Town—Ulfr's Town (Wolf's Town); or, as pillars or stones anciently were set up to show boundaries and to mark possessions, it may be Ulf's-stone or Ulfr-stone—this last being very nearly the same as the name (of the place) is spelled at present, the *f* being changed into *v*, and *e* being added before the *r* (*f* and *v* are convertible letters).

A.D. 1054-55.—King Edward the Confessor granted Ulph's possessions to Earl Seward, and at his death to Earl Tosti, about 1055.

A.D. 1065-66.—For several centuries up to the Conquest, and long after, Cumberland, Westmorland, Northum-

?
Ulf's name
Ulf's (yew)
ulfr-stone

berland, and Furness and Cartmel also, had been the arena on which Caledonia and Britannia had exhausted their strength in fruitless contests. Sometimes these counties were by conquest part of Scotland, and quite as often part of England. A little before the conquest Cartmel district belonged still to Earl Tosti, who was killed along with Harold Harfager, King of Norway, at the Battle of Stamford Bridge, nine days before William the Conqueror landed in England in 1066.

Lancashire

A.D. 1070.—William the Conqueror, about the year 1070, granted to Ivo de Talebois the part of Lancashire which abuts upon Westmorland, and that part of Westmorland called the Barony of Kendal; but it is not clear that this grant included the district called Cartmel; at any rate, in the early part of the reign of Henry I., the ancient Great Barons of Lancashire, under Roger de Poitou, were, amongst others, William Mareshall, Baron of Cartmel; Michael Flamengus, Baron of Gleaston; William de Lancaster, and Robert de Furnes, Barons de Ulverstone. Roger de Poitou was the first after the Conquest who was styled “Lord of Lancaster.” He was impeached for disloyalty, and deprived of his honours, which were then given to Ranulph de Gernon, one of the first of the noble family of Cavendish, now possessed of so much of the districts called Furness and Cartmel.

A.D. 1072.—Malcolm, King of Scotland, in 1072, having ravaged Northumberland, and as historians say, “Ripped up the bellies of women with child, cut the throats of old men, and tossed young children into the air to receive them on the points of their swords;” William the Conqueror marched into Scotland, and revenged himself on the Scotch for these atrocities; very probably in the self-same merciless way. A little before this, Cospatric, the son of Orme, who had been appointed governor of Northumberland made an incursion into Cumberland, then a kingdom and a fief of Scotland, and ravaged the whole country; Cartmel and

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Furness, if not then a part of Cumberland, being on the very borders. The end of these raids and incursions was—Malcolm, King of Scotland, did homage for these northern parts of England to King William—the boundaries of the two kingdoms were set out—a stone cross, called by the Scotch “Rey Cross,” and by the English “Rere Cross,” was erected on the middle of the mountains of Stainmore—the arms of the kings being engraven on the sides next their own dominions. This cross was still existing, though in ruins, at the beginning of the last century.

About A.D. 1100—Middleton, part of the ancient Barony of Kendal, was given by Ketel, the third Baron of Kendal, to his younger son Orme, father of Cospatrick, father of Thomas, who was founder of Shap Abbey. The elder branch of the Talebois family enjoyed divers possessions in Cumberland. The said Orme having married Gunild, sister of Waldieve, first Lord of Allerdale, son of Cospatrick Earl of Dunbar, received with her large possessions in Cumberland; and his son Cospatrick (so called after the name of his mother's father, the aforesaid Earl of Dunbar), made an exchange of Middleton in Lonsdale and some manors which he had in Cartmel, with William de Lancaster, his cousin-german, for the manors of Workington and Lamplug, lying contiguous to some of his other estates in Cumberland, reserving to him the said Cospatrick and his heirs, the homage of Middleton and a quit-rent of 6d. yearly, or a pair of Gilt Spurs: the said Cospatrick to discharge the foreign service of him the said William, for the premises in Cumberland, due to the Barony and Castle of Egremont. The posterity of this Cospatrick, the Curwen family (of which the Curwens and Curwen Rawlinsons of Carke Hall, and their descendants the Rigges of Wood Broughton and Askews of Conishead Priory are a Branch) have continued at Workington Hall to this day.

A.D. 1135.—Thomas, the son of Cospatrick, the son of

Orme, the son of Thore, granted to Furness Abbey the only possession the monks of Furness had in Cartmel district, viz.:—"Five acres of arable land in the place called Hailinethaite (Allithwaite), one croft, and pasture for ten cows (perhaps Kirkett), and one acre of meadow." No doubt, on the land so granted the Abbots of Furness afterwards built "Abbot Hall." p. 1152

A.D. 1135.—~~About~~ the year 1135, in the reign of King Stephen, "Willelmus, *Cloricus* de Kertmel," is witness to a grant of a carucate of land called Foss or Monk Force, in Millum, to the Abbot and Monks of Furness by Godard de Boisvilla. *He may have been an officer of the royal household in Carlisle*

A.D. 1138.—In the year 1138, David, King of Scotland, was engaged in the seige of Norham: he detached the Picts and part of his Scottish army under command of William, son of Duncan, his nephew, into Yorkshire. "Here, having obtained a victory, they laid waste the possessions of a celebrated Monastery, which was situated in Futherness (Qy. Furness? called formerly Ffudernesia) and in the province of Craffa, with fire and sword; in this work of destruction neither rank, age, sex, or condition was spared; children were most cruelly murdered before the faces of their parents, masters before their servants, servants before their masters, husbands in sight of their wives, and wives in sight of their husbands; matrons and virgins of rank were carried away indiscriminately with the plunder; these being stripped naked and bound together with thongs, were goaded along in troops with the points of swords and lances. Similar outrages, but never to the same extent, had in former times been committed. In their march northward, however, some of the captors, touched with compassion, set their prisoners at liberty as offerings to the Church of St. Mary of Carlisle; but the barbarous Picts dragged away their wretched captives without mercy into their own country—in short, these brutal savages to whom adultery and incest were

the abbey
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p. 1152
Furness
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familiar, after they were fatigued with acts of lust and violence, either retained their female captives as slaves in their own houses, or sold them like cattle to other barbarians." *Richard & Menham*

A.D. 1155.—About the year 1155, Uccleman, *Parson* de Chertmel, is witness to a grant of a moiety of Newby near Settle, by Robert de Boisvilla and Margaret his wife, to the Abbot and Monks of Furness, and thus, from these last two grants, in 1135 and 1155, we have clear evidence that there was a *clericus* in 1135, and a *parson* in 1155, at Cartmel; and, of course, a Church there, *before* the present one—indeed, in William Marshall's grant, on founding the Priory of St. Mary of Cartmel, he gives, amongst other things, the *advowson* of the Church of Cartmel.

A.D. 1188.—William Mareshall the Elder, Baron of Cartmel, and who afterwards was created Earl of Pembroke by Richard I., in 1199, married for his first wife Isabel, his cousin, daughter of Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, surnamed Strongbow; and, for his second wife, Eleanor, the second daughter of King John. This William Mareshall, in the year 1188 (being the year before the great Crusade of Richard I.), founded at Cartmel a Priory of Canons Regular of St. Augustine, and endowed it with the manor and all the lands in the district called Cartmel, the advowson of its Church, and the fishery of the Kaen, the Church of Balifar and Chapel of Balunadan and its appendages, and the town of Kinross, in Ireland, with the advowson of its Church, and all that appertained thereto. He ordained that it should be free from all subjection to any other religious house, and that at the death of every Prior, the Canons should elect two of their own Fellows, and then present to him (their Patron) and his Heirs; that he who had his assent to be elected should be their Prior; and that whosoever should be appointed Prior should bear the name and office of a Prior for ever; further that the said

1170-80
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Priory should never be made an Abbey; the value of the Priory at its dissolution was £90 6s. 3d. William Mareshall the Elder was perhaps one of the greatest men this kingdom ever produced. In peace or in war he was equally famous. Through him and his wisdom and tact King John was enabled to retain his crown. He accompanied the King as chief adviser to the famous meadow "Runnemedede." The Barons and the King reposed equal confidence in him, and it was mainly through his solicitation and advice that King John signed *Magna Charta*, that bulwark of the liberties of Britain. On the death of King John, William Mareshall was appointed Guardian of the young King Henry III., Protector of the kingdom, and Regent, and very soon afterwards, by his arms, his sagacity, and his great influence, he deprived Prince Louis, the King of France's son, of all he had gained in England—little short of the Crown itself—and compelled him to depart from the kingdom. William Mareshall had large possessions in England and in Ireland. The whole Province of Leinster fell to him, in right of his first wife, whose father, Richard de Clare (called Strongbow), had married the only daughter of Dermoth, King of Leinster.

A.D. 1199, 1200.—In the first year of the reign of King John (1199), the Lands, the Church, and the Liberties of Cartmel were amply confirmed to the Prior and Canons of Cartmel by royal charter.

A.D. 1202.—Pope Honorius III. issued a decree to the Priors of Carthmel, Lancaster, and St. Bees, in which he states that the Abbot and Monks of Furness had sufficiently proved that the Chapel of Hawkshead ought to be free of the Church of Dalton.

A.D. 1203.—King John, in the year 1203, granted a licence to the Prior of Carthmel to export corn from Ireland, very likely from his possessions there—Balifar, Balunadan, and Kinross.

A.D. 1208.—In the ninth year of the reign of King

John (1208), Pope Innocent III. ordered the Bishops of London, Ely and Worcester, to pronounce the Sentence of Interdict on the kingdom, which being done accordingly, divine service ceased in all the churches, and the Sacraments were no longer administered, except to infants and dying persons. Public prayers and all ecclesiastical rites were laid aside; the churchyards were shut up, and the bodies of the dead thrown into ditches like dogs, without any priest daring or being willing to assist at the funerals. The interdict continued for six years, and as the Pope cursed the arable land, no one durst cultivate it. Recourse, however, was had to a device. Land which had never before been cultivated, it was presumed, could not be properly under the curse, and therefore people did what they could to bring such land into cultivation—which accounts for the marks of the plough on the tops and sides of the mountainous lands in this and other countries. These ridges and marks of the plough were very discernible on Holker Bank, a little above where the Rifle Volunteers' targets are now placed, before the ground was planted about thirty years ago.

A.D. 1208-9.—Honorius, Archdeacon of Richmond, granted permission, during the interdict of Pope Innocent III., to the convent of Furness to celebrate mass at their altars with wax candles; and, for this purpose, he assigned the Chapel of Hawkshead and a bovaté of land, and four tofts in Dalton, to the Monks. Willielmus, Prior de Kerthmell, is one of the witnesses to this grant. The same Honorius, Archdeacon of Richmond, also granted, about the year 1209—during the great interdict,—the Churches of Urswick and Dalton to the Convent of Furness, "*because of a lack of grain*," it is said, showing clearly enough, as these two grants certainly do, how prone the Monks were to grasp at and seize, under any pretext whatever, the livings of the parochial churches. Willielmus de Kerthmell is here again one of the wit-

nesses to this grant. No doubt this Willielmus was William de Walton, the *first* Prior of Cartmel. Whilst this great interdict continued, King John seized upon the revenues of the Cistercian Monasteries—Cartmel Priory being one of them—this Cistercian order of Monks being the only one allowed to perform divine service whilst the papal inhibition prevailed, and that because Pope Innocent ever entertained great friendship for this order of Monks.

A.D. 1219.—In the reign of Henry III. (1219), William Mareshall the younger, Earl of Pembroke, confirmed by charter the grant of his father of the lands of Karthemel to the Prior and Monks of Karthemel.

A.D. 1221.—The name of the Prior of Cartmel in 1221, was Absalon, as appears by his being a witness to a grant of lands to Furness Abbey.

About A.D. 1222.—Adam de Wynsterthwaites (Winster?) released to the Prior and Monks of St. Mary, of Kertmel, all the land he held in Wynsterthwaites.

Thomas, son of Ralph de Windeth (Winder?), released to them all his land at Ketilstall, and Ramswinderbye (Raven Winder?), *Ketil* as before mentioned, was the third Baron of Kendal, and grandfather of the first William de Lancaster, and hence the name *Ketil-stall*.

Elyes, son of Goditha de Stavelay, gave the Prior and Monks of St. Mary, of Kertmel, all his lands at Madonstales, in the town of Brothene (Broughton?), in Kertmell, all which King Edward 2nd confirmed at Nottingham, on November 12th, in the 17th year of his reign, A.D. 1323.

A.D. 1230, 3 Id' Sept., A.D. 1230.—Walter Gray, Abbot of York, being then at Lancaster (in his visitation), granted an indulgence of twenty days of pardon to those who should charitably relieve with their goods, the fabric of the Church of St. Mary, of "Kertmell."

A.D. 1227 to 1241.—Pope Gregory IX, the successor

of Honorius III, sometime between 1227 and 1241 issued a Bull, (the transcript of which, in the Coucher Book of the Priory of St. Mary, Lancaster, bears no date, and the original has not been discovered); which is in the nature of a Commission addressed to the Priors of St. Bees, Lancaster and Cartmel, giving them plenary authority to dissolve any sentences of excommunication and interdict, which may have been issued against the *Cistercian* houses, of the province of York, or their friends and servants, contrary to the Apostolic Privileges enjoyed by them, and to compel the authors of such sentences, to satisfy fully the Abbots and others, against whom they may have been pronounced, for their losses and costs by reason thereof.

A.D. 1233.—In the Duchy Office is a Bull of Pope Gregory (1233) granting to the Prior and Brethren of Kertmel various rights, privileges, and possessions in the County of Lancaster; and another of Pope Urban to the same fraternity of an “*Exemptio Decimarum*.”

A.D. 1242.—Alan, son of Alan, son of Benedict de Pennington, in 1242, granted to his uncle Simon—the son of the said Benedict—a moiety of Keldleth, in the Manor of Orton; *Simon*, Prior de Kertmel, being one of the Witnesses to this grant—giving the name of another of the Priors of Cartmel.

A.D. 1248.—A Commission from the Archiepiscopal See of York appointed the Abbot of Furness and the Precentor of Beverley, Visitors of the Priory of St. Mary of Kertmel, in which house certain irregularities were discovered. The Visitors had full power to depose the Prior and his Officers if such severity was deemed needful.

A.D. 1272.—Cross Crake Chapel, near Stainton, Westmorland, was founded and endowed by Anselm de Furnes, son of the first Sir Michael le Fleming, of Aldingham; and, in the reign of Edward I. (about 1272), was granted by Sir William de Strickland, of Sizergh, to the Prior and Canons of Kertmel.

A.D. 1278.—King Edward I. (1278), in the sixth year of his reign, granted liberty to hold a market at Flookburgh, to the Prior of Kertmel; and in the Reign of Henry IV. this King granted a charter to his son, Thomas de Lancaster, Duke of Clarence, to hold a Market on Tuesday in every week, within the Manor of Flookburgh, and also a Fair yearly at the same place, to continue for three days, viz:—upon the Eve of the Nativity, upon the Nativity, and upon the Morrow of the Nativity of John the Baptist; and another Fair yearly at the same place, to continue 3 days, viz.—upon the Eve of the Feast, upon the Feast, and upon the Morrow of the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel; with all issues, tolls, and amerciements arising from markets and fairs of the like sort. The charter of King Henry IV. was confirmed by Charles II. on the 8th day of December, 1659, in the fifteenth year of his reign. Corporate towns, in the latter part of the reign of Charles II. and the beginning of the reign of James II., were compelled to surrender their charters, in order that they might be re-granted, and the fee and emoluments on such re-grants obtained; but James II., finding matters declining, and that this garbling of corporations was one heavy charge against him, issued a proclamation stating that as the deed of surrender of the old charters by corporate towns had never been, many of them, recorded and enrolled, that therefore they were still good in law; and accordingly he ordered that all the new charters granted by himself and his predecessor should be null and void, and the old ones only in force. The charter of the town of Flookburgh, it may be presumed, fared like all the rest on this occasion; still many corporate towns adhere to the charter of King Charles II. to this day, notwithstanding the proclamation of James II. The Flookburgh Charter of King Charles II. (in Latin), reciting the charter of Henry IV., is now in the possession of Miss Halme, of Flookborough, and some of the regalia

of this ancient corporate town are still in being, and were lately in the possession of Mr. William Atkinson, of Flookburgh.

A.D. 1282.—On the 1st July, 1282, the Lord Abbot of Furness paid a visit to the Priory of Cartmel, in the conventual church of which place he received the homage and fealty of Roger de Lancaster for half of Ulverston. This Roger de Lancaster was the illegitimate brother of William de Lancaster the third, and had disputed the Lord Abbot's right, but ultimately gave way, and did homage at Cartmel.

A.D. 1291.—At the time of Pope Nicholas Fourth's *Valor Beneficiorum*, Cartmel and Furness formed part of Westmorland. The value of "*Ecclesia de Kertmel*" was £46 13s. 4d. In the *Taxatio Ecclesiastico*, Pope Nicholas Fourth, 1291: "*Pens' Priori de Karthemel in Ecclesie de Qwydynton (Whittington), £1 1s. 8d.*"

A.D. 1295.—The Bishop of Carlisle received a licence to ordain Monks of Furness and Canons of Kerthmell and Cockersand, from Romain, Archbishop of York, who four years previously had granted a similar licence to ordain those of Furness, Kerthmell, and Conishead.

A.D. 1295.—About the year 1295, Agnes Uxor *Wilhelmi Botlyng* appointed *Robertus Clericus de Kerthmell*, her attorney, to give possession and seizin of a moiety of Little Mertone to *Willielmus Cockerham*, Abbot of Furness.

A.D. 1300.—About the year 1300, Roger Gernet, the son of *Benedict Gernet de Halton*, granted land at Halton, called "*Arress*," to the Abbot and Monks of Furness; *William de Kertmel* being one of the witnesses to the grant—giving the name of another of the Priors of St. Mary of Cartmel.

A.D. 1319.—In the year 1319 the Sergeantry of Kertmel was granted to Sir Robert de Holland.

A.D. 1322.—Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, invaded England in 1322, and, coming to the Cistercian Monastery

of Holm Cultram, in Cumberland, he utterly spoiled it, though his own father's body was there interred. He then marched forward, laying waste every part of Cumberland within his reach, and committing cruelties and crimes of the most horrid kind. At last he reached the Duddon Estuary, and, passing over, he advanced towards the rich Abbey of Furness, intending, no doubt, to treat it as he had done Holm Cultram, but the Abbot and Monks contrived to prevent this, for they left their Abbey in a body to meet him on his way, took him to their house treating him with the best of cheer, and, on payment of a heavy contribution, redeemed and saved their Monastery, but not their lands, for the Scotch soldiers could not be made to refrain from plundering and destroying everything as they passed along. Marching forward, the Scotch Army reached the Leven Estuary, and, entering into Cartmel, they continued their marauding propensities, sparing nothing but the Priory of Black Canons of St. Augustin established there, and that only on the condition of a heavy contribution being paid. After this, Robert Bruce crossed the greater Estuary, and, reaching Lancaster, he burnt every part of it except a Priory of Black Monks and a house of Preaching Friars—very likely sparing them only on the same conditions he had granted to the other Religious Houses.

A.D. 1400.—King Henry IV., about the year 1400, by letters patent confirmed to the Prior of Cartmel the whole of his Lands, Manors, and other Possessions.

A.D. 1402.—Pope Boniface IX., about the year 1402, issued a Bull exempting Cistercian Monasteries (Cartmel Priory being one of them) from the payments of Tythes for their Lands, even when let to others; this order of Monks having long before been by other Popes exempted from paying Tythes for agistment of Cattle, Tythes of Orchards, Woods, Underwoods, Coppices, Meadows, Pastures, Salt Works, Fisheries, and increase of Cattle;

but Henry IV. prevented this Bull from being carried into execution. When, during the spring of last year (1867) a general alteration and restoration of the interior of Cartmel Church was in the course of being made, the workmen turned up in the South Transept of the Church, at about 18 inches under the old flags, a circular piece of lead, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and somewhat thicker than a Crown piece, on which were the following devices and inscriptions—Obverse, BONIFACIVS P.P. VIII.—Pope Boniface IX.; on the reverse, a Cross; and underneath it, the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul. No doubt this piece of lead is a Bulla, and must originally have been attached to a Bull issued from the Roman Chancery. Documents of this kind (Bulls) are the same as the Edicts, and letters patent of Secular Princes. If they are letters of grace and favour, the lead is hung on six threads; if they be of justice and executory, the lead is hung by a hempen cord. May we not therefore presume, rather confidently, that this very piece of lead, so turned out of the earth 465 years after the time of Boniface IX., is the seal which was attached to the Bull of this Pope, granting to the Prior and Monks of Cartmel exemption from Tythes even on the Lands let by them to others, but which, as before said, King Henry IV. prevented from being carried into execution?

A.D. 1417.—An inquisition was taken at Kertmel in the Fifth year of Henry V., 1417, before John Lawrence, steward of Kertmell, and John Oxcliffe, of the Metes and Bounds between the lands of the Lordship of St. Mary, of Kertmell, and the soil of the Free Tenants of John Philipson and John Travers, of the lands of Hamsfell with the boundries described. There is in the Duchy of Lancaster office a small roll of papers, endorsed, "Of no use it is supposed," consisting of eight instruments containing interrogatories and depositions in a cause wherein Thomas Cancefield was plaintiff and George Lord Strange was defendant, and relate to deeds of

title to the lands of the plaintiff, an outlaw, at Cliderow and Cartmyll.

A.D. 1485.—Raisholm Tower (Cartmel), Arnside Tower, Hasleslack Tower, Hornby Castle, and much other property belonged to the great family of Harrington in 1485; but Sir James Harrington and his brother having fought on the side of King Richard III., at the Battle of Bosworth Field, all the estates of this branch of the Harrington family were forfeited to the crown, and afterwards granted, by Henry VII. to his Father-in-law, Lord Stanley, afterwards created Earl of Derby, for the decisive part he took in favour of the King, his relative, at the Battle of Bosworth Field. These Estates afterwards came to the Earl of Derby's fifth son, Edward Stanley, the title of Earl of Derby descending to the elder brother. This Sir Edward Stanley was a man of great military fame. He commanded the rear of the English army at the famous Battle of Flodden Field, September 9th, 1513 (5th, Henry VIII). He forced the Scotch army to descend the hill, on which they were fighting to advantage, and occasioned them to open their ranks, and gave the first hopes of that day's victory, wherein King James IV. of Scotland lost his life. As a reward for this service, King Henry VIII., when keeping his Whitsuntide the ensuing year, commanded that for this valiant act against the Scots—where he (Stanley) won the hill and vanquished all that opposed him—as also, because his ancestors bore the eagle as their crest, that he should be proclaimed *Lord Monteagle*, which was accordingly then and there done.

ANCIENT FLODDEN FIELD BALLAD.

(Extract from.)

“Most lively lads in Lonsdale bred,
 With weapons of unwieldly weight;
 All such as Tatham Fells had bred,
 Went under Stanley's streamers bright.

From Silverdale to Kent sand side,
Whose soil is sown with cockle shells;
From Cartmel eke and Connyside,
With fellows fierce from Furness Fella."

Lord Monteagle had no issue by his first wife, but by his second he was father of Thomas, his successor, who died 15th Henry VIII., 1524. Thomas, his son, succeeded him, and died 23rd Elizabeth. Thomas had a daughter, who married Edward Lord Morley, who never took the title of Lord Monteagle. William Lord Morley, his son, succeeded in 1603 to the title of Lord Monteagle in right of his mother. He was the Lord Monteagle who, in consequence of a warning letter sent to him, was the means of causing the failure of the famous Gunpowder Plot, and thereby saving the lives of King James I., the Parliament, and most of the great men of the nation. In the windows of the old tower at Raisholm, the arms and crests of the Harrington and Stanley families were formerly to be seen. Some of these were taken out by the late Mrs. Harrison, and placed in the parlour window of the adjoining farmhouse. On one pane of glass is a lozenge-shaped Shield with the letters Q.H. in the centre [The letters Q and W were formerly convertible, *i.e.*, were used the one for the other *ad libitum*; indeed the letter W is, after all, but *double U*. These initials possibly may be those of Sir William Harrington, who was killed at the Battle of Wakefield, 39th Henry VI.; his son Sir John having been slain the day before] and two rude Harrington Knots at the top and bottom angles of the shield. In the middle of this shield, and between the letters Q.H., are two flowers twisted into something like the same Harrington knot. At the right and left angles of the shield are two much smaller diamond or lozenge-shaped shields, charged with a bend dexter. Another pane contains the same kind of lozenge-shaped shield, charged with an eagle's claw in the centre, and two *fleur de lis* at the right and

left angles. On a third pane is the Derby crest—an eagle with outspread wings, standing on the edge of a basket or cradle (in which a very young child in swaddling clothes is sleeping), with neck extended and beak half open, on the very point of seizing the child. On the four corners or angles of this shield are rude imitations of the Harrington Knot—*Nodo firmo*—the fret sable or Harrington Knot, being the well-known arms of this great family. How and at what time Raisholm Tower Estate passed out of the hands of the Stanley family is not known; it was, however, the property of the Dicconsons, of Raisholm, about the end of the 16th century; afterwards it belonged to the Carter family, of Cart Lane, from which family it came to the Harrisons, of Landing, and is now by descent the property of Thomas Newby Wilson, Esq., of the Landing.

A.D. 1487.—On the 4th June, 1487, Lambert Simnel, Martin Swartz, Lord Lovel, and the Earls of Lincoln and Kildare, landed from Ireland, (where Simnel had been crowned in great state) at Pile a Foudrey, in Furness, with about 7,000 German and Irish Troops. They marched forward to Swarthmoor, near Ulverstone, that night, where they encamped, and being quickly joined by Sir Thomas Broughton, of Broughton Tower, and his retainers, the whole army next day passed through Cartmel on its way to the south, in the hope of being joined by the numerous malcontents of that day. In this expectation, however, the invaders were sadly disappointed, for the English suspected Simnel to be an imposter, and greatly disliked the Irish, and were but little in favour of foreign soldiers being introduced into the kingdom; therefore, with the exception of the followers of Sir Thomas Broughton, Sir James and Sir Robert Harrington, scarcely a man joined the invading force. A few days after the landing of the Earl of Lincoln's army, King

Henry VII. attacked the invaders with a superior force at Stoke-upon-Trent, and after a furious and bloody battle, totally defeated them. The Germans, being veteran troops, fought heroically, and so did the Irish for a while, but, seeing the Germans nearly all killed, they took to their heels. The Earl of Lincoln, the two Lords Fitzgerald, Martin Swartz, and 4,000 German and Irish troops were slain in this desperate contest. It was thought at the time that Sir Thomas Broughton also was slain in this battle, but such was not the case, for Cambden says he escaped to Witherslack, in Westmorland, a manor of his, where he lived a long time *incognito* among his tenants, and where he died, and was buried in the thick woods adjoining—his grave being known and to be seen in his (Cambden's) time (1599)—Sir Daniel le Fleming, of Rydal, in his manuscript Journal, also states that the grave was to be seen in his day (about 1700)—indeed there has always existed here and in Witherslack a tradition to the like effect. About 45 years ago, two near relatives of mine (females), one of them a great antiquarian and niece to the two *celebres* John Wilkinson, of Castlehead, and Dr. Priestly, left my father's house at Carke on horseback for the purpose of getting a sight of the grave of Sir Thomas Broughton. On arriving at Witherslack Hall, they put up their horses, and having mentioned to the wife of the farmer of the place their object, she took them some distance from the house and pointed out, as near as she could, the place in the woods where the grave was; but so thick was the underwood, briars, and thorns, that the two ladies did not after all see the exact place where Sir Thomas Broughton's grave had been made some 300 years previously; still the fact of their going for the purpose shows that the tradition regarding the grave then existed, as it did in Cambden's time (A.D. 1599), when he and his friend Sir Robert Cotton were making their

tour in Furness, Cartmel, and parts adjacent, as well as in the time of Sir Daniel le Fleming, one hundred years afterwards. As to Lord Lovel's fate, there is much uncertainty. It has been considered by some historians that he fled, early in the battle, from the field, and escaped to the residence of Sir Thomas Broughton, Broughton Tower, in Lancashire, and afterwards took shipping and arrived in the Low Countries, joining the Duchess Dowager of Burgundy, the chief promoter of the expedition. Other historians have thought that he was drowned in crossing the Trent on the day of the battle, whilst others say he spent the rest of his life in a cave. That there is some truth in this last supposition will be apparent enough from the following fact:—About one hundred years ago, in making some alterations in Lovel Minster—once a residence of the Lovel Family—a subterranean chamber was discovered, in which, sitting in a chair, was a skeleton, the skull or head resting on a table. These, then, probably, were the remains of Lord Lovel, one of the main movers in this conspiracy, and who probably had secreted himself here unknown to anyone, and thus perished.

A.D. 1495.—From an *Inspectimus* of the twelfth year of Henry VII., it appears that Abbot Robert of Furness Abbey made a grant of certain lands at Lindale-in-Cartmel, consisting of twelve acres of arable land, six acres of meadow, and sixty acres of pasture, with their appurtenances, to Robert Preston and his heirs male. This grant was the subject of litigation in 1496 and 1497, between Richard Preston of Maudesmeaburne, in Westmorland, a descendant of Robert Preston above mentioned, and Nicholas Harrington; but the jury found a verdict for Preston, declaring that a certain Nicholas Preston, Vicar of Kirkby Stephen, and a John Ursewick did, among other things, give the lands in question to Preston, which had been denied by Harrington.

A.D.—1535.—William de Walton (in 1188) was the first Prior of Cartmel. In 1221 the name of the Prior was Absalon, as appears by his being a witness to a Grant of Lands to Furness Abbey. In 1242, Simon, Prior of Cartmel, witnesses a Grant of Alan de Pennington, of a Moiety of Kildeleth, to his Uncle Simon. In 1300, the Prior of Cartmel's name was William, he being witness to a Grant of Roger Gernet, of lands at Halton, called "Arress," to the Abbot and Monks of Furness. And the names of the two last Priors (immediately preceding the dissolution of the Priory) were James Grigg and Richard Preston. This is but a very imperfect list of the names of the Priors of this religious house, but it must go for what it is worth.

A.D. 1535.—In the year 1535 a general visitation of the religious houses of the kingdom was ordered, Cartmel Priory being one of the lesser ones, that is, under the value of £200 per annum. The visitation began in October of this year, the Visitors being Leyton, Lee, and Petre, Doctors of Law, and Doctor John London, Dean of Wallingford.

A.D. 1535-6.—Until the Reformation there were no seats of any kind in parochial churches or chapels, and, as there is a great deal of kneeling in the Roman Catholic form of worship, it became needful to strew the floors—which were generally either paved or flagged—with something that was soft, that is, with straw or rushes, in order to protect the knees. People assembled on all sides on a certain day in the year, for the purpose of cutting and bearing away rushes to the parochial church, and of taking out the old and putting in new rushes, and this was called "rush-bearing day"—a gala day, indeed! After the Reformation, when the new form of worship admitted of sitting, rude oak seats or forms were introduced into the churches and chapels; and, again, after a time, some people introduced—sparingly at first—enclosed pews.

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I remember my father telling me that this "rush-bearing day" was kept up at the Chapel of Flookburgh till the time it was pulled down (about 1764), and the present chapel then built. He said that such was the solidity of the walls of the old building, that all the skill and ingenuity of the masons and labourers was scarcely sufficient to tear it down, and that some parts of the walls were blasted. In this chapel there was only one pew, and that belonged to the ancient family of Rawlinson and Curwen, of Carke Hall and Myreside; the rest of the congregation sitting upon rude oak forms amongst the rushes. At this time the tall May Pole, which, every year, on the first of May, was decked out with the choicest garlands, intermixed with the willingly-lent silver plate of the neighbouring gentry, and around which the Village Lord, May-day Queen, and the light-hearted youth of both sexes danced and gambolled merrily, was still standing erect at Flookburgh, but, falling down soon afterwards, it was taken and used by the late Mr. John Bryers as a roof tree for the adjoining public-house—the "Hope and Anchor"—where it now rests unseen, and, but for this notice of it, might have been forgotten altogether.

A.D. 1536.—An act was past in April, 1536, granting to King Henry VIII., the whole of the religious houses (and their effects) the annual value of which did not exceed £200 per annum—Cartmel being one of these. Though the act passed in April, the Commissioners appointed to carry out the work did not commence proceedings until the August following, and the turn of Cartmel Priory *to fall* did not come off till the following year, being the 349th from its foundation, by William Mareshall the elder, in 1188. At the time of the dissolution, there were in the house, ten Canons and thirty-eight Servants. The number of Servants here appears out of proportion to the religious inmates of the house, but it must be remembered that all mon-

asteries held a considerable quantity of land in their own hands (demesne lands), which they had to cultivate. We have lists of the particular occupations of the servants of other religious houses. At Evesham, there were five Servants in the Church, two in the Infirmary, two in the Cellar, five in the Kitchen, four Brewers, seven Bakers, four Menders, two in the Baths, two Shoemakers, five Gardeners, five in the Vineyard, three Porters, four Attendants on the Monks when they went out, four Fishermen, three Waiters in the Hall, four in the Abbot's Lodging, &c. No mention is made of Carters, Grooms, or Farm Servants. At Bit-tlesden there were eleven Monks and 50 Servants, thus—twenty-four Hinds, thirteen Waiters, nine Boys, four Dairy-women. We may, therefore, have some idea how the thirty-eight Servants in the Priory of St. Mary at Cartmel were employed. Thomas Cromwell, who had been appointed Visitor General of Religious Houses, and the King also, knew very well that if their instructions were to be carried out effectually, none ought to be employed for the purpose but those who greatly disliked the Monks—accordingly the Earls of Derby and Sussex were selected for the work; and well did these two Earls perform their task, for, coming to Cartmel in 1537, they pulled off the roofs and threw down the walls of the Cloisters and other buildings of the Monastery, which extended (across the river on arches) all the way to the present Gateway Tower; and also great part of the Church itself, but finding that the Church was parochial as well as monastic, they found it needful to apply to head-quarters in these words—"Item for ye Church of Cartmell, being the Priorie and also ye P'ich Church, whether to stand unplucked down or not?" Answer—"Ord. by Mr. Chancellor of the Duchie to stand styll." "It'm, for a suet of coopis (suit of copes) claymed by ye inhabitants of Cartmell to belong to ye Church therof,

the gift of oon Brigg?" "Ord. that the P'ochians shall have them styll." "Item, for a Chales, a Masse Booke, a Vestymment, with other things necessarie for a P'sh Church, claymed by saide P'ochians to be customablie found by ye P'son of saide Church?" No answer. From the nature of these questions we may surely come to the conclusion that these two Earls left nothing of this religious house "unplucked down," but perhaps that part which is now called the Parish Quoir, and all the other parts of the Church were unroofed, and remained roofless for about 83 years (some of the Monks' Stalls give evidence of this) that is, till a new roof was put on the Church, or rather on the Chancel, Piper Quoir, and Steeple, about 1619-20, by George Preston, Esq., of Holker, the parishioners aiding to some small extent.

A.D. 1536-7.—When the Earls of Derby and Sussex, and their myrmidons, Southwell, Tunstall, Layburne, Byron, Sandford, Holcroft, and others—fit instruments in the hands of a not very scrupulous king—pulled off the roof and defaced the Priory of St. Mary of Cartmel, in the year 1537, and thereby effectually got rid of its inmates—the walls, exposed as they would then be to the action of the elements, would more or less quickly fall to decay; besides, there is every reason to believe that these ruins, for years after the dissolution, were the stone quarry of the town; for whenever an old house is taken down, or has to undergo repairs, numerous figured and sculptured stones, capitals of pillars, plinths, arch stones, corbels, and other wrought masonry, are found roughly and promiscuously used as common walling stones. Under these circumstances, it can scarcely be wondered at that nothing now remains of this religious house—after the lapse of 332 years from the time of its destruction, and 681 from the time of its foundation by William Mareshall the elder—but the Church, the Gateway Tower, and a small part of

the Priory Inclosure Wall; this last being still more or less perfect in the road leading towards the Grammar School, and branching off at right-angles for a short distance towards the Castle Meadows. The cloisters and numerous other buildings, once stretching from the nave of the present Church across the beck or river, on arches, up to the Gateway Tower, have entirely disappeared, though, in sinking the river some years ago, the foundations of some arches (probably those supporting the cloisters at this place) were dug up. A very narrow and ancient bridge in my remembrance, spanned the river near the King's Arms Inn, where the present bridge now is, and another bridge, with two pointed arches, called Wheelers or Wheelhouse Bridge—also very ancient and very narrow—crossed the river at the north-west end of Mr. Wm. Orr's summer house, but was very unnecessarily pulled down, and the present one built, some forty or fifty years ago. At Headless Cross, where four lane ends meet and the Parish Church first comes into view in journeying from the lower part of the parish, there used to stand a cross of some considerable size, but now nothing remains of it but four or five stones of the base, and these would long ago have been destroyed but for the care of the late Mr. Field—an antiquarian, indeed! According to tradition, a subterranean passage led from the Gateway Tower, under the river, to the Nave of the Church; and, probably, this tradition may be correct, for some indications of a passage of this kind appeared when the house belonging to Mr. Gaskarth was built, about sixty-eight years ago. When we attribute the destruction of this and other religious houses to the two Earls Derby and Sussex, we must not forget that there was a man actively engaged in the work of destruction infinitely more furiously virulent than either of them, and that was Thomas Holcroft, who had been a long

time about King Henry VIII.'s person, and held the office of "Squire of the King's body." Well did he know the King's wishes regarding the Monasteries, and being a man of great determination, was probably employed accordingly. Having effectually destroyed the Priory of St. Mary of Cartmel, he applied to the King's Commissioners, the Earls of Derby and Sussex, for its site, the Manor of Cartmel, and the demesne and other lands; and actually had all these, very probably with the ready sanction of the King, granted to him. This man, with the favour of the King and the Commissioners, obtained so many grants of the lands of the dissolved Monasteries as to have acquired in his day the name of "the great Monopoliser of Church Property." Southwell, who was himself one of the King's Commissioners, thus writes to Cromwell from Furness Abbey (which was then in the course of being defaced and destroyed by Holcroft): "Pile Castle is referred to Mr. Holcroft, who being expert in suche thyngs hath taken upon hym the hole destruction thereof at his next repayre to the Castle (Pile); yf it shall please the Kyng to command hym; and yf there shall be ony good fee annexed thereto, I think he shall be intreatyd wyth small difficulte to take it hymself. He hath byne very diligent here; for the which he whas put only in trust to pluck down this church (Furness Abbey)." At this very time he (Holcroft) was receiving from this (Furness) Monastery an annuity of ten marks, whilst at the same time Cromwell was receiving, and had been receiving from the Abbot and Monks (they hoping by these means to secure his protection and favour), £4 per annum. In a letter of Roger Pile, the last Abbot of Furness, addressed to Cromwell some time before the dissolution of the house, we find him complaining that one Sandford and one Hollecrofte had seized upon his lordship of Winterbourne, and two other places, and praying

for redress in a very humble and sycophantic way—offering him an advance of his (Cromwell's) annuity from £4 to £6 13s. 4d., and a further largess of £10 in ready money. Even the Tenants of the Abbot of Furness himself, in High Furness, began openly to encroach upon his property by enclosing parts of the common and doing other things quite contrary to his orders—a thing they once would not have dared to do. All this proves clearly enough the straits and difficulties the religions of that day had fallen into. It proves they were not able to maintain even their own without supplicating in the most fawning way, the protection of unprincipled men in power about the court, and actually paying for it in sums that were large at the time. To show how heedlessly, carelessly, and without any reasonably fair consideration, King Henry VIII. granted away the immense properties of the religious houses, the following may be stated: “Sir Thomas Curwen, in Henry VIII.'s time, was an excellent archer at twelve score merks. He went up with his men to shoot with that renowned King at the dissolution of abbeys. The King said to him, ‘Curwen, why dothe thee begg none of these abbeys? I wold gratifie thee someway.’ Quoth the other, ‘Thank you;’ and afterwards said he wold desire of him the Abbie of Forneis (nygh unto him) for 20 one years. Sayes the King, ‘Take it for ever.’ Quoth the other, ‘It is long enough, for youle set them up again in that time;’ but they not being likely to be set up again, this Sir Thomas Curwen sent Mr. Preston, who had married his daughter, to reniewe the lease for him, and he even reniewed it in his own name, which when his father-in-law questioned—Quoth Mr. Preston, ‘You shall have it as long as you live, and I think I may as well have it with your daughter as another.’” At the time of the Norman Conquest there were about 100 monastic institutions in England. These underwent

the same treatment as the rest of the kingdom—murder and rapine were then universal, Abbots, Priors, and the heads of religious houses were deposed, and persons of Norman birth nominated and appointed in their stead. The lands of the religious houses were made subject to military service, and troops quartered on them. After this there was a mighty change. For five reigns after the Conquest a religious *furor* seized upon everyone, and the Wars of the Cross increased it. Rich, and comparatively poor vied with each other in granting land, in founding and endowing Monasteries, so that up to the end of the reign of Edward I. no less than 945 Abbeys, Priories, and other monastic houses had been built. This was the heyday of monachism, afterwards there was a rapid decline, so that from this time to the end of the reign of Henry V. only 15 Monasteries and 141 Hospitals and Colleges were built, and from that time to the dissolution there was not a single Abbey, Priory, or Nunnery erected, and only 63 Hospitals and Colleges! The implicit veneration for religious houses and their inmates had passed away. Wickliffe, Luther, and the preaching Friars had exposed to the light of day the crooked and questionable ways of the monks. The Reformation was at hand, monachism was falling, and Wolsey, Cranmer, Cromwell, and King Henry VIII. completed its overthrow.

A.D. 1537.—At the time of the dissolution of religious houses, the Earls of Derby and Sussex sold all the lead, bells, and church ornaments, as well as the beautiful manuscript books, papers and documents, for a mere trifle; and for years after we know, from good authority, that the books and papers of religious houses were used by shopkeepers and others for folding parcels and for other purposes of the kind. John Bale, in his declaration upon Leyland's Journal, 1549, alluding to those who had purchased the religious houses, says,

“A number of them which purchased these superstitious mansions, reserved of the library books, some to serve their jacks (smokejacks), some to scour their candlesticks, and some to rub their boots; some they sold to the grocer and soap seller, and some they sent over the sea to the bookbinders—not in small quantities, but in whole shipsful; yea, the Universities of this realm are not clear of so detestable a part. I know a merchant that bought the contents of two noble libraries for forty shillings’ price—a shame is it to be spoken. This stuff hath he used instead of grey paper by the space of more than these ten years, and yet he hath store enough for as many years to come. Neither the Britons, under the Romans and Saxons, nor yet the English people under the Danes and Normans, had ever such damage of their learned monuments as we have seen in our time.” It was the custom in every English Abbey of royal foundation to appoint one of the Monks to the office of historian, by whom all the important events of the kingdom were committed to writing soon after their occurrence. At the first general council after the demise of the sovereign, all these chronographers assembled together, and having produced their historical observations, certain qualified persons selected for the purpose examined them, and after due collation, a chronicle was formed of their contents, to which the strictest fidelity might attach in future ages, and this authentic summary of events was preserved with great care in the monastic archives. What then can be thought of those who wantonly destroyed chronicles like these!

A.D. 1541.—Thomas Holcroft, who was King’s Sergeant, Esquire of the body of the King, and afterwards Sir Thomas Holcroft, having obtained, as before said, a grant of the site of the Priory of Cartmel, did not keep it long, for in the 32nd of Henry VIII. (1541), he exchanged it with the King for other lands

in the south of England, so that this part of the possessions of the Priory again came into the hands of the Crown, or rather, into the hands of the King, as Duke of Lancaster. The other, and by far the larger part of the possessions of the late Priory, had never been granted to anyone, and therefore, in 1541, the whole of the lands of this religious house belonged to the King, and remained in the possession of himself and his successors till the time of Charles I., with the exception of the grant of James I. of the site of St. Mary's Priory, the Manor of Cartmel, the demesne and other lands, to Emmerson and Cowdall, and the following further grants—say of lands in Carke and Holker granted to Charles Harbard, Esq., and others in fee farm; a Tenement called Tarnegreene granted to Richard Cartwright in fee farm; several Tenements granted to William Scriven and Philip Eden in fee farm; one Tenement called Thornepanstye, in Cartmel Fell, granted in fee farm to Richard Cartwright; and the Mills of Staveley (Newby Bridge?) and Blackburn (Backbarrow?); the Free Rents within the Bailiwick of Broughton, and a tenth of the Free Rent in Lindal; also Aynsome Mill, Mireside Hall, Canons Winder, Ravens Winder, Holker Mill, Fishery upon the sea coast, Burnebarrowe, Bigland Field, and Grisgarth—all these having been granted in fee farm by Queen Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., previous to 1641.

A.D. 1545-6.—Margaret de Ross gave Haverbracke Hall and the demesne lands to Conishead Priory, to which they continued to be attached till the dissolution of the Priory. In 1545-6 Haverbracke Hall and the demesne lands were granted by King Henry VIII. to William Thorneburgh, of Hampsfield Hall, in Cartmel, to hold of the King in *capite*, by the 20th part of a knight's fee, and a yearly rent of 18s. 3d. By an inquisition taken in 1609, it is found that the said William

Thornburgh died seized of the capital messuage called Dallam Tower, with 60 acres of land, six other messuages, with 100 acres of land and other property. Dallam Tower is situate near the confluence of the Kent and Bela. The original residence was built by William Thornburgh, Esq., out of the ruins of the old tower which once stood there, and from which the place took its name. In 1720 Daniel Wilson, Esq., altered and greatly enlarged Dallam Tower, and planted the present Park, and since that time great and extensive alterations and improvements have been made in every part of this valuable and extensive property.

A.D. 1548.—In a list of foundations of this date (1548) we find Silverdale, the Yealands, and Hest Bank returned as having been dependent on the then lately-dissolved Priory of Cartmel.

A.D. 1549.—“Firma Rectoriæ de Cartmel—and the aforesaid farmer and his successors shall provide and support at their own cost, an honest, sufficient, and proper Chaplain, or more fit Chaplains, for divine service, the sacraments, and duties of the Church, after the manner of curates within the aforesaid Church—Summa Rect. de Cartmel, LIV. XIX. II. (£54 19s. 2d.) Rot. an 2d. Edward VI.”

A.D. 1557-8.—In the reign of Philip and Mary, (1557-8), the Advowson Gift and Right of Patronage of the Rectory of Cartmel, with the whole of the Tithes, great and small, were granted to Cuthbert, Bishop of Chester, and his successors.

A.D. 1585.—As nearly the whole district of Cartmel belonged to the religious house of St. Mary of Cartmel till 1537, the *Liberi Tenantes* were few in number. In 1585 they were Christopher Preston de Holker, William Thorneburgh de Sanexfield (Hampshire), William Knype de Kertmel Fell and Wood Broughton, and Richard Dicconson de Raisholm Tower. “Liberi Ten-

antes" were not what are now called "freeholders," as seized of a freehold estate in opposition to tenant right; they were so far free only that their lands could not be taken from them at the will of the Lord of the Manor, as was the case with bondmen or villein's holding in Drengage. It will afterwards be shown how the lands in Cartmel district became almost altogether freehold property.

A.D. 1597.—Up to the time of the dissolution of St. Mary's Priory, at Cartmel, parochial matters were probably managed entirely by the Prior and his Monks. After the dissolution, the poor of the parish must have been put to great straits, for the withdrawal of the alms, which, till then, had been freely dealt out at the gates of all Monasteries every morning, must have left them nearly destitute. It soon became needful to appoint Wardens and Guardians and Overseers to manage parochial matters. In Cartmel parish, the care of the poor and parochial affairs generally was intrusted to twenty-four persons, the most considerable landholders in the parish for the time being, chosen from the seven townships of the parish, who were called "*the twenty-four Sidesmen.*" The following is a list of the names of the first twenty-four sidesmen *on record*, taken from an old book in the vestry chest (the sidesmen here being 28 in number), dated 17th May, 1597:—

Richard Kellet	Roger Brockbancke
William Hutton	William Kilner
John Barbonn	Richard Rowbinsonn
Henrie Cowell	Edward P'rker
Henrie Bigland	John Fell (de Newton)
Richard Barrey	Roger Wainehouse
Edward Barrey	Henrie Burie
Thomas Pickeringe	Heieu Tayler
Edward Wainehouse	Thomas Atkinson
Roger Duckelt	Richard P'rker
William Knype	Robert Coward
(Sonn of William)	William Fletcher
Michaell Barwick	X'por Barrey de Lindale
Brian Slater	Alann Myres
John Burn (de Woods)	

Of these twenty-eight Sidesmen, after a lapse of two hundred and seventy-two years, there are no descendants *now living in the parish*, except of six of them, viz.:—Henrie Bigland, represented by the Bigland family, of Bigland Hall; William Knype and William Fletcher, by the Rigge family, of Wood Broughton, the Stockdale family, of Carke, and the Richardson and Maule families, of Cartmel; Edward Barrey, by the Rigg family, of Flookburgh, and the Hall family, of Carke; Roger Wainhouse, by the Helme family, of Flookburgh; Thomas Atkinson, by the Taylor family, of Cartmel, and Hall family of Carke. Nor do any of these descendants retain the same name as their ancestors, except the Bigland family, of Bigland Hall, showing that all the others have descended through female branches. All this shows what sad work time (272 years) makes in families!

I may here say something about the old book from which the list of the names of the above twenty-eight Sidesmen has been taken. About forty years ago, the late Mr. Richardson, then Clergyman of Cartmel, showed me a very old manuscript book then in the vestry chest, on the back of which was written—"The Church Booke for Cartmel, 1597." On the first page is—"Cartmell—a true and perfect Kalender made and beynn for the Church of Cartmell, the 17th daie of Maie in the yeare of the reigne of oure Souverigne Ladie Elizabeth, by the grace of God, of England, Franc, and Irelande Quene, Defender of the Faith, &c., the 39th, et anno domini 1597." The book then goes on giving an account of the proceedings of the 24 Sidesmen for about eighty years, as well as the accounts of the Churchwardens of the seven townships of the parish of Cartmel. This old book was nothing more than numerous sheets of very thin but strong paper stitched in and together as they became wanted, and covered by a parchment back, made of an old title deed, in which it was stipulated that the purchase

money was to be paid for the property at Candlemas following, *in the porch of the Parish Church of Cartmel*; as if there were money changers and money lenders in and about temples even at that day. From long use and the tight stitching of the back, the leaves opened as seen in roughly-used school books, and being curled up at the edges, and also split down a considerable way into the writing, the contents of the book, to say nothing of the curious spelling, odd contractions, and writing, was not easy to make out. The book, indeed, stood upon its back and looked somewhat like a hedgehog! I resolved at once to try to restore this record of other days to something like its former state, and, with the leave of the Clergyman, I took it home, and after a full week's labour in damping the pages, straightening the leaves, pasting tissue paper over the cracked and split edges, I got it into something like its original shape. After this I sent the book to a stationer at Ulverston, who put a strong back upon it, and I then again deposited it in the vestry chest—where it now is—having first copied the entries in the book for the first seventeen years, up to 14th April, 1614, from which, and the old book itself, I shall have perhaps to make frequent quotations.

A.D. 1597.—The following is from the Old Church Book of Cartmel:—

REPAIRING OF THE ROOFS AND WINDOWS, AND MAKING
A NEW ROOF OVER THE VESTRY.

“Memorandum, that the 4th day of Julie, 1597, the 24tie (twenty-four Sidesmen), meeting att the Church, and well consideringe what needfull repayrasons was presentlye to be made aboute the Church, did then and there agree that a caste or laye should bee forthwith had thr'out all the parish to the value of twenty marks towards the mendinge and repayringe of such wants as are about the church, and which wants or workes doo afterwards particularlie followe, and are

sett down, vizt.:—First, the glastening and mendinge of all the windows, which weare fastened [contracted for] with John Fell for 33s. 4d. Item, the mendinge of all the rowfs, which weare covered with leade, and which weare fastened with one Francis Afftwicke for his workmannship, and soder to the same, to a some of £3. Item, for leade to mend the same withall, 6s. Memorandum, that Robert Streete, the saide plumber, did aske for his workmanship of the saide worke, and for sawder, five pounds; and did also ask three score stones of leade to the same worke, wherin was great odds. Item, the pleasteringe and roughcastinge all aboute the leade he had soe amended the same, and in other places [not legible] did these require, which was fastened with the said Afftwicke for 30s. Item, for making a new rowfe over the revestrie, the woodeworke whereof was fastened with Thomas Burscowe and George Taylor for 50s. Item, for gettinge sclate and for sclating of the same rowfe, which was fastened with John Turner for 18s.”

MONEY BELONGING TO THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, AND IN
WHOSE HANDS PLACED.

A.D. 1598.—“A true and perfect kalender, made the 25th daie of Aprill, being St. Mark’s daie, 1598, of all the monies belonginge to the Gramer Scole att Cartmell, amounting in the whole to the some of [illegible]. First, theare remaineth in several men’s handes in Cartmellfell, by the placing of Myles Shawe and Rowland Codyson, deceased, being then of the 24tie, and for the which as yeate there cannot bee had any good assurance, and being in these men’s handes, vizt.:—

In Robert Harrison’s handes, of Ludderburn,			
and for the which hee hath laide a gaidge	40s.		
Lawrence Swainson the elder’s handes	do.	20s.	
Walter Newton’s handes	..	do.	40s.
Edward Pull’s handes	..	do.	20s.
Christopher Swainson’s handes	do.	20s.	
			£7 0 0

Richard Barwick (for which he hath laide lande in gaidge)		£4	0	0
William Kilner	ditto ..	2	10	0
Edward Brockbank	ditto ..	3	6	8
James Bigland	ditto ..	0	16	0
Henrie Seatle	ditto ..	2	0	0
Augustyne Fell	ditto ..	0	13	4
George Harrison	ditto ..	1	0	0
Robert Coward	ditto ..	1	13	4
Robert Staines	ditto ..	4	0	0
John Rowbinson	ditto ..	2	0	0
Edward Brockbank	ditto ..	1	6	8
William Turner	ditto ..	1	13	4
James Fell	ditto ..	1	0	0
James Newbie	ditto ..	1	0	0
James Sclater	ditto ..	4	0	0
Brian Sclater	ditto ..	6	0	0
George Rigge	ditto ..	2	0	0
John Thomas	ditto ..	6	13	4
Thomas Pickeringe	ditto ..	9	6	8
William Dawsonn	ditto ..	3	6	8
Some Totall ..		£65	6	0

Some redditus inde per annum, £6 10s. 7d." (10 ~~p~~ cent!)

PURCHASE OF COALS AT GRANGE—REPAIRING WEST ROOF.

A.D. 1598.—“Memorandum that the 24tie meeting together at the churche, the 6th of June, 1598, to take an accompte of the old churchwardens, and to deliver the remayneat of the church money to the new Churchwardens, did think it conveniente and so did agree that 12 tunns of sea coales be bought, beinge then at Graynge, whereof 6 tons shoode be for burning a lyme kilne to the church, and the rest to be sould again, and which coales did cost and stand in all respecte for the coales (after the rate of 4s. 8d. the tunne), the some of 56s. Item to them that

helped to unloade the boate and carrie out the coales, and for ale att the unloadinge to the boatmen and others, 8s. Also, at the same tyme, the sayde 24tie did then and theare agree with Edward Fell for walling the revestry for 10s. [This was the old Vestry, not the present one built by Mr. Robinson, of Newby Bridge.] Also, the 24tie did then and there agree with Francis Aftwick for taking upp of the leade of the west roofe, and to levell the same, to bringe the water out of the same at the roofe end next Robinson's; for which he was to have for his labour, 32s. Also the saide 24tie did the same daie agree with John Turner, the sclater, for the sclatinge anew agayne of the same roofe, and to paye him 4d. a daie for his work, and to paye to Edward Parker's wife 8d. a daye for his table, which worke of his being this yeare 14 dayes, came to 4s. 8d., and his table to 9s. 4d."

"A.D. 1599.—William Jenkinson, churchwarden, payde for a thousand stone broate neales, 2s. 6d.; item payde by him at Dalton att the lord bishopp beinge theare, 2s; item for grasse for their horses, 6d.; item for gettinge of stones to the revestrie, 10d.; item his charges for goeing for the stone brote-nayles, 4s. 10d."

FIRST PEW OR SEAT IN CARTMEL CHURCH ASSIGNED TO
RICHARD KELLETT, OF CANON WINDER, FOR KEEPING
THE CHURCH BOOK.

A.D. 1599.—"Memorandum, that the same daye the whole 24tie with their full consentes and with the consentes of the churchwardens, did at the speciall instance and requeste of Richarde Kellet, of Canon Winder, assigne and appoynte unto him the saide Richarde Kellet one rowme or place of three formes breadthe on the Sowthe Syde of the Church, next adjoynge to the bell-ropes, theare to make a place or Queare for him and his wife severall to themselves, in consideration, that he not onelye affore that tyme kept the Church

Booke, and reckoninge for the same, and had taken care and paynes aboute the Church; but also to continue his aforesaid doinge and care hereafter about the same; and the rather that he had noe place in the Church for him and his wife to sitt in." "Memorandum, 30th daye of Maye, Anno Domini 1599, that the 24tie did agree with John Turner the Sclater to sclatt the roofe over the [illegible]; vizt., for a rood of newe sclatte gettinge and lyinge on for 19s., and for the old 8s., and to take the olde slatt downe before the 7th of June next, and to begyn the worke upon the 18th daye of June, and not to goe away untill it be done; whereupon he had 2s. payed in hande upon Earles, which Mychael Rownson payed. That Robert Barrowe and Mychael Rownson are to meete and helpe him upon Tuesdaye the 5th of June, to take downe the olde slatt. Also the 24tie did agree the same daie, that a caste of 20 markes be caste throughe the whole Parishe forthewythe towarde the reparashon of the Church, as heretofore hath been accustomed." "Item, payed to the Prissoners in the King's Bench and Marshallsee, 2s. 2d. To maymed soldiers, 2s. To Mr. Toppin, the Preacher, 2s.," and "for a warrant dormant for timber for the church" (no sum mentioned.) "July 11th, 1599—Bells casting and mettall to them came to £24 13s. 8d." It is not easy to conceive what bells these could be, as the present bells have on them the following dates and inscriptions:—First bell, date, "1726—Peace and good neighbourhood;" second bell "1729—Kilner, churchwarden;" third bell, "1661—Dulcedine soni contabo;" fourth bell, "1661—Jucunditate." If these dates be correct, the charge above of £24 13s. 8d. must have been for some bells cast 62 years before any of those here last mentioned and now in the belfry of the Church of Cartmel, four in number. From the Churchwarden's accounts of this date, 1599:—Labourer's wages

were 2d. per day; coals 4s. 8d. per ton; peats 2d. per cart load; lead 17d. per stone; journey to Ulverstone, 4d.; to Lancaster 1s. 1d.; and to Dalton 6d.

A.D. 1602.—On one of the leaves of the register of burials in the Parish Church of *Lancaster*, is the following memorandum regarding Arnside Tower, which, as well as Raisholm Tower, in Cartmel, belonged first to the Harrington family, and afterwards to the family of Stanley, Lord Monteagle: "Me. that ye 27 daie of October att night, beinge in the year of our Lord God 1602, beinge a mightie winde was Arma-syeid Tower burned, as it pleased the Lorde, to Yearthe (earth). Rictd. Townson, minster (minister)."

COST OF TURF—MENDING THE GREAT BELL OF CARTMEL
CHURCH.

"A.D. 1605.—Payed for a loade of turfs, 2d.; and for hanginge the great bell and mending the church steele, 4s. 6d."

"A.D. 1609.—Payed for mendinge the great bell, 22d."

"A.D. 1610.—Payed George Taylior for amendinge the bell wheels, 12s. 7d. in part payment; payed for organs, 62s. 6d.; payed for riddle, 1d."

A.D. 1610.—In the 7th year of James I. an act was passed for the encouragement of many poor people in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, to continue a trade of making Cogware, Kendals, *Cartmels*, and coarse cloths. The cloths here alluded to were coarse *woollens*, commonly called Kendal Cottons—the word *Cottons* being, no doubt, a corruption of *Coatings*, the use they were applied to. Real cotton fabrics were not manufactured in England till about the middle of the last century. The cotton then used was the produce of the Levant, West Indies, Demerara and Berbice; indeed, the first bag of Cotton imported into Liverpool from North America (the United

States) in 1785, was seized at the Custom House, as not being the produce of British possessions. Even so early as the ninth year of the reign of Henry IV. an act passed "ordaining that no cloth called Kendal, whereof the dozen passeth not VI^s. VIII^d. (6s. 8d.), shall not be sealed with none of the King's Seals, nor aulnage paid, great nor little, be paid for the same; and that the owners of such cloths may freely sell the said cloths, not sealed, without forfeiting anything to the King, notwithstanding any statutes or ordinances made to the contrary." There was a fulling mill at Carke in James I.'s reign, and even up to the end of the seventeenth century (1696); and the present Tenter Bank, now Mr. Hall's gardens, and also the garden on the other side of the road, likewise belonging to Mr. Hall, were very probably the places where the cloth called *Cartmels* was stretched out on tenter hooks in the usual way to bleach, stretch, and dry. From Rouffhead's Statutes we learn that Kendal cloths were in such esteem in the reign of Richard II. that, in the 18th year of his reign, a law was made for regulating the length and breadth of Cogware and Kendal cloth—very probably *Cartmels* might then be in like esteem.

A.D. 1610.—King James I., on the 1st of December, 1610, by letters patent, at the intercession and request of John Viscount Haddington, granted to Thomas Emmerson and Richard Cowdall "all that his Manor of Cartmel, in the County of Lancaster, with all its rights, members and appurtenances. And also all that site of the Priory of Cartmell aforesaid, with the Orchards, Gardens, and Park, containing together, four acres of pasture, 40 acres of arable ground, 18 acres of meadow, and all those lands called Overpark, containing by estimation 14 acres; Lowerpark containing by estimation 16 acres; Cragshaw (Carke Shaws?) containing by estimation 11 acres; Hephew containing by estima-

tion, 3 acres, formerly in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Thornburgh, or his assignees. And also all that house called Frith Hall, with its rights and appurtenances, situate, lying, and being in Cartmel aforesaid, in the aforesaid County of Lancaster. And also all those lands adjacent to the same house, known and distinguished by the name of Low Frith, with their appurtenances in Cartmel aforesaid, in the aforesaid County of Lancaster, now or lately in the occupation of Christopher Preston, or his assigns. And also all those lands and tenements known or distinguished by the name of Brackrigg, being part of lands of the late Priory or Monastery aforesaid, in the aforesaid County of Lancaster, with their appurtenances and all the lands, tenements, pastures, pasture grounds, rents, and hereditaments whatsoever, in the same County of Lancaster, known or distinguished by the name of the Manor of Cartmel. For as much as the Manor of Cartmel, and the other premises in Cartmel, with the appurtenances in Cartmel particularly therein, are mentioned to be of the annual rent, and with 22s. 8d. of received increase, £52 12s. 8d.; and they were formerly parcels of land and possessions exchanged with our late Lord King Henry VIII., by Thomas Holcroft, Knight, and lately before parcels of the Monastery or Priory of Cartmel." There is an indenture of the same date as the above, or the day after, testifying "That the aforesaid Thomas Emmerson and Richard Cowdall for and in consideration of the sum of £2,200 of lawful money of England, well and faithfully paid into their hands by George Preston, of Holker, whereby they acknowledge themselves to be fully satisfied and paid, and that the same George Preston, his heirs, &c., are hereby acquitted, &c., by these presents have delivered, granted, sold, &c., unto the said George Preston, the said Manor, &c." And thus this part of Cartmel parish came into the hands of the Preston family, of Holker, and is now

the property of the Duke of Devonshire. The other, and much the larger part of the lands of the Parish of Cartmel, will be treated of hereafter at the proper time. The preamble to the letters patent of King James the First is so strange that it may be given here:—"Whereas our Gracious Sovereign James, the King, by his Letters Patent, as well under the Seal of the County Palatine of Lancaster as under the Seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, bearing date at Westminster, the 27th day of November, 1610, hath declared that as well for and in consideration of the good, true, and faithful service to our lord the King, by his well beloved and faithful subject John Viscount Haddington, which he hath heretofore performed with care and on sundry occasions; but especially of his most happy service in defending and delivering the person of our lord the King from the treacherous and wicked conspiracy of the two brothers the Greys, whom he by a fortunate hand cut off when rushing violently against his innocent and unarmed head; in perpetual remembrance of which seasonable relief most happily given to our aforesaid lord the King, struggling valiantly in the most imminent danger of life, he, our lord the King, hath devoted the happy day of his deliverance to be perpetually celebrated by a general thanksgiving to the immortal, greatest, and best God; and to the aforesaid John Viscount Haddington, in token of his signal valour and resolution, he has deservedly granted to bear the noblest ensigns of this glorious exploit, vizt.: upon his arms he brandishes with a mighty hand an adjacent sword, with the point pierced through the centre of a bloody heart, and he is adorned with a royal crown, over which is inscribed this ever noble and memorable eulogium—This right hand, the avenger of prince and country."

As William Marshall, the founder of the Priory of St. Mary of Cartmel, was *Baron* of Cartmel, this dis-

trict must have been a Barony at one time, and therefore, as was the case in other baronies, there must have been a place of execution commonly called "The Gallows Field."

"When lords could hang their serfs at once,
Nor give a reason why;
When ladies loved that tourney most,
Where most were doomed to die."

Accordingly we find there is a field called "The Gallows Field," in a high situation, close adjoining to what was once "The Common," between Birkby Hall and the Green, and not far from the far-famed old yew tree.

Having now, through the kindness of the Rev. Canon Hubbersty, Vicar of Cartmel, had another opportunity of reading the "Old Church Booke of Cartmel," I purpose giving many extracts therefrom, thinking that records of events which occurred two centuries and more ago cannot but be more or less interesting to antiquarians and archæologists, and especially to the inhabitants of the Cartmel district. It is needful to thus place these records before the public, inasmuch as the writing is such that few people of the present day can read it without first making an alphabet. The ink too has become very faint, and many strange contractions increase the difficulty. At one time the book was altogether illegible; that is, until, as before mentioned, I repaired it by straightening the leaves and pasting thin paper over the split edges, and sending it to the Bookbinder to get a new and strong back put upon it. It was then a *closed book* to all intents and purposes. This old book is nothing more than numerous sheets of thin but strong fools-cap paper stitched together, added as occasion required during a period of 76 years, up to 1673. The original back was merely a piece of parchment—an old conveyance of property from Richard and John Burnes

to Richard Kellett, it being stipulated in the deed that the purchase money was to be paid "on the daye of the purification of the blessed Virgine Marye nowe next ensuinge the daye of the dayte hereof, at or within the porche of the Parishe Church of Cartmell." As I have before observed, what are we to think of this! was it usual to transact business in the church porches? probably it was, for I have seen other documents of the same kind where there was a like stipulation as to payment in the church porch. Churches were certainly in former days used very differently to what they are at present. The steeple was a place of defence—embattled always—a retreat in case of the incursions of the Scotch or other enemies. The school at Cartmel was taught in the Church. Formerly also other customs of a very questionable kind prevailed in churches; beginning in perfect propriety, but ending in the very reverse. It was usual in former days for the parishioners to watch and wait in the church on the eve of the Saint Day of the Church for the morrow or coming in of the Saint Day. This was done in all propriety at first, but soon became a mere assembly of young and thoughtless people met for other than religious purposes. All efforts to check the evil having failed, the watchers and wakers were turned out of the Church into the Churchyard, there to hold their vigils; but even here the questionable ways of the wakers soon became insufferable, and it became needful to turn them out of the Churchyard into the market places and streets of the town, where all know wakes and fairs are now held. As each church had its Saint and its Saint Days, these wakes and fairs were continually occurring in every part of the kingdom, attended with the usual rioting and disturbance. It became needful, therefore, to limit their number, and Henry VIII. ordered these wakes and fairs to be all held at one time, and this is the reason of the holding of the great feasts, fairs, and wakes, at Martinmas and Whitsuntide, principally.

EXTRACTS FROM THE OLD CHURCH BOOK OF CARTMEL.

TAKING DOWN AND RE-BUILDING THE SOUTH AISLE OF THE NAVE OF CARTMEL CHURCH.

A.D. 1613.—“April 19th, 1613. This daye the worke betweene the churche doores (south aisle of the nave, perhaps) hired with John Turner, senr., after the rate of 12s. the roode, for takinge downe and lyeinge it on anewe in lyme and sande, as muche as the olde worke is, and servinge the same himselfe, and for gettinge and lyinge on the new worke so farr as that comethe to in lyme and sande, after the rate of 20s. a roode.”
“The same day the woodworke of the same place was hired with Roberte Walleys, for £6, and to be wroughte sufficientlie, at the discretion of 2 or 4 workmen, to be finished by theym at or before the 25th Julye next, in such manner as the 24tie and churchwardens shall appointe the same to be done; and so payed to Robte. Walleys in earneste by James Greenheade 20s., and the same to be done reydie to sclatynge at or before the 20th Julye next.”

REPAIRING THE LEADS, ROOFS, AND WINDOWS, OF THE PARISH AND OTHER QUOIRS.

A.D. 1615.—“Octavo die Junii 1615.—This day agreed with Francis Aftwicke for amendinge ye leades and roufe over all that quiere adjoyninge to ye Pyper Quiere pr x^l., to bee done before St. James Daye next, whereof xii^d. is given in earnest pr that bargain—and this daye paid more to the said Francis xs. for mendinge ye glasse windowes accordinge to ye former bargine for all bye paste before Easter laste beinge in Anno Domini 1614. And likewyse the p'iche (parish) quiere roufe fastened with Francis the xth of Julye, 1615—to take up all ye—(illegible)—and caste all anewe

which is needfull: and to amende all ye gutters withall, and lye all anewe agayne, and to have for his wages £3 6s. 8d., whereof geven to Francis in p'te of paymente iiis. (3s.) Julye 18th, 1615—This daye a twenty marke caste agreeede upon by so manye of the twentie fourtie as then weare mett, to be collected presentlye for and towards the payment of Francis Aftwicke for casteinge and mendeinge ye leades over ye p'iche quiere and for buyinge of leade to the furnishinge of ye same, and other thinges needfull for the Church. And this daye the little pieces of leade w'ch weare leafte from ye woork over ye ladie quiere weighed to v. stone, and laide upp in ye revestrie. Memor: That theere was formerlye leade boughte of Mr. Clarke Knype as came to (by weyghte) xxxis. viiid., which was owinge unto him till this xixth Auguste, 1616, and then he came in propria persona to some of the twentie fourtie and made a full accompte and reckeninge with this booke; bothe for Mr. Fletcher deceased and himselfe, from the beginninge of the worlde until this 19th of Auguste, 1616, in forme followeing viz.:—Imp: For an old arrearage of Mr. Fletcher of a xx. marke caste in anno 1612, when Edward Waller was churchwarden, 5s. 4d.; item for one twentie marke caste when William Newbie was churchwarden, 1s. 4d.; item for Mr. Fletcher's buryal, 3s. 4d., and for a legacie, 10s.; summa 20s.; item Mr. Knype himselfe for his two daughters' buryal, 13s. 4d., in toto 33s. 4d.; of which summe of 33s. 4d. were allowed to him for leade ut supra 31s. 8d., and the overplus being 20d. hee did paye and delyver unto Thomas Pepper, churchwarden, for anno 1616, and soe is discharged and acquitted in this book ut supra, in the presence of Thomas Hodgeson, Thomas Pepper, John Atkinson, et aliis—Auguste 31st, 1616. This daye delivered to Peter Newbie 13s. to give to Mr. Hutton, beinge highe constable for maymed soldiers for hoc anno 1616."

ORDER TO COLLECT TWO TWENTY MARK CASTS IN AID OF
MR. PRESTON'S WORK AT THE STEEPLE AND ROOFS OF
THE CHURCH.

A.D. 1617.—“June 18th, 1617—This day agreed on by soe many of the twentie fourtie as weare presente at Cartmell Church the day and yeare abovesaid, that two twentie marke castes shall be collected by the churchwardens presentlye and forthewith, towards the payeinge and satisfyeing of Mr. George Preston, Esqre. (*sic*), for the performance of the bargayne made with him of the two rouses and the steeple as Mr. Preston shall thinke conveniente.”

A.D. 1618,—“June 8th, 1618—This daye agreed on by soe many of the twentie fourtie and churchwardens as weare then presente at Cartmell Church, that two twentie marke castes shall be collected by the churchwardens presentlye and forthewith, towards the payeinge and satisfyeinge of Mr. Preston for the bargaine made with him for the two rouses and the steeple, to be wroughte in suche manner as Mr. Preston and they shall thinke meete and conveniente, whereof payed to Mr. Preston for the woorke aforesaide, the 2nd of November, in anno 1618, at three severall times, as appears under his hande, £39.”

SIDESMEN'S OATH.

The Oath taken by the Sidesmen of Cartmel is as follows :—“You shall sweare that you shall from time to time (and att all times hereafter as neede shall require) bee ayding and assisting unto the churchwardens of this p'iche of Cartmell for the well governeinge, profite, and goode of the church as one of the twentie fourtie for the saide p'iche, as well in adviseinge and beinge for the good of the church, as the succeeding churchwardens that hereafter shall be from tyme to tyme in takeing of the accomptes of the olde church-

wardens; that the church nor the parisioners bee not wronged therein, to assisteinge of the churchwardens for the time the best of yours kill and understandinge, so help you God."

NEW ROOFS OVER THE PIPER, LADY, AND PARISH QUOIRS.

A.D. 1618.—"Tertio die Julii, 1618.—It is this daye agreed betweene Mr. George Preston, Esqre. (*sic*), and soe many of the xxiiiitie as weare p'sente at Cartmell Church, that the saide Mr. Preston for and in considera'con of the somme of two xxtie m'cks (marks) caste, to bee payd to him before Mychaelmas daye, in anno 1619, shall buyld upp and make annewe the sowthe rouse over the P'iche (Parish) Quiere and the other rouse over the Ladie (Lady) Quiere and pyp'r (piper) quiere, well and sufficientlye before the foresaide Mychaelmas daye; and further it is agreed, that soe muche lead as can bee spared from the same rouse shall bee wayed and putt into suche safe keepinge as the said Mr. Preston and the xxiiiitie shall agree off, untill suche tyme as securitye cann bee provyded for the repara'cons of the church yearlye for ever.—Signed George Preston."

MR. PRESTON'S RECEIPT FOR THE FORTY MARK CASTE.

A.D. 1620.—"February 6th, Anno Domini 1620.—Received this daye and yeare abovesaid, of the churchwardens of Cartmell, the some of iiiiitie (forty) m'cks (marks) in full paym'te of all bypast before this date.—(Signed) George Preston."

FURTHER PAYMENT TO MR. PRESTON—NEW CLERK TO BE APPOINTED—ENLARGEMENT OF CHURCHWARDENS' SEAT—CLOCK TO BE REPAIRED.

A.D. 1620.—"April 26th, 1620—This daye payed to Mr. George Preston, in p'te of his remayne, £5.—November 13th, 1620—This daye and yeare above-said, agreed on at Cartemell Church, amongst so manye of the twentye-fourtie and Churchwardens then present, that a

newe clarke shall bee elected from this daye forward, and the old clarke to bee putt furthe and have a suitable por'con of wages for the tyme paste."

1621.—"January 15, 1621—This daye agreed and ordered by and amongst the twenty fourtie and churchwardens, that a twentie marke caste shall bee collected forthewith, and payed over to Mr. Preston for and towards the repayreinge of decayes in the church, in such sorte as Mr. Preston and the twentie fourtie shall thinke conveniente. It is likewise agreed and ordered by the saide churchwardens and twentie fourtie, that the churchwardens from tyme to tyme shall have the seate over againste the pulpit to bee made more large for them and their successor churchwardens to sitt in for the better government of ye church, and that noe parishioner or inhabitant of this parishe shall molest or trouble the said churchwardens, or any of them, for the tyme beinge of or in the said seate or pewe at any tyme in the tyme of divine service, as they will answere the contrarye at their perill; and this order to be published in the church that everye one parishioner and inhabitant in the said parishe take knowledge thereof, and that everye churchwarden shall have power to place and displace in the church in the tyme of divine service any parisioner as the case shall require. It is likewise agreed and ordered, the daye and yeare above-mentioned, that a sufficiente cleark shall be appointed for the keepinge of the church booke by the twentie fourtie, at Easter yearlye for the year next followinge, and have payed yearlye at Easter for his laboure 6s. 8d.—April 16th, 1621—It is this daye ordered and agreed upon that John Stott shall be parishe clearke theare for this yeare next ensewinge, and have the same wages as other clearks have had, and what more can be gotton upon his deserts."

A.D. 1622.—"February 24, 1622—This daye agreed upon that a twentie mark caste shall bee collected before

Easter next to supplye the wants for the church as Mr. Preston shall thinke fittinge."

A.D. 1623.—"February 16, 1623—It is agreed upon that the bodystead of the church shall be decentlye formed before Whitsuntyde next, and all the formes w'ch are removed and cariede furth of the church shall bee broughte in before that tyme, or others in their steade, and soe muche of the church as is alreadie repaired well, shall bee made cleane and decenete as it ought to bee. And in the forminge of the church another seate to be made for the churchwardens, wherein one of the twenty fourtie is to sitt with either p'te of the churchwardens to guyde and assiste them. And also it is lykewyse agreed that the clocke shall bee amended and repayred in such sorte as is needfull, that it maye stryke and keepe in due tyme, to go as the case shall requiere."

KEEPING IN REPAIR THE BEEL CLAPPERS—ALTERATION OF THE CLOCK—TWO DIALS TO BE MADE, ONE FOR THE INSIDE AND ONE FOR THE OUTSIDE OF THE CHURCH.

A.D. 1624.—"April 12th, 1624.—It is this daye agreed betweene the churchwardens and the twentieth fourtie and Rowlande Swainson accordinge to a former agreement that the said Rowland shall have 2s. a yeare for the hangeinge of the bells clappers, upon condition that he fynde them sufficientlye at all tymes yearlye and hange them upon his owen charges for this price, whereof hee hathe payed him this daye for two yeares 4s. for all before this date, which hee is to continue doeinge yearlye at the pleasure of the churchwardens and twentieth fourtie, viz., for three bells; and the moneye to bee payed yearlye on Easter Tuesdaye."

A.D. 1624.—"(13th September), 1624.—This daye agreed upon by the churchwardens and twenty-fourth at the church assembled that one of the churchwardens shall goe to Toppinge to procure him to come over to

Cartmell Church to see the decaye of the clocke to them to take course for the repayringe thereof accordinge to a former order thereof made, and that the saide clock shall bee sett in the southe p'te (part) of the church called the P'che (Parish) Quiere and two dyalls to be made to it, the one thereof to be within the church and th' other without the church; out at the windowe over the Old Pporche—and a bell to be boughte for the same at the p'iche (parish) charge yf it cannot be contrived by the workeman to have it to stryke upon some of the bells in the steeple."

A.D. 1624.—The Tower at Cartmell was the gateway of the Priory of St. Mary of Cartmel, and was purchased by the inhabitants of the district of George Preston, Esq., of Holker, for the sum of £30, about the year 1624, in order to convert it into a "*Publike Schoolehouse*." Before this, the large room above the archway of the tower was used as the Court House of the Manor of Cartmel. Up to 1624, the schoolmaster taught in the Church, and afterwards in this tower for 166 years, up to about 1790, when the present New School was built, about a quarter of a mile to the north of Cartmel town. When the New School was built, in 1790, the old tower was sold to my grandfather, James Stockdale, of Carke, and this will account for my having by me a strong piece of parchment, which was found attached by nails at the corners to the wall of the large room used as a schoolroom, at the time the tower was purchased by my grandfather.

The following is a verbatim et literatim copy of the writing on the parchment:—

"This strong and convenient Building, beeing part of an ancient Priorie, was purchased of Mr. Preston for £30 by the Inhabitants of Cartmell for a Publike Schoolehouse about the year one thousand six hundred twenty and fower.

"There hath been time out of mind the use of

Sixtie Poundes given to a Schoolemaster formerlie teaching in the Church, which hath since been continued unto the Grammer Schoole.

“Isabell the Wife of George Bigland gave Tenne Poundes more to this Schoole.

“Mr. Robert Curwen of Nether Carke gave alsoe the Yearlie Rent of Tenne Pounds to a Schoolemaster here, which with some lesser Giftes disposed by the Fower-and-twenty to the use of the Schoole augmented then the Schoole Monie to the full sune of One Hundred Poundes.

“Mrs. Ann Preston of Winder gave One Hundred Poundes to the Poore of this Parish to be disposed of by the Fower-and-twenty, who have settled the same upon the Schoole, for the teaching of Poore Children.

“About Tenne Poundes hath been given at several times to repair this Tower and beautify this place.

“Mabell, the wife of James Finsthwaite, gave Thirty shillings, which being made three pounds by Mr. John Armstrong, is added unto the schoole money.

“John Brockbank, of the Church-towne, gave out of his landes in this parish Twentie Shillings yearlie for ever.

“There is alsoe the yearlie use of Fower score and five poundes given to the Schoole by those parishioners who had a share in Ellerside Woods.

“Thomas Jenkinson, of Quarry-flatt, gave Twentie Shillings to this Grammer Schoole.

“Edward Marshall of Aynsome, gave Twenty Shillings to this Schoole.”

As mentioned before, the Gateway Tower was sold by Mr. Preston, 7th of July, 1624, to the following persons, being some of the principal landowners in the parish, in trust for the rest of the parish:—Edward Curwen of Myerside Hall; Thomas Fletcher, of Raven Winder Hall; Edward Wainhouse, James Finsthwaite, James Atkinson, John Parker, and James Briggs. On

the 8th July, 1642, Robert Curwen, Thomas Fletcher, Edward Wainhouse, and John Parker, the surviving trustees, conveyed the Tower of Cartmel (in trust) to Thomas Fletcher, of Little Strickland, near Kendal (son of Thomas Fletcher, of Raven Winder Hall), Thomas Atkinson, William Knype, Robert Rawlinson, Richard Simpson, Christopher Finsthwaite, and George Braithwaite. On the 7th February, 1680, Thomas Fletcher, of Little Strickland, and Thomas Atkinson, of Over Newton, being then the surviving feoffees, conveyed the Tower of Cartmel to Robert Rawlinson, of Carke; William Knype, of Broughton; Joseph Fletcher, of Birkby Hall; William Simpson, of Flookburgh; John Roskell, of Green, Thomas Michaelson, of Greenbank; Edward Marshall, of Aynsome, and John Braithwaite, of Flookburgh; all within Cartmel parish, for the purpose of continuing the said tower as a grammar school. There does not appear to be any record showing who the Trustees were after these last mentioned. Probably the 24 Sidesmen took the whole management of the school after this. One of the conditions made by the twenty-four Sidesmen on selling the tower in 1790 was that the "Encroachment under the arch should be pulled down." It is difficult now to imagine what kind of an erection or encroachment there could have been in so narrow a passage; still there must have been something objectionable there in 1790.

The Gateway Tower is now the property of Mr. James Field, of Cartmel.

Fletcher Norton, the present Lord Grantley, of Grantley Park, Yorkshire, and Wonersh, Surrey, is lineally descended from the Fletchers of Raven Winder Hall, Field Broughton, St. Andrew Moor, and Little Strickland—(*see pedigree*).

EXTRACTS FROM THE OLD CHURCH BOOK.

NEW CLOCK—MAKING NEW FORMS—ALTERING THE PORCH—
RAISING WEST WALL—PUTTING ON A NEW ROOF—MAKING
A FREESTONE DOORWAY WITH AN ARCH.

“A.D. (25th April) 1625.—It is this daye and yeare aforesaide agreed and concluded between the churchwardens and xxiiij^{tie} (Twenty-fourtie) of the P’che of Cartmell on the one p’tē and James Toppinge on the other p’tē in forme followinge, vizt.:—That the saide James Toppinge shall make and delyver to theme a new clocke to sett in the Church of Cartmell aforesaide in the Parrishe Quiere there with two dyalls, the one to be within the church, and the other on the outsyde of the church upon his owne charges for the consideration followinge, and to fynde all maner of furniture to the saide clocke (excepte the stroake P.’lum [pendulum] and the hour P.’lum), and to have for the same VII. Xs. (£6 10s.) and to bee done at or before the first daye of July next, verie well, stronge, and sufficientlie, whereof he hathe receyved in p’tē of paymente fyve shillings, and two shillings more gratis wh’ch Thomas Kilner laid furthe—and the said Parishioners to fynde and provyde woodd for the carrier and helpe to sett upp the said clocke and the furniture thereof at all tymes needeful upon reasonable requeste.”

A.D. 1625.—“Nono die Januari, 1625—It is this daye agreed and ordered bye the churchwardens and twenty-fourtie assembled together at Cartmell Church, that a twentie mark caste shall be collected throughout the p’rche at or before Easter next, towards the reparacions and decayes in the church.”

A.D. 1626.—“The 4th of April, 1626—Things to be considered of and touchinge the church business this daye. Imp—The church wall at the north-east p’tē of

the church to be presented between Mr. Preston and John Ashburner....the exchange betweene them which accordinglye the same day was p'sented. Item for the dressinge upp of the church and formes, and for makinge new formes decentlye, with as muche conveniente speed as maye bee. Item for the makeing the porche conveniente in the same place where formerlye it was, viz., the wall to be rayseed upp at the west syde, and a new rouse to be made over it, and a frees-stone doore (doorway) with an arche. Item for the orderinge of seates in the church as the churchwardens and twentie-fortie shall order and sett down yf they can agree thereof. Item for the amendinge of the decaye in the bells, as the necessytie of the case now p'sente shall require, w'ch accordynlie was then instantlye done, as appeares further hereafter in this book."

WALLING THE CHURCHYARD.

A.D. 1626.—"January 23rd, 1626.—This daye the churchwardens and twentie fourtie are agreed that at theire next meetinge order may bee taken for the wallinge of the churchyarde, from the meddowe at churchend, beginninge at George Brockbanck's house end and soe holdinge on unto the farmarie ende; and also the newe wall alonge the highewaye at the churchend, to bee done before Mychaelmas next, which in the meane tyme wee desyre Mr. Curwen, with some other to speake with Mr. Preston for his assistance therein."

KEEPING THE CLOCK IN REPAIR.

A.D. 1627.—"Nono die Aprillis, 1627.—It is this daye agreeede betweene the churchwardens and twentie fourtie on theire p'tye, and Geo. Cowp'r on the other p'tye, that the said Geo. Cowp'r shall keepe the clocke well and sufficientlye att all tymes yearlye duringe the pleasure of the churchwardens and twentie fourtie, and have yearlye payed to him for his laboure viii. shillings;

and the said Geo. Cowp'r to give notice to the churchwardens att all tymes when anye decaye is lyke to happen in anye p'te of the clocke, that the same maye bee prevented and amended in conveniente tyme, or otherwyse if anye losse or damage should come through his neglect, then the said George to make satisfaction therefor of his own charge."

THE INTEREST OF SCHOOL MONEY GIVEN TO OLD
SCHOOLMASTER IN CHARITY.

A.D. 1628.—"April 21st, 1628.—This daye it is thoughte meete and conveniente bye the churchwardens and twentie fourtie, assembled at Cartmell Church for the good governmente of the church and the things thereunto belonging, for the weale publicke of all the whole parishe, that concearninge the school moneye in the hands of divers tenants within the Manor of Cartmel aforesaid, upon morgaiges accordinge to the custom therein, the most part whereof are upon old securitye, and some are noe securitye for, as yet, but onlye verball, it is agreed that for the more safe and better securitye of the mayne stocke in generall, and for everye particular morgaige which dothe (illegible) the same, that the old securitye shall remayne in the hands of James Atkinson, beinge one of the twentie fourtie, who is directed to make a present rentall thereof, and to receive the monye due upon eache severale morgaige, and to paye the same over unto *Sir* Thomas Parker, the old schoolmaster, in the charitye of the parishe, duringe his lyfe; and for suche securitye as are to be rendered, or for which there is no good securitye yet taken, that in the mean tyme before the bishoppe cominge, James Atkinson to demande the same, and upon denyall, to summon the parties who oughte to give the saide securitye, before the bishoppe, then at his cominge, to answeere the same."

Clergymen in the former days were by courtesy

entitled to the appellation of "Sir," and in this entry it will be observed that even the schoolmaster of Cartmel is styled Sir Thomas Parker. In my early days the custom of calling the clergy Sir John, Sir Thomas, Sir William, or as the case might be, had scarcely become obsolete, for I remember, many years ago, some boys were playing in Cartmel Parks at pitch and toss, and on seeing the late Mr. Richardson, then Incumbent of Cartmel, coming along the road, they at once ceased playing and scampered away, crying "T'Sir's cummen!"

In former times few but the monks and clergy could read and write. In the days of King John almost all the great barons assembled at Runnymede signed *Magna Charta* with their *mark*—a cross. So scarce (and valuable because of its scarceness) was knowledge in those days that whatever crime a man might have committed, however heinous it might be, he could not be executed provided he could show that he could read and write, for he could claim benefit of clergy as clerk convict, or clerk attain. Anciently the word clerk meant a learned person, and our clergy are still in legal documents styled clerks or clerici, *i.e.*, learned men. Of course, in our days knowledge is so universal that much of the regard and respect for those who possess it has ceased—a commodity too plentiful loses its value. When the late Lord Brougham, forty years ago and more, suffering under several galling defeats by the powerful Lowther family, in the celebrated election contests for knights of the shire of the county of Westmorland; on the poll being declared against him, made a vehement speech in which he declared that he would remedy this state of things by *letting the schoolmaster abroad*, few people thought that he was really in earnest; but he carried out his threat to the very letter, and now in our day, in a comparatively short time, this nation (according to a late return) has become the most generally educated nation on the face of the earth, with the single ex-

ception of the kingdom of Prussia. How far this may be for good or for evil still remains to be seen. Certain however it is, as Mr. Disraeli said the other day in the House of Commons, "Government every year becomes more difficult." See we nothing of this in our own immediate localities?

RECORD OF THE WAY IN WHICH SIDESMEN WERE ADMITTED
IN 1628.

A.D. 1628.—"xxii. die Junii 1628. This daye received into the societie and felloweshippe of the xxiiiitie by the consente of soe manye of the xxiiiitie as then weare p'sente at Cartmell Church, ut sequitur, viz.: Imp. per Cartmell Fell, John Swanseon; item per Walton, George Bigland; item per Allithwaite, Thomas Kendall."

MR. CURWEN TO BUY LAND FOR THE SCHOOL.

A.D. 1629.—"xxiiii. die Januarii 1629. Itt is likewise agreed that Robert Curwen shall be requested to buy £xx of land or under for and (illegible) a free schoole in Cartmell soe that the sc (illegible) thereof do not exceed £v. That William Bell de Headhouse shall paye unto Mr. George Preston that £v which is in his handes, for and towards the use of the scoole."

LAWYER'S CHARGES, &c.

A.D. 1629.—"Aprill 1629. Pd. Mr. Tomlinson for makeinge a bond iiid. (4d); item for five foxe heades, vs. (5s.); item Christopher Collingson for mendinge the bookes, iis. (2s.); item for leather for the books iid. (2d.)

ANCIENT CHURCH DUES AND CHURCHWARDENS' SEAT.

A.D. 1629.—"July 13th, 1629. It is this daie agreeede upon by the churchwardens and twentie-fortie that for everie tenement w'ch is disperced into severall men's hands by sale or otherwise, that the churchwardens of every division shall collect the anciente church dues

thereupon fullie, and shall give spetiall warneinge to the feoffees of everye division that the same monie bee by them indifferentlye taxed and assessed; that further order maye bee taken therein for the better equall p'portioninge thereof, that everye occupier of such tenements maie beare theare rateable p'tes for the church dues thereon, as itt shall bee thought conveniente by the churchwardens and foure and twentie hereafter. It is also ordered and agreed upon that the churchwardens' seate in the bodye of the church shall be enlarged both in the wideness and the deske, that the bookes given unto the church maye be more convenientlye laide and *chained*, to remayne there accordinge to the directions of the donors."

CASTING OF THE GREAT BELL.

A.D. 1630.—"July 28th, 1630. It is agreeede the daye and yeare abovesaid betweene John Wainehouse, Christopher Fell, and others, the churchwardens and twentie-fortie of the parish of Cartmell of the one p'tee, and Tho. Stafford, of Penrith, in the county of Cumberland, bell-founder, of the other p'tye, for the newe castinge of the greate bell of the P'ishe Church of Cartmel, vizt.—First the churchwardens and twentie-fortie do covenante to finde all the mettall and other necessaries whatsoever for and towards the new castinge of the bell (the charges and expenses of the saide Thos. Stafford duringe the time of the castinge of the same excepted), and to pay unto the saide Thos. Stafford for the workmannshippe and his laboure and charges therein the full summe of vii. pounds (£7), when and as sone as the same is hunge upp in the steeple, and found tuneable as hereafter is mentioned. And the saide Thos. Stafford, for the consideration aforesaide doth covenante to and with the saide churchwardens and the rest aforesaide, to cast the said bell sufficientlye sounde and tuneable to the other bells

therein, at the descretion of two indifferant men to be named by both the said p'ties for that purpose, and to give sufficient securitye for the performance thereof accordinglye, and have received in earnest of his bargaine fyve shillings."

LETTING OF THE PASTURAGE OF THE CHURCHYARD.

A.D. 1632.—"April 16th, 1632—It is this daye agreed upon that Lawrence Swainson shall have the profitt and benefitt of the churchyard for the two years next coming, paying therefor to some of the churchwardens or twentie fourtie the some of xis. vid. (11s. 6d.) yearlie at Easter day onlie."

FLAGGING THE CHURCH.

A.D. 1635.—It is ordered and agreed that the free masons shall flagge the church anewe where need is with stones, within the same, according to the direction of the churchwardens, and to have for every day xii^d. apiece for Wm. Fin, Robert Bond, and Richard Stythe; and x^d. a daye for Lawrence Cooper and Thos. Hunter, soe long as need shall require. Likewise ordered and agreeede that William Ashburner shall have iiii^d. (3d.) a pounce for soe manye windowe stayncens as the church windowes shall have need of, and the same to be wroughte accordinge to the direction of the churchwardens."

EDWARD BERRIE'S GIFT—CHRISTOPHER BARROW,
SCHOOLMASTER.

A.D. 1635.—"Aprill 13th, 1635. This daye att the general meeting paid unto the churchwardens, by Robert Curwen, the summe of fortie shillings, which hee receivde of the executrix of Edward Birrie, of London, which was given either to the church, or to schoole, or to the poore of the parishe of Cartmell; and it is agreed upon that the same shall bee kept untill itt bee certainly knowne howe the same was

devised, and nowe is delivered into the hands of Jas. Briggs, nowe churchwarden, to be kept as abovesaid."

"Sept. 14, 1635. It is this daye ordered and agreeede upon by the churchwardens and twentie fourtie of this p'she of the one p'tye, and Christopher Barrowe, clarke, of the other p'tye, in manner and forme followinge, vizt.: That the said Christopher Barrowe shall come upon Monday next, beinge the 21st of this instant monthe, to teache schoole here att Cartmell untill Pentecost next cominge, and to have the ancient wages."

RAILS OF THE COMMUNION TABLE.

A.D. 1636.—"May 16, 1636—This daye agreeede between the churchwardens of this p'she and Robert Hutton, joyner, in manner and forme followinge, vizt.: First, the said Robert Hutton doth covenante and promise to make a fitt and decent raile about the communion table of sound and good timber of the best sort, and the same to be finished before the first of August next, and to have for the same four shillings for every yard as the same shall come to by measure when it is finished."

SECURITIES FOR THE CHURCH MONEY.

A.D. 1640.—"Primo die Junii, 1640—It is ordered and agreeede that all the monies formerlye given to the p'she church of Cartmell, in severall men's hands, shall be casten up into a grosse sume, and warninge given to those that have the moneys to give securitye for the same, and that the consideration thereof shall bee accounted for by the churchwardens att Easter yearlye for the repaire of the churche; and that all other sumes which shall bee given hereafter shall bee ordered accordinglye, and that the names of all such as hath or shall give anye moneye to the churche, and their severall sumes they shall see give, shall be all recorded together in the churche book to manifest their good

mindes and benevolences for the better repaire of the church.

CHURCHWARDENS' EXPENDITURE.

A.D. 1640.—“Paid for penning the church bill, 2d.; item to ringers when chancellor came, 1s.; item for varnishing rails and font, viiis.; item for carryinge the great stones, and to Wm. Fin for worke, viid.”

ENGROSSING SCHOOL HOUSE DEEDS, &c.

A.D. 1641.—“Paid Richard Bell for a leader begge for carrying boule and bread in att Easter, is. vid., and for a sheete of parchment for binding the bagge withall, iiid.; item for George Cowper for walling upp a windowe in the steeple, viiid.; item to Cowper lad for keepinge doogs furth of church, one year, iiis.; item for engrossing schoolehouse deedes, iis. iiid.; item to George Cowper for a lock to clockhouse doore, iiid.; item for wine and sugar when bishoppe went away xd.”

A.D. 1640.—King Charles I., having entirely lost the confidence of Parliament, and alienated the affections of his subjects generally by his arbitrary and tyrannical proceedings, and being straitened beyond measure for money and means, on the 1st July, 1640, just before the commencement of the great civil war, granted in fee farm by his letters patent, all the lands, tenements, and farms, part of the possessions of the dissolved Priory of Cartmel not granted in any preceding reign subsequently to the dissolution of the said Priory, to seven of the principal landholders in the parish, viz.: William Knype, of Broughton Hall; Thomas Fletcher, of Raven Winder Hall; Thomas Kellet, of Fellgate; Rowland Brigg, Richard Simpson, George Braithwaite, and William Pepper, in order that they (the patentees) might by deed convey to the rest of the tenants (heretofore holding of the crown) their respective tenements in fee farm, on their agreeing to

pay their share of the expenses of the letters patent, together with an addition to the lord's rent (now called the "*Fee Farm Rent*") in proportion to the extent of their estates.

These letters patent of King Charles First are too voluminous to be given here in full, but the following extracts and explanations may give a sufficient knowledge of their contents:—

"Charles, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., to all to whom these presents letters shall come, greeting—Know ye that we, in consideration of the good, true, and acceptable service heretofore done and performed by our beloved servants, William Elphinstone, Knight, and John Crofts, Esquire, and for divers other good causes and considerations us at present especially moving, and also at the humble petition and appointment of the said William Elphinstone and John Crofts, of our especial grace and certain knowledge and mere motion, have given and granted, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant to William Knype, Rowland Brigg, Thos. Fletcher, Richard Simpson, George Braithwaite, William Pepper, and Thos. Kellet, their heirs and assigns, all those our messuages and tenements in Carke and Howlker, within the prepositure and Manor of Cartmel, in the county of Lancaster; and all the lands, meadows, pastures, and turbaries to the same appertaining or belonging, which by the particular thereof are mentioned to be of the yearly rent or farm (together with twenty-two pence for tithes of hay there) of seven pounds and eighteen pence. And also all those our messuages and tenements in Broughton, within the prepositure of Cartmel aforesaid, and all the lands, meadows, pastures, and turbaries to the same belonging, which by the particular thereof are mentioned to be of the yearly rent or farm (together with two shillings and tenpence for tithes of hay there) of four pounds

ten shillings and tenpence. And also all those our messuages and tenements in Aynsome, within the prepositure aforesaid, and all the lands, meadows, pastures, and turbaries to the same belonging, which by the particular thereof are mentioned to be of the yearly rent or farm (together with two shillings and twopence for tithes of hay there) of fifty-three shillings and tenpence."

The Grant then enumerates other messuages and tenements in this same prepositure, viz., at Templand, Hazelrigg and Aysett, Newton, Grange, Kentishbanche, Fluckburgh or Fluckbrough, Walton, Staveley, and Cartmel Fell, and states that the yearly rent or farm of the whole prepositure is fifty-one pounds four shillings and one penny. To the same parties the grant conveys the Bailiwick of Cartmel Fell, and mentions the following places as comprehended within the Bailiwick, viz., Litter-Borne and Warrandings, otherwise Warridings, Ros-thwaite, and Rullesburgh, otherwise Rulboth, Tower Wood, Pullhouse, and Staveley; and states that the yearly rent or farm of the whole Bailiwick of Cartmel Fell amounts to seventeen pounds, three shillings and sevenpence halfpenny, and besides is chargeable with a certain rent, custom, or gressom, called *the Knowinge*, of seven pounds seventeen shillings and tenpence.

The next Bailiwick granted to those parties is the Bailiwick of Broughton, and in it are enumerated the following places:—Broughton, Avande and Aysett, Newton, Hampsfell, Kentishbanke, Templand, Greenbanche, Aynsome, Settill, Fluckburgh, Carke, Dowthorne, Mireside, Sheeprake-in-Kentishbanche, Vinthwaite-in-Kentishbanche, Althithwaite, and Overfell Close, Netherfell Close, Nunflatt, and Courtfield; the yearly rent or farm being stated to be £24. 6s. 2½d., and chargeable besides with a certain rent custom or gressom, called the *Knowing Rent*, of £11. 11s. 2½d., payable every second year and a half, at the Purification of the Blessed

Virgin Mary and Saint Peter with the Chains. The next Bailiwick granted to the parties is the Bailiwick of Walton and Barnegarthe-in-Cartmel aforesaid, and in it the following places are enumerated:—Walton, Agrist, Legrist, and Holker, Howlker, Quarrelflatt, in the town of Cartmel, Barnegarthe, the Firth, Waithome, Ellerside, Wreke, and Barker Mosses—the yearly rent or farm being stated to be £17. 17s. 5½d. and ½th, and besides to be chargeable with a certain custom or gressom called *the Knowinge* of £6. 7s. 1d., payable every second year and a half. After these the following turbaries, moors, marshes, and commons, are enumerated as comprehended in the grant, and lying and being within the Manor or Lordship of Cartmel, viz., Windermore, Little Dubbes (Low Marsh), Templand Banck, Howlker Banck, Backborowe Banck, Hampsfell Banck, Cartmel Fell, and Cartmel Common. The next clause in the letters patent grants to the patentees “all messuages, mills, granges, farms, cottages, barns, &c., &c., and all wastes, furze, heath, moors, marshes, &c., &c., tithes of sheaves of corn, grain, and hay, fish, salt, eggs, wool, flax, hemp, and lambs, and all other tithes whatsoever, as well great as small, and also all oblations, obventions, and compositions, or annual payments for tithes, fruits, profits, commodities, streams, rivers, rivulets, waters, water courses, fisheries, fishing places, fowlings, huntings, free foldages, turbaries, suits, sects, mulctures, mines, quarries, pensions, portions, reversions and services, rents charge, rent seck, rents of assize, and rents and services, as well of freehold as of customary tenants, tenants’ works, boons, yearly rents, increases, fee farm rents, annuities, escheats, reliefs, aids, heriots, fines, amerciaments, certain rents and services, courts leet, views of frankpledges, requisites and profits of courts leet, free chase, and free warren, and whatsoever to the same belong, or hereafter may or ought to belong; waifs, goods and chattels of felons,

as well of themselves as of other felons, fugitives, outlaws, attainted and condemned persons put in exigent, deodands, idiots and villains, with their sequels and all other escheats, estrays, estovers and commons of estovers, fairs and markets; and the issues of fairs, courts of pye powder, and all other lawful courts, stallages, tolls, customs, piccages, emoluments, immunities, easements and hereditaments whatsoever, with their and every of their rights, members and appurtenances of whatsoever kind, nature or species, or by whatsoever names they are called, expressed, or known, situate, lying and being, coming, reviewing, increasing, happening, or arising out of or within the aforesaid Prepositure of Cartmell, Bailiwick of Cartmell Fell, Bailiwick of Broughton, and Bailiwick of Walton and Barngarth, with their members or hundreds, called wappentakes, towns, places, or hamlets aforesaid, or without any of them, or to the messuages and other the premises aforesaid or any of them belonging or to the same incident belonging, dependent, or appurtenant, or as members, parts, or parcels of the same messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and other the premises above granted, or mentioned to be granted, or any of them had, known, accepted, occupied, used, demised, leased, or reputed, and as freely, fully, wholly, and absolutely, and in as ample manner and form, and with so many such and the same privileges, liberties, and franchises as the Prior of the aforesaid Priory of Cartmell, lately dissolved, ever before the dissolution of the same priory had occupied, used, or enjoyed the aforesaid messuages, &c., &c."

By the next clause in the letters patent the aforesaid Prepositure of Cartmel, Bailiwick of Cartmel Fell, the Bailiwick of Broughton, the Bailiwick of Walton and Barngarthe are stated to be granted "as fully, freely, wholly, and in as ample a manner and form as all and singular the same premises or any part or parcel

of the same, ever came or ought to have come to our hands or to the hands of any of our progenitors or ancestors, late Kings or Queens of England, or the hands of them or any of them, or which in our hands now are or ought to be, by reason or pretence of any dissolution or surrender of any late monastery or priory, or by reason or pretence of any exchange or acquisition, or of any other gift or grant, or of any attainer or forfeiture, or by reason or pretence of any Act or Acts of Parliament, or by reason of any escheats, or of any other lawful manner, right, or title."

The Grant then gives full particulars of the lands and tenements excepted out of the Grant, thus:—"Excepted always, nevertheless, and out of this our present Grant altogether reserved, all those lands and tenements in Carke and Holker, of the yearly rent of twenty-three shillings, lately granted to Charles Harbard, Esq., and others, in fee farm; and one tenement called Tarne-greene, of the yearly rent of four shilling and fourpence, mentioned to be granted to Richard Cartwright in fee farm; and divers lands and tenements of the yearly rent of thirty-seven shillings, likewise mentioned to be granted to William Scriven and Philip Eden, their heirs and assigns in fee farm; and also except one tenement called Thornepanstye, otherwise Thorfinstye, in Cartmell Fell aforesaid, parcel of the Bailiwick of Cartmell Fell aforesaid, of the yearly rent of sixty-two shillings and eightpence, granted in fee farm to Richard Cartwright; and the mills in Staveley and Blackburn (Backbarrow) yearly sixty shillings and eightpence, likewise mentioned to be granted in fee farm. Excepted also all those free rents within the Bailiwick of Broughton, together with one-tenth of a free rent in Lindall, yearly five shillings, which are mentioned by a memorandum contained at the foot of the particular aforesaid, to be paid and payable in the exchequer by reason of an unity of possession, as it is said—And also divers lands, tenements,

and mills within the aforesaid Bailiwick of Broughton mentioned, to be granted in fee farm to several persons by the lady Elizabeth, late Queen of England, and by our late most dear father the Lord James, late King of England, and by us, to wit—Aynesome Mill, yearly forty shillings; Mireside Hall, fifty shillings a year; Canons Winder, forty-nine shillings; Ravens Winder, forty shillings; besides the rents of every kind above expressed, and likewise mentioned to be granted in fee farm, together with the lands out of which they are payable. And also except divers tenements and mills within the said Bailiwick of Walton and Barnegarth, likewise mentioned to be granted in fee farm to divers persons, to wit—Holker Mill, yearly four pounds; *the fishery upon the sea coast*, forty-six shillings and eightpence; Burnebarrowe, Bigland Field, Grisgarth, otherwise Girs-garth, and other small parcels, yearly fifty-nine shillings; likewise mentioned to be granted to several persons in fee farm, together with divers other rents and services to the same belonging, and all other rents and services to the premises (above excepted) appertaining or belonging. And also excepted and reserved out of this our present Grant, all and singular advowsons, free dispositions, and rights of patronages, of all and singular rectories, churches, chapels, vicarages, hospitals, and other ecclesiastical benefices whatsoever, to these premises above, by these presents mentioned to be before granted, or any of them in any wise belonging or appertaining. And also all and singular knights' fees of the premises, or any of them appertaining or belonging; and except all and singular *royal mines*, and *mines of lead* and *tin* being found or to be found in or upon the premises, and all prerogatives belonging to the same mines."

From the above exceptions to this grant it will be observed, what is far from being generally, if at all, known, that besides the Grant of Henry VIII. in

1537, of the Manor of Cartmel and the demesne and and other lands of the then lately-dissolved Priory of St. Mary, to Thomas Holcroft, who soon afterwards exchanged the same with the King, for other lands; and besides the grant of James I. in 1610 of this same manor of Cartmel and the demesne and other lands (the same that had been granted to Holcroft) to Emmerson and Cowdell, who immediately afterwards sold the same to George Preston, Esq., of Holker Hall, there had been, in the reigns of Charles I. and his predecessors, several grants of lands to several persons, in fee farm, in almost all parts of the parish; but in none of these grants, except the one to Holcroft in 1537 and the one in 1610 to Emmerson and Cowdell, is the Manor of Cartmel granted.

In the habendum clause it is stated that the Patentees shall hold the properties so granted to them—"As of our Manor of Enfield in our County of Middlesex, by fealty only, in free and common soccage, and not in capite or by knight's service; yielding and paying therefore to us and our successors yearly for the several premises aforesaid, above by these presents granted, the several respective rents"—*i.e.*, the rents already stated.

In the last clause but one in the letters patent, Thomas Preston, of Holker Hall, Robert Curwen, of Myerside Hall, Hugh Dicconson, of Raisholme, and Robert Rawlinson, of Carke Hall, are appointed the King's Attorneys to take possession of the premises granted, and to deliver the same to the patentees; and accordingly, on the eleventh day of October, 1640, Robert Curwen and Robert Rawlinson, two of the attorneys appointed by the Letters Patent, entered into and upon a certain close of land called Helme's Croft, otherwise Shacklet's Croft, in the occupation of Christopher Helme, and parcel of the lands and tenements by the aforesaid Letters Patent granted, lying within the Bailiwick of Walton and Barnegarth, and by virtue

of the said Letters Patent were quietly and peaceably put in possession. And afterwards, the said Robert Curwen and Robert Rawlinson delivered quiet and peaceable possession and seizing of the aforesaid close of land to William Knype and Richard Simpson within mentioned, then and there present, in their own proper persons, in the name and stead of all the lands, tenements, and all and singular the premises by the Letters Patent granted, according to the force, form, and effect of the said letters patent, the day, year, and place above mentioned, and before these witnesses.

RICHARD HUTTON,	}	<i>Witnesses.</i>
GEORGE WAINHOUSE,		
CHRISTOPHER FINSTHWAITE,		
JOHN SIMPSON,		
ROBERT CURWEN,	}	<i>Attorneys.</i>
ROBERT RAWLINSON,		

In this Grant the lands are held by fealty only, in free and common soccage. In the Grant to Emmerson and Cowdall the lands are held in capite, by knight's service.

EXTRACTS FROM THE OLD CHURCH BOOK.

SIDESMEN.

A.D. 1642.—“April 12th, 1642. It is this daie ordered and agreeede that a commission shall bee procured for the makeinge upp of the twentie-fourtie, and takeinge them sworne as they are now chosen, that there may be foure in everye churchwarden's division as hath formerlie been used.”

IN WHOSE HANDS THE MONEY DUE TO THE POOR IS PLACED.

A.D. 1642.—“A particular of such summes of money as ar due unto the poore, and in whose hands the same now bee, viz.:—Imp: Richard Bateman de Temp-land x*l*. (£10) due unto the poore of Holker, Carke, and Florkburghe, which x*l*. (£10) was Ellen Pepper's legacy. Itm.—Robert Barrowe de Greaves v*l*. due unto the poore within the 2 graveships of the lower parte

of Broughton townshippe, which *v*l. was Nicholas Barrowe legacie, father of the said Robte. Barrowe. Itm.—Richard Bell de Newton *iiii*l. (£4), due unto the poore within the Overend of Allithwaite townshippe, which *iiii*l. was Christopher Britton de Lindall his legacie. Itm.—Gilbert Atkinson *iiii*l. due unto the saide poore in the Overend of Allithwaite townshippe, which was Christopher Turner legacie. Itm.—John Muckell hath *xxvi*s. *viii*d. (26s. 8d.) due to the same poore, and given by Jo. Biglande. Item—Thos. Atkinson *v*l. which was Ja. Taylor legacie, half due to the poore in Holker townshippe.”

A.D. 1643.—“On May 21st, 1643, an army of 1,000 horse and 500 foot, under the command of Lord Molyneux, of Bardsea; Sir George Middleton, of Leighton Hall, (Brother-in-law of Thomas Preston, Esquire, of Holker Hall); Sir John Girlington, of Thurland Castle; and the brave Colonel Tyldesley (grandson of Christopher Preston, Esq., of Holker Hall, and who afterwards was killed in the fight in Wigan lane); Mr. Dalton, of Thurnham, and others, entered Furness. The people of Furness resolved at first to keep them out of the country, but seeing such a number of well-armed and disciplined troops on the Cartmel and Conishead Sands they lost heart, and every man took to his heels. This Army was for King Charles I. They plundered Furness greviously, seized all the arms and £500 in money, and then retreated.”

“On September the 28th, 1643, Colonel Rigby then besieging Thurland Castle, which siege had continued six weeks, was informed that Mr. Kirkby, of Kirkby Ireleth, Mr. Rigby, and Colonel Huddleston, of Milham Castle, were in arms in Furness, and that they had collected together 1,500 horse and foot, many of them from Cumberland, 200 of these last having fire-arms, the rest being clubmen, at the earnest desire of several persons in Furness, left the seige of Thurland Castle and marched with seven or eight companies of

foot and three troops of horse, all having firearms, except about twenty, who had pikes. On the last day of September they came to Ulverston, and rested there that night, and on the 1st of October, being Sunday, they set forward and had prayers on Swarthmoor, which service being ended, the army marched forward to Lindal, and there the foot halted, but the horse went forward to Lindal Cote, and drew up in a valley, facing and shouting at Mr. Huddleston's horse, who were drawn up on the top of Lindal Close. These returned the shout, which shout lasted about an hour, whilst the foot were receiving powder, shot, and *match*. After this the foot marched up to the king's horse. Then the king's horse fled, whereupon the Parliamentarians raised a great shout and pursued the King's forces hotly, taking Colonel Huddleston, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Latus, of Lowick Hall, Mr. Irton, of Irton Hall, and 300 common soldiers prisoners. The Parliamentarians captured six colours, two drums, all the money, and the apparel the common soldiers had on, their arms, and a coup drawn by six oxen, containing the magazine. The common soldiers of the Parliamentary army plundered Dalton and the parish, as the King's forces had done in the spring of the same year, and returned that night to Cartmel. Three or four of the King's soldiers were killed and some wounded, but none of the Parliamentarians." As there exists a tradition at Cartmel that Oliver Cromwell's troops fired shots through the small door in the south aisle of the nave of Cartmel Church (the shot holes being shown to this day), it is probable (Cromwell himself never having been in Cartmel) that this firing through the door might have been done wantonly on the occasion here alluded to; and as there have been all along some broken parts of an organ in the Church, it is not unlikely that the presbyterian and puritan soldiers—who hated the very sight of church organs, altars, table-

tombs, effigies, and painted glass—may have wreaked their vengeance on the organ, or “pair of organs” given to the Church by George Preston, Esquire, of Holker Hall, some 30 years previously.

An entry made in the old Church Book of Cartmel about seven weeks after the Parliamentary troops left Cartmel is as follows:—“The 18th of November, 1643, there was left furthe of the vestrie xiii (thirteen) peeces of the sides and leaves of organs, and the winde chiste; alsoe a peece of old almerie, and iii (three) peeces more of wood set with organ sides.”

Sir Thomas Preston, of Preston Patrick and Levens, who purchased the site of Furness Abbey at the dissolution of religious houses, married Ann, daughter of William Thorneborough, Esq., of Hampsfield Hall, in Cartmel, and had issue two sons and six daughters; Catherine, the sixth daughter, married the famous Judge Carus (who lived in the reign of Henry VIII.), and had issue three sons and three daughters. One of these was Ethelred Carus, who married William Thorneborough, Esq., of Hampsfield, her relative, and is the Ethelred Thorneborough whose monument (a plain white marble slab let into the south wall of the south transept of Cartmel Church) has on it a very curious and quaint inscription given hereafter in the account of the Thornburghs, of Hampsfield, and again in the sketch of the monuments in Cartmel Church, as they were in 1690. Of the above-named Sir Thomas Preston, of Preston Patrick and Levens, Christopher Preston, of Holker, was the second son, and according to tradition, he built Holker Hall. Briggs, in his *Lonsdale Magazine*, says, “By what means the estate of Holker became the property of the Prestons we cannot speak with any certainty, but most probably by marriage; and this idea receives additional strength from some family arms over the fireplace in the hall. They are all parted per pale, and rudely sculptured in wood. The following is a list of

them : Carus and Preston ; Middleton and Carus ; Kighley and Carus ; Leybourne and Preston ; Cavendish and Carus ; Dakre and Leybourne ; Monteagle and Leybourne ; Arundel and Dacre ; Howard and Dacre ; Morley and Monteagle. The tinctures which these probably once displayed are buried under one equalizing mass of stone colour"—[now removed.] The original residence of the Prestons was at Frith Hall, close to the eastern shore of the Ulverston fork of the Morecambe Bay estuary, this part of the estuary having in former days been called "The Frith." Nothing now remains of the old hall (which probably was pulled down in order to build the present farmhouse and outbuildings) except the arms of the Prestons now placed over the modern doorway, and an immense fireplace extending along the whole length of the end wall of an old building, now used as a hull for cattle, large enough to roast an ox or two at once. The park belonging to this residence was no doubt the large wood called the "Old Park Wood," as much of the lofty park wall (evidently built as a deer fence) is still standing quite perfect near Capeshead and along the shore of the estuary as far as the present limekiln.

Christopher Preston's second son, George Preston, of Holker, was a great benefactor to Cartmel Church, he having, with some assistance from the parishioners of Cartmel, repaired the dilapidated edifice generally, which had stood roofless for a period of some 80 years or more, as indicated at this day by the weather worn tops of the monks' seats or stalls ; and decorated the inside with a stucco ceiling, and the quoir and chancel with a profusion of curiously and elaborately carved wood work. He also made an appointment for the apprenticing of the sons of the poor people in Cartmel, and a foundation for fitting several scholars for St. John's College, Oxford. He died April 5th, 1640, as appears from the inscription on his monument in the town or

parish quoir of Cartmel Church. The Preston family of Holker suffered greatly for their loyalty to the King in the civil wars. The Commissioners appointed by the Parliament to compound with the loyalists (then called delinquents) for their estates fined Thomas Preston of Holker £186 17s., and ordered him to settle £80 per annum on the Incumbent of Cartmel Church, and £40 per annum on the Incumbent of Cartmel Fell Chapel, out of the tithes of which he had a lease. Other families in these northern parts of the county were quite as harshly treated for their loyalty to the King. Richard Kirkby, Esquire, of Kirkby Ireleth, was fined £36 5s. 4d. He was a colonel in the King's army, and had so incumbered his estate (which originally was of the value of £2,000 per annum) in aiding and assisting the King, that his successors could never, with all their endeavours, succeed in clearing it of the debt. Myles Sandys, Esquire, of Graythwaite, was fined £50; and Robert Rowlinson, Esquire, of Carke Hall, was fined £50 also.

Dr. John Borwick, Dean of Durham and St. Paul's, who was so munificent a benefactor to the parish of Witherslack, in Westmorland, where he was born, April 20th, 1612, was of an ancient Cartmel family, their residence being at Fair Rigg, near Fiddler Hall (Fiddler Haugh), Staveley, Cartmel. Dean Barwick was one of the most faithful adherents of Charles I. He published a work against the Covenant; but Cromwell seized all the copies he could lay his hands on, and destroyed them. For his loyalty the Dean was first thrust into a noisome dungeon in the Gate House of Westminster, and afterwards imprisoned in the Tower of London, where he was at the time of the King's execution, and where he remained, in jeopardy every hour, until, on the death of some of his bitterest enemies, he was released. Mr. Edward Barwick, the Dean's youngest brother, was likewise a staunch loyalist, as was also

another brother, Dr. Peter Barwick, afterwards physician to King Charles II. Edward Barwick was an Ensign in the regiment of Colonel James Bellingham, of Levens, who in the northern expedition commanded this regiment for the King, under Sir Marmaduke Langdale; and after that gallant army of north countrymen was routed and put to flight, by Cromwell, near Preston, in August, 1648, taking his colours from the staff, he tied them round his waist, and brought them safe out of the battle to his colonel. After the death of Charles I., Dean Barwick kept up a constant and close correspondence, in cypher, with the exiled King, Charles II. On the death of Cromwell, it appeared evident enough to the Dean that a great change had taken place in the feelings of the nation; all that now seemed wanting to the Restoration was the assistance of General Monck, who was lying with a powerful army in Scotland. In order to accomplish this Mr. Barwick applied to the King (Charles II.) to write himself to General Monck, and undertook to convey the letter in such a manner that it could not miscarry, and at a time when the General would be surrounded by none but the King's friends. As suggested by the Dean, the King wrote the letter, which was safely conveyed to Monck by Nicholas Monck, the General's brother, under the pretence (to avoid suspicion) of going to consult the General about the marriage of his (Nicholas Monck's) daughter, who was then with the General and the army at Dalkeith. General George Monck was a cool, calculating, wily man, son of Sir Thomas Monck, of Potheridge, in Devonshire, and had been at first an earnest royalist, and for his loyalty to the King had been imprisoned in the Tower, but afterwards was induced to take the Covenant, and so became an equally earnest Parliamentarian, and in the end Commander-in-chief of the Parliament's Army in Scotland. The conduct of Monck on receipt of the King's letter puzzled both

Mr. Barwick and the King greatly, for he promised nothing—kept his own counsel—but left Scotland with his army, and marched upon London, and on arriving there, after a good deal of manœuvring, declared for the Restoration. Great then was the rejoicing; bonfires and illuminations were general throughout the land. The nation during eighteen long years of struggling for liberty had as usual been ruled with a rod of iron, and now at last there did appear something like a glimpse of liberty again. General George Monck's niece, Mary Elizabeth Monck, daughter of Nicholas Monck, Bishop of Hereford, was, as before said, the wife of Curwen Rawlinson, Esq., of Carke Hall, in Cartmel; and when Charles II. rewarded the General for his great services in restoring him to the throne, he created him Duke of Albemarle, Earl of Torrington, Baron Monk of Potheridge, Beauchamp and Tees, and bestowed upon him £7000 per annum out of the royal revenues, and immense estates in England and in *Albemarle Sound, North Carolina, and amongst the rest the Lordship and Liberty of Furness, in the very neighbourhood of the property of the father of his niece's husband, Curwen Rawlinson, who indeed held considerable property at Coulton, in this very Liberty of Furness itself. The Lordship and Liberty of Furness is now the property of the Duke of Buccleuch, to whom it descended through the Duchess of Montague. Curwen Rawlinson's son by Mary Elizabeth Monck, was Christopher Rawlinson, Esq., of Carke Hall, who died 8th January, 1733, and who was considered to be the last of the Plantagenets by the mother's side—of whom more will be said hereafter. From the above it will be clearly perceived that the two men chiefly instrumental in the

* It is curious that my grandfather, James Stockdale, when residing in 1750 at Richmond, Virginia, purchased a considerable tract of this land on the Scopernon River, Albemarle Sound, and in 1753 another tract of land in the County of Bartie. The titles are in my possession, but the property was lost or forfeited in the War of Independence.

Restoration of Charles II. were both of them more or less connected with the *histori-less* parish of Cartmel. General George Monck, Duke of Albemarle died at his residence, New Hall, in Essex, January 3rd, 1669, and was succeeded in his titles and estates by his only surviving son Christopher Monck, Duke of Albemarle, who married in 1668 Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, daughter of the Duke of Newcastle and 9th Earl of Ogle. On the death of Christopher Monck, second Duke of Albemarle, in 1686, the title became extinct. Christopher Monck's widow married, some time after, Ralph, Duke of Montague. Christopher Monck having no living issue, by his will devised his estates to his cousin and Godson, Christopher Rawlinson, of Carke Hall, Lancashire, *in case he should survive his wife*, the Duchess of Albemarle. The Duchess of Albemarle having, as before said, married Ralph, Duke of Montague, and being in 1733 on her deathbed, Christopher Rawlinson was sent for to London, where unfortunately he took the small pox and died *just one month* before the Duchess, whereby the immense estates of the Dukes of Albemarle were lost to the Rawlinson family of Carke Hall, passing through the widow of Christopher Monck, Second Duke of Albemarle, and then wife of the Duke of Montague, to her husband, and from him lineally to the present Duke of Buccleuch.

On the death of General George Monck, First Duke of Albemarle, in 1669, his body, at the special request of the King (Charles II.) was taken from his residence, at New Hall, in Essex, to London, and was placed temporarily in Somerset House, one of the Royal Palaces, where, after being embalmed, it laid in royal state for several weeks, and was then taken in a procession of the greatest possible pomp and magnificence to Westminster Abbey, and entombed in Henry VII.'s Chapel amongst the kings and queens of the realm—*quid injaceat regibus, per quem stant ipsi reges.*

The Effigy of General Monck long stood over his grave, and when the person who at one time showed Westminster Abbey, had, after the manner of showmen, nearly got to the end of his hundreds-of-times-told tale, he invariably made a point of terminating his task at the effigy of General Monck, when, pulling off the General's military cap and holding it out towards his visitors, imploringly he would exclaim—"This is the cap of General Monck, pray put something in!"—a hint not easily misunderstood by anyone! Christopher Rawlinson, of Carke Hall, erected a monument in Westminster Abbey, in memory of his Grandfather, Nicholas Monck, Bishop of Hereford.

A near relative of Dean Barwick, Thomas Barwick, of Fair-rigge, by his last will (dated Sep. 2nd, 1669) left an estate in Cartmel called "Myers" to Trustees, the yearly rent thereof to be applied by them towards the maintenance of a minister and schoolmaster, at Staveley Chapel for ever. The estates of Fair-rigge, Hazle-rigge, Fiddler-haugh and Myers, belonged to the Barwick family at one time.

EXTRACTS FROM THE OLD CHURCH BOOK.

KEEPING WINDOWS IN REPAIR.

A.D. 1645.—"November 30th, 1645. It is this daie agreeede that Lawrence Swainson shall maintayne and uphold all the glasse windowes, except those in the chancell, from and after the date hereof for foure yeares next cominge, and to have lyme, hayre, and helpe, with some of the churchwardens to serve him when he needeth, and to have yearlye xxs. for his laboure, and to leave the said windowes in sufficient repaire at the end of the said iii. (four) yeares.

CATHERINE HELME'S MAINTENANCE.

A.D. 1647.—"May the 25th, 1647. It is this day ordered and agreeede upon by the Churchwardens and

twentie-fourtie, that Dorothye Helme shall have the sune of xxvis. viiid. for and towards the keepinge of Katherine Helme, late daughter of Willm. Helme, for the this yeare next ensueinge, and the same to be laide in Allithwaite townshippe, and paid quarterlye by equall por'cons during this year and as long as shee doe live"—about 6d. per week.

As the poor in Cartmel parish in 1647 would be few in number and appear to have been relieved all along out of the Church Stock (legacies left by charitable persons, and collections made from time to time at the Church), it is probable that this Catherine Helme had become chargeable to the township of Lower Allithwaite, perhaps as a lunatic or idiot, and was thus provided for other than in the ordinary way.

KILLING FOXES.

A.D. 1649.—“It is ordered that the churchwardens shall pay iis. for everye fox that was killed this yeare last passed.”

FURTHER REWARDS FOR KILLING FOXES.

A.D. 1653.—“Pd. for ale to the hunters of the foxe, vid.; and for two foxe heades to Edward Barrowe, of Highe, iis.; and Nicholas Cowperthwaite for 3 foxe heades iiis.; and Richd. Stones in parte for foxe heades viiid. Item to the hunters of foxes further il. vis. (£1. 6s.); more paid by William Kilner to the hunters vis. vid.”

Arabic numerals first begin to be occasionally used in the “Olde Church Booke of Cartmell” about 1630.

STILL FURTHER REWARDS FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF FOXES.

A.D. 1653.—“November 16th, 1653. It is orderede and agreeede that Wm. Kilner shall paye to the hunters for killinge of foxes, xxis. vid., and likewise that the churchwardens shall paye them xxiiis. more furth of

Foxes at this time must have been very numerous and very destructive in the Cartmel district. In my early days the custom of paying for their destruction by the churchwardens had not ceased; and I remember the heads of these *feræ naturæ* were frequently exposed on the churchyard gates both at Cartmel and Hawkshead. Twopence per head was at one time also given for the destruction of ravens.

DEODANDS AND FORFEITED GOODS.

A.D. 1653.—“It is ordered that Thomas Askewe, Geo. Rigge, and Robte. Roskell shall bee appointed to collecte those summes of monye hereafter mentioned, beinge deodands and forfeited goods, vizt.: of John Fell of Newton, liiis. (53s.); of Roberte Skyroinge, xls. (40s.) for horse and wheeles; of William Harrison, of Cartmell Fell, for the runninge geare of Staveley water milne, ii℥. viiis. iiijd. (£2 8s. 4d.); of Christopher Barrowe, and Roberte his sonne, for xl., lent by Mychael Newbye for Leonarde Rawlinson's horse and saddle in Mr. Sawreye's hande: and that these summes be payed before Christmas next, or else the same to be put in suite. And alsoe that the men abovesaide to vewe a *cockeboate* at Nether Carke, and to sell the same.”

**SCHOOL MONEY, AND MONEY DUE FOR ELLERSIDE WOODS,
AND INCREASED (QUIT?) RENT.**

A.D. 1654.—“ April 13th, 1654.—It is this daie ordered by the 24tie now assembled that all the moneys due to the schoole shall be called upp, which is under x*l*. in a somme, and the same to be putt furthe in a x*l*. somme at the leaste, and new securities taken for the same, and Thomas Askewe and Edwarde Crosfelde is desired to doe the same; and likewise that they shall receive the moneye due from Mr. Preston for the woods in Ellerside [where were these?], and also the moneye

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due from Wm. Kilner for the forfeited goods of Mychael Newbie, or else to take securities for the same. It is desired that Edward Marshall, Thos. Burscough, John Simpson, and Thomas Atkinson shall meete and proportion the increased rente upon everye man's rente, and to doe the same before Whitsuntide next, and they to be payede for their paines out of the moneys due from Thomas Atkinson." Can the increased rent here referred to be "the increased rent" made payable on the enfranchisement of the great bulk of the parish by the Letters Patent of Charles I. in 1640, one of the main conditions of that Grant?

APPLICATION OF MONEY RECEIVED FOR DEODANDS AND
FELONS' GOODS QUESTIONED.

A.D. 1654.—"August the xxist, 1654. For as much as the moneye which was due for *deodands* and *fellons' goods* was put to the schoole waiges by consent of the xxiiit^{ie}, and nowe the same is questioned and liklye to come to tryall, and till such tyme as the same be cleared, it is thought fittinge and ordered by us whose names are hereunder subscribed that other competent maintenance may be provided insteade thereof (that is to say) that everye grammarian paye *vid.* a quarter, and petties *iiii*^d. a quarter till the said moneyes be cleared, provided that John Stott shall teache petties, and have the benefitt of the register's place fullye, or els all the waige above mentioned; and for them which are behinde for the last quarter to pay accordinglie; and it is desired that the rest of the the xxiiit^{ie} which are absente maye subscribe to it, that the same may be published."

GEORGE PRESTON'S GIFT OF £100.

22 A.D. 1655.—"August 20th, 1655. It is this daie ordered by consente of the churchwardens and twentieth^{ie} that upon perusal of Mr. Preston's will 100^l. given by him to be disposed as his survivors, while

they shall live, shall think most needful, and after them to be disposed by the churchwardens and twentiethie to such use as they shall thinke needful; now it is ordered as aforesaid that the aforesaid 100*l.* shall be converted and employed to the use and benefitt of the Grammer Schoole at Cartmell untill further order be taken and securitie be taken for it for the use of the said schoole."

FURTHER REWARD FOR KILLING FOXES.

"Paid by J. Barrowe expenses at huntunge the foxe *is. viiid.*; at another time *iis.*; another time *xd.*; another time *iis.* Paid Wm. Kilner and Thos. Barwicke for killinge 3 fox cubbs *viis. vid.*; and John Barrowe for killinge 3 fox cubbs more *iiis. (3s.)*"

SCHOOL MONEY AND ITS APPLICATION.

"A particuler of the severall summes now presente due to the schoole, as followethe, vizt.:—

Stephen Britton and his mother ..	£30	0	0
Robert Atkinson	6	10	0
Gilbert Atkinson	12	0	0
Myles Harrison	51	0	0
Thos. Swainson	11	0	0
Thos. Biglande	3	6	8
William Hobson	5	0	0
Jas. Newbie	10	0	0
John Brockbanke	7	10	0
George Rigge	10	0	0
Brian Taylor and Richd. Westbie .:	100	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£246	6	8

"It is ordered by the *xxiiit*ie and churchwardens that the yearlie benefitt of the summes abovesaide shall bee to the use of the schoole, and soe much as the same comes shorte and the register's place of *xxl.* to the waige of the schoolemaster and an usher shall be

payed and made upp by everye able man that sends his children to schoole; the summes, and persons that shall paye, to be taxed by the twentie-fourth at next meetinge. It is likewise agreede between Lawrence Swainson and the twentie-fourth for the mendinge and maintaininge of the glasse as followeth, that the saide Lawrence shall have 5*l.* this first yeare, and *xxs.* afterwards yearlie during his life, and the said Lawrence to make iron stanchens and provide the glasse of his owne charge, and the saide Lawrence to put in good securitie to performe."

WILLIAM BARNE, SCHOOLMASTER.

A.D. 1657. "William Barne begane to teache schoole at Cartmell the xviiiith daie of Januarie, 1657, and is to have for his waige xii*l.* per annum and the register's place, and if he have more schollers then he can well teach himself, then he is to have an uasher under him, and the same to have the benefitt of the register's place for his waige."

JOHN BIRRIE, OF CHURCH TOWN'S GIFT.

A.D. 1660.—"April 24th, 1660—John Berrie, of Church Towne did by his last will and testament, dated the xviiiith daye of March, 1647, give to the poore in the parish of Cartmell, the sum of sixe pounds thirteen shillings and fower pence, the same to be first taken up of his goods, and to be putt furth by the xxiiiith and churchwardens, and so to continewe for ever, and the yearlie use thereof to be given to the poor alwaies at Easter tyme."

PULPIT TO BE RAISED TWO FEET, AND FONT ERECTED.

A.D. 1660.—"November 16th, 1660. It is this daie ordered by consente of the xxiiiith that the churchwardens take care to cause the pulpit to be raised 2 foote, and also that the fonte be erected in the usual place, and that the clocke bee amended and repaired

as shortlie as possible can bee, and that a Booke of Common Prayer bee sent for of the last edition. It is alsoe ordered that Edward Crosfield shall search the Booke and see what money is given to the poore, who was the donor, and in whose hands the same is, against the next meetinge."

REPAIRING THE CHURCH AND THE BELLS.

A.D. 1661.—"Maye 28th, 1661. It is this daie ordered, by the consente of the xxiiit^{ie} and churchwardens that two xxtie marke casts be collected by the churchwardens; the one for repairinge of the church and other needs; and the other for and towards the repairinge of the bells; and to accompte for the same at Easter." "It is likewise ordered that the sexton shall have them to be usuall ringers on the Lord's Daie which doe use to ringe at burialls, otherwise they shall not be permitted at burials to ringe."

MR. ROBERT RAWLINSON'S (OF CARKE HALL) SEAT, AND LOCKS
AND KEYS FOR THE VESTRY CHEST.

A.D. 1661.—"It is ordered by the consente of the xxiiit^{ie} that Mr. Robte. Rawlinson shall bee permitted to sett his stale (stall) for his wife to sitt in within the church on the other side of the alleye, next below the churchwarden stale." "It is also ordered that the churchwardens shall provide other two locks and keyes for the chist within the church, that there may bee three locks and keyes, accordinge to the canon, and that Thomas Askewe shall bringe the church and schoole securities to Mr. Tatom's house."

WILLIAM WHAITE, SEXTON.

"It is also ordered that William Whaite shal officiate the place of the sexton in keepinge the clocke and ringinge the bells and cleaninge and keeping cleane the gutters aboute the church, and keepinge cleane and decente the church within, and his waige for his

labours is **xxiii** shillings in the yeare, and the same to be paid him quarterlie."

**HOUSEKEEPERS TO PAY UP THE ARREARS DUE TO THE
CLERK OF THE CHURCH.**

"July 16, 1661. We, the **xxiiitie** hereafter named, do order that all housekeepers within the parishe of Cartmell which are behinde with John Stott for his last yeare's waiges, beinge clarke at the churche, shall forthwith paye him all suche arrears, or els let them expecte no other than to be sued at the next courte, and prosecuted against accordingelie."

RE-CASTING OF THREE OF THE BELLS.

"March 4th, 1661.—It is this daie ordered by consente of the **xxiiitie** that another 40tie marke caste bee furthwith collected for the defrayinge of the charges for the new castinge the bells and other needful things in the churche, which said 40tie marke cast is to cleare the churchwardens of the charge for the castinge of the bells."

At the time of the dissolution of the Priory of St. Mary at Cartmel in 1537, there were in and about the Church, five discordant bells. Four of these bells were taken possession of by Thomas Holcroft, "the skilful farming beadle;" the fifth, being the largest, was left in the steeple for the use of the parishioners, by order of the Earls of Derby and Sussex.

In 1599 there is a charge in the Churchwardens' accounts of £24. 13s. 8d. for casting bells, and metal for the same.

In 1630 Thomas Stafford of Penrith cast "the great bell," at a cost of £7, agreeing to make it "tuneable with the others." In 1661 three bells were cast.

With the exception of two of these three last bells, none of those above mentioned remain. The number of bells in the steeple at present is four, viz.: two of the three cast in 1661, and two cast in 1726 and 1729,

respectively. The inscriptions on the bells are as follow :
 (1) "Peace and good neighbourhood, E. E. W. E., 1726;"
 (2) "Thomas Kilner (of Hardcragg) Ch. Warden, 1729."
 (3) "S. S. M." round the upper crown, below it "T. P. R. P. W. K. R. T. C. W. W. T. I. B. N. E. I. C. R. C. W. A.; Dulcedine vocis cantabo Dominum nostrum;" near the date 1661 are the initials L^W_R ; (4) "In jucunditate soni sonabo tibi Domine; R. T. W. T. I. B. I. B. R. R. W. K. I. T. I. C. R. C. W. A.;" below is the date 1661, with the initials L^W_R .

JOHN BIGLAND'S GIFT TO THE POOR.

"February 2nd, 1661.—John Bigland, of the Height, hath given *vl.* (5) to the use of the poor in the upper end of Holker Townshippe, and the same to be put furth, and the use thereof to be distributed yearlie at Easter by Thomas Askewe and Mychael Barrowe duringe their naturall lives, and after their decease to be put furth and distributed by some of the *xxiiit*ie of that division, and the use thereof to be given so that it *maye not ease the rich*.—John Burns, of Speelbank, hath the money, and he hath laide land in gaige for it."

APPROPRIATION OF SCHOOL MONEY, AND ARREARS OF RENT OF ELLERSIDE WOODS.

A.D. 1662.—"November 25th, 1662. It is this daie ordered that the last half yeare sallerie due to the school-master, shall bee equallie devided between Mr. Ryecroft and Mr. Robinson; and such arreares as is due from Mr. Preston for Ellerside woods, to be given to Mr. Robinson; and for the tyme to come it is ordered that Mr. Robinson shall have the ancient sallerie now payed whilst he teacheth schoole here at Cartmell, and likewise the said Mr. Robinson to have the yearlie rent of that £100 which was given by Mrs. Ann Preston, and alsoe the rente of Ellerside woods whilst he teacheth here at Cartmell as aforesaid."

It is not now known where these Ellerside woods

(so often mentioned in the old Church Book of Cartmel) were situate. There has, however, always existed a tradition that much wood grew upon the slopes of Ellerside Brow the entire distance from Holker to Stribers, in former days, when it (Ellerside Brow) was part of the, common; indeed, I have heard old people declare that they had heard from their fathers that a "con" (squirrel) might once have leapt from tree to tree all the way from Holker to Stribers. As the twenty-four sidesmen seem to have exercised the rights of "Lords of the Manor," in claiming deodands, felons' goods, and wreck of the sea, as will already have appeared from the extracts given from "The Olde Church Booke," particularly the order of the sidesmen to sell a wrecked cockboat at Carke, it is possible that these Ellerside woods, on the then common, might have been sold (say the crop as is done with coppice wood) to Mr. Preston. At the time of the enclosure of the commons (the act for which was obtained in 1796) there was, with the exception of a few round fir coppices, planted on Holker Bank by one of the Lowther family, of Holker, and some hazel bushes in Eggerslack, no wood whatever on the Cartmel commons. Very probably the quantity of wood required for building purposes, for the fire, and for the bloomeries, to say nothing of the quantity of lops and tops of trees consumed in keeping cattle alive in winter in former days, had entirely consumed and destroyed the whole, and left Ellerside Brow as bare of wood as we know it was before the late Lord Frederick Cavendish and his nephew, the late Earl of Burlington, caused the present thriving woods to be planted there some fifty years ago or more.

MR. RYECROFT'S SALARY.

A.D. 1663.—"April 21st, 1663. It is this daie ordered that the vi^l. which is in Thomas Askew's hands for the use of £100 ended at Candlemas last, shall bee allowed to Mr. Ryecroft in consideration of his quarter

service, excepting what he will allowe furth of the same to Mr. Robinson."

THE BELL FOUNDER'S BOARD AND LODGING.

"It is likewise ordered by consent of the 24tie that the churchwardens shall paye to John Bateman the sum of iil. iis. iiid. (£2. 2s. 4d.), which is owinge to him, for the bell founder table and drinke when he hung upp the bells, and alsoe to John Burscough the sume of xis. viiid. which is owing to him in arreare."

WHAT HOUSES WERE ESCAPING CHURCH DUES.

A.D. 1663.—"June 16th 1663. It is ordered that everye churchwarden within his division shall deliver in a list of the names of everye particuler man that hath a *fire-house* in this parish which payes nothinge to the xxtie marke caste, to the 24tie, at the next meetinge."

A.D. 1663.—George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends—called at first by themselves "Friends of Truth," and by the people "Children of Light," but afterwards in derision "Quakers," and that, it is said, because George Fox, in delivering his addresses, was always much agitated, trembling and quaking greatly—was born at Drayton, in Leicestershire, in 1624. His father was a weaver, very much respected amongst his neighbours for his piety and many virtues, who appears to have early given to his son's mind a decidedly religious turn, and to have carefully educated him in sober and virtuous manners and great gravity of deportment. George Fox was a most remarkable man; the piety, sincerity, purity and humanity of his intentions was most abundantly evidenced in every action of his life—especially whilst engaged in accomplishing his arduous mission. Ever persecuted, beaten with sticks, stoned, put in the stocks, and repeatedly imprisoned, often in the vilest and most loathsome dungeons, he

perseveringly preached and proclaimed his purely primitive doctrine, very closely approaching in simplicity and truth that taught at first by our Saviour and his Disciples, and this too in times the most troublous for religion—the Civil Wars, the Commonwealth, the Protectorate, the Restoration, and the Revolution.

For nearly half a century (48 years) he continued, without intermission and with a fervour the most extraordinary, to preach and promulgate the principles he had adopted; visiting for this beneficent purpose almost every part of England, many parts of Scotland and Ireland, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Maryland, New England, Carolina, and even the Indian villages of America, and that too before the founding and settlement of the State of Pennsylvania by his friend, convert and coadjutor, the celebrated William Penn. For the like purpose George Fox twice visited Holland and Germany, and such was the effect of his almost super-human efforts, that he made a very great number of friends and converts in every one of the countries he visited—perhaps more than any one man ever did before or since. His travels, his labours, his trials, his persecutions, his imprisonments, and his sufferings generally, greatly resembled and were scarcely less than those of the last but most laborious of the Apostles, St. Paul; though he was not doomed like the Apostle to the Gentiles, to suffer an ignominious death; for having greatly over-exerted himself in preaching to a great gathering of Friends at the Meeting House in Whitehart Court, Gracious Street, London, when his health had become impaired, he never recovered from the effort, but died three days afterwards, 13th November, 1690, at Henry Gouldney's house, in Whitehart Court, in the 67th year of his age, in a quiet, serene, and most heavenly frame of mind, in perfect peace and good will with all mankind, and was buried on the 16th of the same month, in the Friends' Burial Ground, near Bunhill Fields.

In the autumn of the year 1663 George Fox came from one Francis Benson's house, near Rydal, in Westmorland, to Cartmel, and staid at the house of James Taylor, where he held a large meeting of Friends. After the Meeting he passed over Ulverston Sands to Swarthmoor Hall, then the residence of Mrs. Margaret Fell (widow of Judge Fell), who some years afterwards became George Fox's wife. On arriving at Swarthmoor Hall George Fox heard that Colonel Kirkby had, the day before, sent his Lieutenant thither to search for him. Colonel Kirkby lived at Kirkby Hall, was a Justice of the Peace and a Member of Parliament, and had greatly injured his estate in engaging in the Civil Wars in favor of the King, Charles I. As meetings of non-conformists of all kinds were then illegal, the parties in power after the Restoration, remembering the sufferings they had undergone, had no mercy on those who held them: and it was this, in a great measure, which made Colonel Kirkby and others so determined to put down the meetings of George Fox and the Society of Friends. As Colonel Kirkby's officers had actually searched in trunks and chests for George Fox, it was clear that he was in real earnest in the matter. George Fox therefore the next day went to Kirkby Hall, to see Colonel Kirkby, and when there found the Flemings of Rydal and several others of the gentry of the country, who were come to take their leave of the Colonel, he having to go up to London to attend to his parliamentary duties. George Fox having been introduced into the parlour amongst all these gentlemen, said to Colonel Kirkby that he understood that he, the Colonel, wished to see him; and desired to know whether the Colonel had anything to lay to his charge. On this Colonel Kirkby, before all the company, said, "As he was a gentleman, he had nothing against George Fox;" but said he, "Mrs. Fell must not keep great meetings at her house, for they meet contrary to

the Act." George Fox then said, "The act does not take hold on us, but on such as do meet to plot and contrive and to raise insurrections against the King; whereas we are no such people, for he, the Colonel, knew very well that they that met at Margaret Fell's house were his neighbours and peaceable people." Then Colonel Kirkby shook George Fox by the hand, and said he had nothing against him, and others of the company said "George Fox was a deserving man."

Shortly after Colonel Kirkby had left the country for London, there was a private meeting of the Justices and Deputy Lieutenants at Holker Hall, where Justice Preston lived, and there a warrant was granted to apprehend George Fox. George Fox heard over night both of the meeting and of the warrant, and could easily have got out of the way, but would not. Next day an officer came with his sword and pistols to take George Fox, who told the officer that he knew his errand, and could have been forty miles away if he had liked. The officer was surprised, and asked how he could know what was done in a private parlour; but George Fox would not answer this, but asked for a sight of the order. On which the officer laid his hand on his sword, and said, "You must go with me before the Lieutenants, to answer such questions as they shall propound to you." George Fox then said it was but civil and reasonable for him to show the order, but the officer wholly refused. Then said George Fox "I am ready." So George Fox went with the officer to Holker Hall, and Margaret Fell also. George Fox tells what occurred there so graphically that it is best in his own words; first, however, it may be well to state who were Justices of the Peace in Cartmel parish in 1663—two hundred and six years ago: they were as follows:—Thomas Preston, Esq., of Holker Hall; Robt. Rawlinson, Esq., of Carke Hall, Barrister-at-law, Justice of the Peace and of the Quorum and of Oyer, and

Terminer for Lancashire and Cheshire, Chairman of Quarter Sessions; Joseph Fletcher, Esq., of Birkby Hall; William Knype, Esq., of Broughton Hall; —. Westby, Esq., of Canon Winder Hall, a relative of Thomas Preston, of Holker Hall; Sir George Middleton, Bart., of Leighton Hall, Brother-in-law of Thomas Preston, who probably was at that time on a visit to Holker Hall; Colonel West, of Borwick Hall, who might also be staying at Holker Hall at that time.

“And when we came thither, there was one Rawlinson, called a Justice, and one called Sir George Middleton, and many more that I did not know, besides old Justice Preston, who lived there. They brought one Thomas Atkinson, a friend (a quaker), of Cartmel, as a witness against me, for some words which he had told to one Knype (Justice Knype), who had informed them, which words were ‘that I had written against the plotters, and had knocked them down;’ which words they could not make much of, for I told them I had heard of a plot, and had written against it. Then old Preston asked me whether I had a hand in that script? I asked him what he meant? He said in the Battle-door? I answered yes! Then he asked me if I did understand languages? I said sufficient for myself, and that I knew no law that was transgressed by it. I told him also, to understand those outward languages was no matter of salvation, for the many tongues began but at the confusion of Babel, and that if I did understand anything of them, I judged and knocked them down again for any matter of salvation that was in them. Thereupon he turned away, and said, ‘George Fox knocks down all the languages; come, said he, we will examine him of higher matter.’”

“Then said George Middleton, ‘You deny God and the Church and the Faith.’ I replied, ‘Nay, I own God and the true Church and the true Faith, but what Church dost thou own’ said I, for I understood he was

a Papist. Then he turned again and said, 'You are a rebel and a traitor.' I asked him who he spake to or whom he called a rebel and a traitor? He was so full of envy that for a while he could not speak; but at last he said he spoke it to me. With that I struck my hand on the table, and told him I had suffered more than 20 such as he, or than any that was there; for I had been cast into Derby prison for six months together, and had suffered much because I would not take up arms against the King before Worcester Fight, and I had been sent up prisoner out of my own country by Colonel Hacker to Oliver Cromwell, as a plotter to bring in King Charles, in the year 1654; and that I had nothing but good will to the King, and desired the eternal good and welfare of him and all his subjects. 'Did you ever hear the like?' said Middleton. 'Nay' said I, 'ye may hear it again if ye will,' for ye talk of the king, a company of you, but where were you in Oliver's days? and what did you do then for him? But I have more love to the King for his eternal good and welfare than any of you have.' Then they asked me whether I had heard of the plot? and I answered, yes, I had heard of it. They asked how I had heard of it? and whom I knew in it? I told them I heard of it through the High Sheriff of Yorkshire, who had told Dr. Hodgson that there was a plot in the north; and that was the way I heard of it; but I never heard of any such thing in the south, nor till I came into the north; and as for knowing any in the plot, I was as a child in that, for I knew none of them. Then they said, 'Why would you write against it if you did not know some that were in it?' I said my reason was because you are so forward to mash the innocent and guilty together, therefore I writ against it to clear the truth from such things; and to stop all forward foolish spirits from running into such things; and I sent copies of it into Westmorland, Cumberland, Bishoprick, and Yorkshire, and to you here;

and I sent another copy of it to the King and Council, and it is likely it may be in print by this time. One of them said, 'O ! this man hath great power !' I said I had power to write against plotters. Then said one of them, 'you are against the laws of the land.' I answered, 'Nay, for I and my friends direct all the people to the spirit of God in them, to mortify the deeds of the flesh ; this brings them into the well-doing and from that which the magistrate's sword is against, which eases the magistrates, who are for the punishment of evil doers : so the people being turned to the spirit of God which brings them to mortify the deeds of the flesh, this brings them from under the occasion of the magistrate's sword, and this must needs be one with the law, which was added because of transgression, and is for the praise of them that do well : so in this we establish the law and are an ease to the magistrates, and are not against but stand for all good government.' Then George Middleton cried 'Bring the book and put the oath of allegiance and supremacy to him.' Now he himself being a papist, I asked him whether he had taken the oath of supremacy, who was a swearer ? but as for us we could not swear at all, because Christ and the Apostles had forbidden it. Some of them would not have had the oath put to me, but let me have my liberty, but the rest would not agree to that, for this was the last snare, and they had no other way of getting me into prison ; for all other things had been cleared to them. But this was like the papists' sacrament of the altar, by which they ensnared the martyrs. So they tendered me the oath, and I could not take it. Whereupon they were about to make my *mittimus* to send me to Lancaster Jail ; but considering together about it they only engaged me to appear at the sessions, and so for that time dismissed me. Then I went back with Margaret Fell to Swarthmoore, and soon after there came Colonel West (of Borwick) to see me, who

was at that time a Justice of the Peace. He said that he told some of the rest of the Justices that he would come over to see me and Margaret Fell, 'but it may be,' said he to them, 'some of you will take offence at it.' I asked him what he thought they would do to me at the sessions, and he said 'they would tender the oath to me again.' "

"Now whilst I was at Swarthmoore, there came William Kirkby (of Adgarley, half brother to Colonel Kirkby) into Swarthmoore Meeting, and brought the constables with him. I was sitting with friends in the meeting, and he said to me, 'How now, Mr. Fox! you have a fine company here.' 'Yes' I said, 'we do meet to wait upon the Lord.' So he began to take the names of friends, and them that did not readily tell him their names, he committed to the constables' hands, and sent some to prison. The constables were unwilling to take them without a warrant; whereupon he threatened to set them by the heels; but the constable told him he could keep them in his presence, but after he was gone he could not keep them without a warrant."

"The sessions coming on, I went to Lancaster and appeared according to my engagement. There was upon the bench that Justice Fleming (Sir Daniel le Fleming) that had bidden five pounds in Westmorland to any man that would apprehend me, for he was a Justice both in Westmorland and Lancashire. There was also Justice Spencer and Colonel West, and old Justice Rawlinson, the lawyer (Carke Hall), who gave the charge, and was very sharp against truth and friends, but the Lord's power stopt them. The Session was large, and the concourse of people very great; and way being made for me, I came up to the bar and stood there with my hat on; they looking earnestly upon me and I upon them for a pretty space. Then proclamation being made for all to keep silence upon pain of imprisonment, and all being quiet, I said twice 'Peace be

among you!" Then spake the Chairman (Rawlinson) and asked if I knew where I was? I said, 'Yes, I do; but it may be,' said I, 'my hat offends you; that's a low thing; that's not the honour I give to magistrates, for the true honor is from above, which,' said I, 'I have received, and I hope it is not the hat which you look upon to be the honour.' The Chairman said they looked for the hat too, and asked wherein I showed my respect to magistrates, if I did not put off my hat. I replied, in coming when they called me. Then they bid one to take off my hat. After which it was some time before they spake to me, and I felt the power of the Lord arise. After some pause, old Justice Rawlinson (the Chairman) asked me if I did know of the plot; I told him I had heard of it in Yorkshire by a friend that had it from the High Sheriff. They then asked me whether I had declared it to the magistrates. I said I had sent papers abroad against the plots and plotters, and also to them as soon as I came into the country, to take all jealousies out of their minds concerning me and my friends; for it was and is our principle to declare against such things. They asked me if I knew not of an Act against meetings. I said I knew there was an Act that took hold of such as met to the terrifying of the king's subjects and were enemies to the king, and held dangerous principles; but I hoped they did not look upon us to be such men; for our meetings were not to terrify the king's subjects, neither are we enemies to him or to any man. Then they tendered me the oath of allegiance and supremacy. I told them I could not take any oath at all, because Christ and his Apostles had forbid it: and they had had sufficient experience of swearers, first one way and then another, but that I had never taken an oath in my life. Then Rawlinson the lawyer asked me whether I held it to be unlawful to swear. This question he put on purpose to ensnare me, for by an Act that was

made, such were liable to banishment or a great fine, that should say it was unlawful to swear. But I, seeing the snare, avoided it, and told him that in the time of the law amongst the Jews, before Christ came, the law commanded them to swear; but Christ, who doth fulfil the law, in His Gospel time commands not to swear at all; and the Apostle James forbids swearing, even to them that were Jews, and that had the law of God. So after much other discourse had passed, they called a jailor, and committed me to prison. I had about me the paper I had written as a testimony against plots, which I desired they would read in open court, but they would not; so I being committed for refusing to swear, I bid them and all the people take notice that I suffered for the doctrine of Christ and for my obedience to His command. Afterwards I understood the Justices did say that they had private instructions from Colonel Kirkby to prosecute me notwithstanding his fair carriage and seeming kindness to me before, when he declared before many of them that he had nothing against me. "As for me, I was kept to the next assizes, and then Judge Turner and Judge Twisden, coming that circuit I was brought before Judge Twisden. When I was set up to the bar I said 'Peace be amongst you all.' The Judge looked upon me and said, 'What! do you come into the court with your hat on!' upon which words the jailor taking it off, I said 'The hat is not the honour, that cometh from God.' 'Then' said the Judge 'will you take the oath of allegiance, George Fox?' I said I never took an oath in my life, nor any covenant or engagement. 'Well, said he 'will you swear or no?' I answered, 'I am a Christian, and Christ commands me not to swear, and so does the Apostle James likewise, and whether shall I obey God or man? do thou judge.' 'I ask you again,' said he, 'whether you will swear or no?' I answered again, 'I am neither Turk, Jew, or Heathen, but a Christian, and should show forth Christi-

anity;' and I asked him if he did not know that Christians in the primitive times, under the ten persecutions, and some also of the martyrs, in Queen Mary's days, refused swearing, because Christ and the Apostles had forbidden it? I told him also, they had experience enough how many men had first sworn for the king and then against the king; but as for me, I had never taken an oath in all my life, and my allegiance did not lie in swearing, but in truth and faithfulness, for 'I honor all men, much more the king; but Christ, who is the Great Prophet, who is the King of kings, who is the Saviour of the world, and the great Judge of the whole World, he sayeth I must not swear; now whether must I obey Christ or thee?' Then I asked the Judge if he did not own the king? 'Yes,' said he, 'I do own the king.' 'Why, then,' said I, 'dost thou not observe his declaration from Breda, and his promises made since he came into England—that no man should be called in question for matters of religion, so long as they lived peaceably? Now, if thou ownest the king,' said I, 'why dost thou call me in question, and put me upon taking an oath which is a matter of religion, seeing that thou nor none else can charge me with unpeaceable living?' Then he was moved, and looking angrily at me said, 'Sirrah! will you swear?' I told him I was none of his *Sirrahs*, I was a Christian, and for him, that was an old man and a Judge, to sit there and give nicknames to prisoners, it did not become either his gray hairs or his office. 'Well,' said he, 'I am a Christian too.' 'Then do Christian works, said I.' 'Sirrah!' said he, 'thou thinkest to frighten me with thy words;' then, catching himself and looking aside, he said, 'Hearken! I am using the word *Sirrah* again,' and so checked himself. I said, 'I spake to thee in love, for that language did not become thee, a judge; thou ought to instruct a prisoner in the law, if he were ignorant, and out of the way.' 'And I speak in love

to thee too,' said he. 'But' said I, 'love gives no nicknames.' Then he roused himself up and said, 'I will not be afraid of thee, George Fox; thou speakest so loud, thy voice drowns mine and the court's, I must call for three or four criers to drown thy voice, thou hast good lungs.' 'I am a prisoner here,' said I, 'for the Lord Jesus Christ's sake: for his sake do I suffer, and for him do I stand this day; and if my voice were five times louder, yet I should lift it up and sound it out for Christ's sake, for whose cause I stand this day before your judgment seat, in obedience to Christ, who commands us not to swear, before whose judgment seat you must all be brought, and must give an account.' 'Well,' said the Judge, 'George Fox, say whether thou wilt take the oath, yea or nay?' I replied, 'I say as I said before—whether ought I to obey God or man? judge thou. If I could take any oath at all I should take this, for I do not deny some oaths only, or on some occasions, but all oaths, according to Christ's doctrine, who has commanded us not to swear at all. Now, if thou, or any of you, or any of your ministers or priests here will prove that ever Christ or his Apostles, after they had forbidden all swearing, commanded Christians to swear, then I will swear;' I saw several priests there, but never a one of them offered to speak. Then said the Judge, 'I am a servant of the king, and the king sent me not to dispute with you, but to put the laws in execution; therefore tender him the oath of allegiance!' 'If thou love the king,' said I, 'why dost thou break his word and not keep his declarations and speeches, wherein he promised liberty to tender consciences; I am a man of a tender conscience, and in obedience to Christ's command I cannot swear.' 'Then you will not swear?' said the Judge, 'take him away, jailor.' I said 'it is for Christ's sake that I cannot swear, and for obedience to his command I suffer, and so the Lord forgive you all.' So the jailor took me

away. Upon the 16th day of the same month I was brought before Judge Twisden again, and he was somewhat offended at my hat, but it being the last morning of the assizes, before he was to go out of town, and not many people there, he made the less of it. He asked me whether I would traverse, or stand mute, or submit? but he spake so fast, and in such haste, that it was hard to know what he said. However, I told him I desired I might have liberty to traverse the indictment, and try it. He then said 'take him away, I will have nothing to do with him, take him away!' I said, 'Well, live in the fear of God and do justice.' 'Why,' said he, 'have I not done justice to you?' I replied, 'that which thou hast done has been against the command of Christ.' So I was taken away to jail again, and there kept prisoner till the next assizes."

"Some time before this assize, Margaret Fell was sent prisoner to Lancaster jail by Justices Fleming, Kirkby, and Preston, and at the assize the oath was tendered to her also, which she refused to take, and therefore was committed again to prison, to lie till the next assize."

In August, 1664, the assizes were again held at Lancaster, and the same judges presiding, George Fox was a second time brought before Judge Twisden, whom he out-argued on all points as he had done previously; but as he would not take the oath of allegiance, he was re-committed to a most vile and loathsome prison, the floor being full of dangerous holes, and the place open to the wind and rain. Some of the justices who went to view it, said it was like "a Jake's House;" yet Colonel Kirkby gave orders to the jailor to keep George Fox close, and suffer no flesh to come near him, for he was not fit to be discoursed with.

On the March assizes, 1664-5, coming on, George Fox was for the third time brought before Judge Twisden, whom he again discomfited completely in argument,

but as he still refused to take the oath of allegiance, he was once more sent to his loathsome prison, the judge crying out, "Take him away, jailor, take him away!"

George Fox's hard treatment began to excite the commiseration of the people of Lancaster and the neighbourhood; so much so that the magistrates did not think it politic to keep him in Lancashire; so Colonel Kirkby used his influence with the government to get him removed. Accordingly he was taken on horseback, this being then the only mode of conveyance, over the mountains to Scarborough Castle, in Yorkshire, he being at the time in a very poor state of health, from long confinement in a vile dungeon. After George Fox had laid in Scarborough Jail above a year, he wrote a letter to the king, giving him a full account of all he had suffered, and this being backed by persons of influence at court, an order was given for his release in September, 1666.

George Fox, after his release from a severe imprisonment of two years and nine months, thus moralizes:—
"And indeed I could not but take notice how the hand of the Lord turned against those of my persecutors who had been the cause of my imprisonment or had been abusive or cruel to me in it. For the officer that fetched me to Howlker Hall wasted his estate and very soon after fled into Ireland. And most of the justices that were upon the bench at the sessions when I was sent to prison died in a while after—as old Thomas Preston, Rawlinson, and Porter, and Matthew West, of Borwick; and though Justice Fleming did not die (yet his wife died and left him thirteen or fourteen children), who had imprisoned two friends to death, and thereby made several children fatherless; Colonel Kirkby never prospered after; and the Chief Constable Richard Dodgson died soon after; and Mount, the Petty Constable, John Ashburnham, his wife who railed at me in her house, died soon after; and William Knype (Justice Knype) that was the witness they brought against me, died soon

after also; and Hunter, the Jailor, of Lancaster, who was very wicked to me whilst I was a prisoner, was cut off in his young days; the Under Sheriff, that carried me from Lancaster prison to Scarborough lived not long after; and one Joblin, the Jailor, of Durham, who was prisoner with me in Scarborough Castle, and who had often incensed the governor and soldiers against me, though he got out of prison, yet the Lord cut him off in his wickedness soon after. When I came into that country again, most of those that dwelt in Lancashire were dead, and others ruined in their estates. So that though I did not seek revenge upon them for their actings against me contrary to law, yet the Lord had executed his judgments upon many of them."

Some of the fine old paintings (portraits) of the ancient knightly family of Kirkby of Kirkby, after having been stowed away out of sight for years in a disused room, covered all over with cobwebs, have lately (1869) been sold by auction at St. Mary's Mount, at prices far below their value as works of art. Three of this collection of pictures still remain unsold, one of them being a portrait of John de Kirkby, younger son of Roger de Kirkby, who was successively a Justice Itinerant, a Judge of King's Bench, and Lord Keeper in Henry III.'s reign; and a Baron of the Exchequer in the reign of Edward I. He was author of the celebrated Inquest for Yorkshire, taken in 1284, so much esteemed by antiquarians.

EXTRACTS FROM THE OLD CHURCH BOOK.

ALLOWANCE TO CHURCHWARDENS FOR JOURNEYS.

A.D. 1664.—"June 6th, 1664.—It is ordered that a churchwarden shall have for one journeye to Lancaster or Ulverstone, *vid.* and no more, except he bee forced to staye all night; and in such case to have what the 24tie shall think fitt. It is alsoe ordered that noe money from hencefurth shall bee given to anye poore people

further of the 'church stocke' instead of a collection, but let them stave for a collection if they may have any."

SCHOOLMASTER'S SALARY—NO POOR PERSON TO CONTRIBUTE.

A.D. 1664.—"June 20th, 1664.—It is ordered by consente of the xxiiit^{ie} and others of the parishe that Mr. Atkinson, schoolemaister of Cartmell, shall have xx^l. (£20) per annum for teachinge schoole, and that everie gramarian shall paye vid. a quarter, and everie pettie iiij^d., and if anye parte thereof remayne from payinge Mr. Atkinson, the same shall remaine towards the usher waiges, and indeed that noe poore people bee charged towards the paymente thereof."

INTEREST OF £100 TO BE PAID TO SCHOOLMASTER.

A.D. 1664.—"November 28th, 1664. It is this daye ordered that the interest of the £100 which was given by Mrs. Anne Preston and charged upon the land at Boorebancke and Ulterthwaite (Outerthwaite) shall bee payed unto Mr. Thomas Atkinson, schoolemaister at Cartmell, and that the occupiers of the saide land shall paye itt accordinglye upon demande, and this to go for the teachinge of poore scollers."

ELLEN PRESTON'S GIFT.

A. D. 1665.—"Memorandum for the yeare of our Lord 1665. Ellen Preston, late of Walton, widow, did by her laste will and testament give unto the use of the poore three pounds, and ordered that the yearlie use thereof to bee divided by Mychael Barrowe, [*illegible*] and Thomas Atkinson, of the Hill."

THOMAS ASKEW'S GIFT.—POOR HOUSE.

A.D. 1674.—"Mem. Thomas Askew, of Walton, by his last will and testamente bequeathed to the poore within the upper end of Walton Townshippe the summe of twentie shillings, which is to bee putt furth for that use, as soone as can bee convenientlie; and in the

mean tyme is in the hands of Thomas Burscough. Mem. This twentie shillings was paid to John Bigland, with the consente of William Askew, and disposed of towards the buildinge of a house for the use of the poore, the 13th of Aprill, 1674."—Where was this poor house?

Till the dissolution of religious houses, alms were given out every morning at the gates of the monasteries sufficient to keep the poor from actual want. After the dissolution there can be but little doubt that the poor suffered much for want of these alms. The Act of the 43rd of Queen Elizabeth, which is the foundation of our present poor laws, did much for the relief of the poor. From the Old Church Book of Cartmel, containing the churchwardens' accounts, it would seem that it was common for persons of means to leave by will legacies to the church and poor. The sums left seem in our eyes small, but the value of money, it must be remembered, was much greater then than now. Twopence then (1600) would hire a labourer for a whole day; now a labourer's wages would be 3s., or eighteen times as much. Such then has been the diminution in the value of money: £5 given in 1600, if measured by wages, would be equal to £90 in 1869. The money thus charitably given to the poor was added to the church stock, as it was called, and the sidesmen and churchwardens dealt it out with the utmost care to the necessitous poor; but sometimes a collection, it seems, was made for persons in the church to save the church stock. All this we learn from the "Olde Church Booke of Cartmell;" but certainly the poor then were few in number, and compare most favourably with the all but universal pauperism of the present day.

Having exhausted the matter likely to be interesting to the public in the first "Olde Church Booke of Cartmell," I now proceed to give extracts from the *Second Old Book*, commencing in 1674, and headed as follows:—
"This booke made for the Church of Cartmell upon the

twentieth day of Aprill, in the twenty-sixth yeare of the raigne of our sovraigne Lord Charles the Second, by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, Anno Domi 1674."

BURIALS IN THE CHURCH.

A.D. 1674.—Mem. "In pursueance of an order in the olde booke belonging to the parish church of Cartmell, wee find that those persons here undernamed and others did pay to the use of the church for every one of their buerials, who were bueried in Lord Harrington's Queare and the Organ Queare, as followeth: First, Mr. Samuel Knipe, sonne of Isaac Knipe, bueried in the Organ Queare, Anno 1613—6s. 8d.; Mr. Timothy Knipe bueried in the same place in 1622—6s. 8d.; Mr. William Knipe bueried in the same place in anno domi 1671—6s. 8d. Bueried in Lord Harrington's Queare, viz.:—First, for the bueriall of Mrs. Preston, of Holker, who was bueried in anno domi 1602. Mr. Edward Tildesley, who was bueried in anno domi 1622. [This Edward Tildesley was son-in-law of Christopher Preston, of Holker Hall, and father of the famous Colonel Tildesley, who was killed in the Civil Wars, in the furious fight in Wigan Lane, just before the battle of Worcester, where also were slain, Lord Witherington and Colonels Baynton, Trollope, and Throckmorton]. For the buerial of the wife of George Preston, Esq., in anno 1625. For Mr. Westby bueriall in anno domi 1653. For John Kellat (of Canon Winder Hall), who was bueried in anno 1634. Mr. Richard Westbye, bueried in anno domi 1658. George Preston, of Holker, Esq., in anno 1640. Mrs. Elizabeth Westbye, bueried in anno 1651. For all which persons above-named was duly payed to the use of the church as above sayd, 6s. 8d. a piece."

These Westbyes were of the ancient family of Westbye de Mobricke, and near relatives of the Prestons, of Holker. At one time one of the family lived at Raven Winder Hall, or at Canon Winder Hall.

MORE ABOUT BURLIALS IN THE CHURCH, AND PROHIBITING
THE TEACHING OF WRITING IN THE CHURCH.

A.D. 1676.—“March 28th, 1676.—It was this daye ordered by the churchwardens and the fower and twentie of this parish, that all and every person and persons as shall att any time hereafter bee interred within the church-porch, that the executors and administrators, or such other person as shall desire or procure such deceased to bee bueried in the said place, shall pay to the minister or churchwardens where such deceased person did last inhabitt, before any such grave shall bee made, the full sum of two shillings.”

“Item.—It was alsoe ordered that the husbands, relations, or friends as shall undertake to interr any women, that shall dye in childbed, within the church, shall pay such fee or summe of money as hath been formerlye accustomed to bee pay'd for any other person or persons, accordinge to the usuall rate of the place where any such woman shall bee bueried. Item.—It is likewise ordered that no scriphener for the future shall teach any of their schollars to write in the church, but in the room over the Grammar Scoole.”

Suicides and excommunicated persons could not in former days be buried in the church or even in the churchyard without a licence from the bishop. I remember that persons found drowned or dead, suicides and strangers dead and unowned, were, sixty years ago, invariably buried *behind* the church at Cartmel, a place esteemed then as scarcely consecrated ground; nor were any other persons at that time buried there. It appears then, from the above-mentioned order of the 28th of March, 1676, regarding women dying in childbed, that to some extent they, even at that day, were under the like ban as suicides and excommunicated persons, probably because they could not have been “churched,” and perhaps at one time had no other resting place

assigned them than that questionable quarter, in those days, "the back of the church." It has already been mentioned that the old Gateway Tower was, in 1624, bought of Mr. Preston for a free school; but before that time the school was taught in the church. From the tenor of the above order about scriveners it would seem that writing had till 1676 still been taught in the parish church, and was then, perhaps for the first time prohibited.

MR. ROBINSON'S LEGACY GIVEN FOR BUILDING A
NEW VESTRY.

A.D. 1677.—"March 2, 1677. A copy of that part of Mr. William Robinson's (of Newby Bridge) will which mentions ye legacie given by him for erecting a new vestry at Cartmell Church is as followeth:—"Item, it is my will and minde, and I doe give and bequeath unto the same Thomas Barwick the sume of forty pounds upon trust and to the onely use intent and purpose that hee shall and may as soone as convenientlye he can after my decease therewith cause to be erected and builded a new vestery and questhouse over the same att the parish church of Cartmell .aforesaid, my will and minde beinge that the present vestery being a small and low building and unproportionable to ye rest of the said church, bee by him demolished, to the end that a bether may be there erected; the same to be built at the end of the organ quier, and of equall height, latitude and dimensions, and uniforme with the rest of the buildings of that part of that church; and the said trustee to give an account by him signed to my executor of the chargis of the saide buildinge, and if the same surmount the said summe, I do hereby give and bequeath to my saide trustee, Thomas Barwick, soe much more moneys as the whole charge of the saide buildinge shall amount unto, soe as the same doe not exceed the sume of tenne pounce more; and if itt ap-

peare, by the saide trustee's account, that the whole charge doe fall short of the saide legacy, or summe of forty pounds, then the saide bequest of the same legacy is upon this further trust that my said trustee shall pay and imploy the residue of the said forty pounds to such pious use or uses in or aboute the saide church as hee shall thinke fitt.—Alsoe, itt is my will, and I give and bequeath unto the said Thomas Barwick and Richard Simpson, of Flookburge, gentn., the sume of twentie pounds, upon trust, that they put forth the same at interest, or therewith purchase lands, and yearly for ever hereafter pay, convert and imploy, or cause to be payed and imployed, the yearly interest, proffitt, and benefitt of the said legacy or purchased lands, to and for the use and benefitt of the *carter* or *guide* of the sands called Kent sands, alsoe Lancaster Sands, for the time being for ever hereafter, and to and upon this further trust that the said trustees shall and may settle, assure, and transfer the said trust and legacy or purchased lands, to and upon such other person or persons as they shall think fitt, to the end that such person or persons may accept and take upon him or them the said trust and management thereof; and to the end the said trust and legacy or purchased lands may be by and from one trustee to another or others in like manner successively transferred and assigned, to the intent the same may be perpetually established and preserved."

EXTRACTS FROM THE OLD CHURCH BOOK.

1677.—In the churchwardens' accounts of this year (1677) is the following entry, rather interesting, locally—"Paid to John Burnes, of Speelbancke, for killing one old foxe in Waytham (Wood), which Mr. Preston (of Holker) shot and gave to him—5s."

This Thomas Preston was the last male of the Prestons of Holker. His only child, Catherine Preston, married

Sir William Lowther, of Mask, in Yorkshire, whose mother was Margaret Penn, daughter of the celebrated Admiral Sir William Penn, of whom there is a portrait in Holker Hall. Strange as it may seem, from the last Return of Annuities and Pensions (1869), it appears that "the heirs for ever of William Penn" are still receiving from the nation £4000 per annum. As this pension is stated in the return to be for "civil services," it probably was originally granted to the celebrated William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, son of the famous Admiral Sir William Penn, as a reward for his father's services, and in consideration of sundry large debts due to his father from the crown, and was over and above the grant of territory on the Delaware, afterwards colonized by him and called Pennsylvania.

A.D. 1678.—In the churchwardens accounts for 1678 are the following charges:—"Paid to Mr. Thorneburgh for killing a fox at Castlehead, 5s.;" and "Paid Mr. Preston (of Holker Hall) and Mr. Rawlinson (of Cark Hall) for killing one old fox, 5s." Probably these two near neighbours had been out shooting together. Castlehead in 1678 belonged to the Thorneburghs of Hampfield Hall, and was then called "Atterpile Castle."

A.D. 1678-9.—Thomas Barwick, churchwarden for Staveley township, has the following items in his account, for repairs and perhaps alterations in the south aisle:—"Paid James Barwick 12 days' slating the south ile. James Pattan 16 days' work att the south ile. Thos. Harryes, for nayles and other things, 13s. James Muckelt for 9 dayes' work, 4s. 6d., and for 5000 latt nails 11s. 8d. John Burnes and others for bringing 3 ribs and a principall from Stribus, 10s. 8d. Thomas Crowdson for worke 26s., and for glasse 6s. John Barrow, for riveing latts in Stribus 4s. Jo. Tounson for *leading slate out of Burnbarrow*, 20s. Paid for 2 firkins and a half of glasse and carriage, 30s. 6d. Edward Brockbanke for makeing ready the wood for south ile,

which was 3 ribbs, 1 principall, 2 dozen spars; and working at the churche, 11s. 10d. Edward Cowperthwaite 12 dayes' worke 8s. Richard Holme for 12 dayes' worke, 6s. Edward Cowperthwaite for gettinge slate, 24s., and for 9 dayes' slateinge, 7s. 6d., and for his brother Thos. 3 dayes' 2s. 6d., and to James Kilner 1s. 8d.; in all 35s. 8d. John Preston for 2 dayes' putting upp glasse and washinge walls, 1s. 6d. Paid Isaac Russell and Rowland Cowherd for iron work 12s. 8d., further 21s. 2d. Thomas Croudson for new glasse and leadinge old glasse, 83s. 1d. Mr. Rawlinson (Carke Hall) for wood, 44s. Mr. Armstrong for lyme and for glasse, 39s. 8d." There are many other charges, so that considerable repairs and may be alteration, have taken place in the south aisle about 1678-9. The charge for leading slate from *Burnbarrow* would leade to the supposition that *Slate* was once got there; indeed I remember going with the late Mr. Field to look at a vein of slate in the adjoining woods belonging to Bigland Hall estate. The vein cropped out to the surface, was a small one, but of fine quality and of a light blue colour. In the above churchwarden's account is 6s. 8d. received for the "buriall of Thomas Preston, Esquire, of Howlker" in "Lord Harrington's Quire"—which shows that the noble table tomb there was then supposed to be that of one of the Harrington family—it giving name to the Choir—though in the Old Church Book this choir is often called the Town Choir or the Parish Choir, it being the only part of the monastic church which was not unroofed and more or less destroyed at the Reformation, and that because it was parochial as well as monastic.

A.D. 1679.—By the Act of Uniformity passed in Charles II.'s reign (1662), 2000 ministers were ejected from their livings. Sixty-seven of these livings were in Lancashire, two of them being in the parish of Cartmel, and held at the time by the Rev. Philip Bennett and the Rev. —. Camerford. Three years afterwards,

in 1665, John Armstrong was appointed minister of Cartmel. In 1679 Mr. Armstrong took an account of the number of inhabitants in the parish, and found them to be 1389, viz.: 1329 protestants, 29 papists, and 31 dissenters. Mr. Armstrong resided at Garrat House, a little to the north of the present free school. He published a book called "Secret and Family Prayers, with brief helps for the more devout receiving of the Lord's Supper." The cost of this work in printing, &c., was £24 18s. 9d.; he died in 1698; perhaps not one of Mr. Armstrong's books, about the circulation of which in the district he seems to have taken so much pains, is now to be found in the Parish! Garrat House was not the name of the place when Mr. Armstrong lived there; it was so called because it was the residence of one Garrat, a master mason, who lived there about the beginning and up to the middle of the last century—a man very skilful in monumental ornament, in cutting inscriptions, coats of arms, and other appropriate devices on tombs. Having leisure, he made a monument for himself, adopting a coat of arms, viz., "sable three embattled towers argent," he very neatly and cleverly sculptured them on a mural tablet, which at his death was placed over his grave in the piper choir in Cartmel church, where it remained in a perfect state till one of the Heralds, on visiting this country, defaced it by taking a small mallet and sharp chisel out of his pocket and digging deeply into each of the three embattled towers; exclaiming rather angrily, "Mr. Garrat had no right to these or any other arms." The late Mr. Field, of Cartmel, the owner of Garrat House, showed me this mural tablet many years ago, and pointed out the defaced towers, giving me the particulars here stated. In making alterations in the church some years ago, this monument was removed from the place it originally occupied near one of the large clustered pillars which support the steeple, to the place

where it now is, close to the door of the vestry; at which time what then remained of the three defaced towers appears to have been chiselled off, so as to leave nothing but a black shield with a plain surface, still on very close examination, the places where the three towers once were may yet be indistinctly discerned.

EXTRACTS FROM THE OLD CHURCH BOOK.

PAYMENT OF THE SCHOOLMASTER FOR TEACHING—APPOINTMENT OF NEW TRUSTEES FOR THE SCHOOL HOUSE.

A.D. 1679.—“April 21, 1679. It is ordered by the minister, Churchwardens, and the twenty-fourtie that Mr. Johnson, now Schoolmaster of Cartmel Schoole, shall have hereafter eightpence a quarter for teaching grammarians, and fourpence a quarter for petty schollers att the said schoole, to bee payd by their parents or guardians of such schollers, provided that the children of such parents as doe not pay or contribute to the sessments to the church, poore, and hearth money, doe goe free and be excepted out of this order, and have their learninge gratis att the said schole. Item, upon perusal of the deed of trust of the schole, it appeareth that there are onely two of the seven feoffees therein named now living, vizt.: Thomas Fletcher, Esquire (of Little Strickland), and Thomas Atkinson; it is ordered that a new deed of trust of and for the said schole bee made, sealed and executed by the said old surviving feoffees to those now nominated and made choise of for that purpose, vizt.: Curwen Rawlinson, Esquire, William Knipe, Esquire, John Roskell, Richard Simpson, Edward Marshall, Thos. Mitchelson, and John Braithwaite, of Flookburgh, who are to have the same power and trust that the old feoffees had concerninge the said schoole.”

TAXATION FOR THE REPAIR OF THE PARISH CHURCH.

A.D. 1681.—“October 10th, 1681. Wee the Churchwardens, together with the greater part of the inhabitants of the parish of Cartmell, assembled according to publique notice given upon the ninth day of October last past to make a taxation for the repaire of the said parish church of Cartmell, wee having viewed and examined the many severall decayes and defects with the assistance of workmen of skill, doe judge that noe less than twenty-six pounds, thirteen shillings, and fourpence, being two twenty mark casts, will bee sufficient to putt the said church into good repaire; and wee doe tax and assess every parishioner and inhabitant of the said parish according as they have been formerly taxed and have usually payd to every twenty marke cast the rate and proportion which every parishioner ought to pay to every twenty marke cast, being certainly knowne throughout the parish. Wee doe order all and every of the inhabitants of this parish of Cartmell to pay their proportions of two twenty mark casts to the present churchwardens in their severall divisions, upon demand, for the necessary repaire of the said church of Cartmell, or otherwise they will bee proceeded against according to law, in witness whereof wee have hereunto subscribed our names the day and year abovesaid.”

A.D. 1681.—George Fox and his wife, about the year 1681 were sued in the Cartmel Wapentake Court, for the small tithes of Swarthmoor Hall estate, and he having demurred to the jurisdiction of that court, the plaintiff carried the suit into the Exchequer Court at Westminster, whereupon George Fox says, “they ran us up a writ of rebellion for not answering the bill upon oath, and got an order of the court to the sergeant to take me and my wife into custody.” George Fox in his answer to the plaintiff’s bill, stated that his wife had lived forty-three years at Swarthmoor Hall, and that

during all that time no tithes had been paid or any demanded. Many other proofs were given of tithes never having been paid at Swarthmoor, but the answer could not be received without an oath, which George Fox would not take. Ultimately George Fox says, "the court granted a sequestration against me and my wife together. Thereupon, by advice of counsel, we moved for a limitation, which was granted, and that much defeated our adversary's design in suing out the sequestration, for this limited the plaintiff from taking no more than was proved."

George Fox's doctrine appears to have been received with considerable favour in Cartmel district, for in the churchwardens' accounts in the old Church Book are repeated entries of sums not received from quakers, all these refusing to pay church rates. The quakers' meeting house, at "the Height," Cartmel Fell, built about the latter end of the seventeenth century is a farther proof of there being many quakers at that time in Cartmel parish.

A.D. 1685.—The Free School of Browedge, in Cartmel, was founded and endowed by George Bigland, Esq., of Bigland Hall, about the year 1685. The following is an exact copy of that part of Geo. Bigland's will which relates to this endowment:—"The 18th day of May, Anno Domini 1685.—I, George Bigland, of Bigland, in Cartmel, do make this my last will and testament, in manner and form following: First, I commit my soul to Almighty God my Maker, trusting through the merits of Jesus Christ, my Redeemer, to have pardon of all my sins, and fruition of eternal life, and my body to be buried at the discretion of my friends; and for my temporal estate, which God hath given me, I dispose of as followeth—first, I give unto my brother, Thomas Bigland, and his heirs for ever, all my messuages, tenements, houses, lands, and grounds, at and about Bigland, and elsewhere in Cartmel, ex-

Geo. Bigland

cepting my house at Grange; likewise, I do give and devise to my cousin, John Robinson, of Newby Bridge, cousin Michael Barrowe, of Browedge, Thomas Barrow, his son, and cousin George Kilner, of Seattle, and their heirs, all my close of arable ground and pasture called Bradale, situate, lying, and being near Haverthwaite, in Furness Fells; and likewise, I do give and devise to the said John Robinson, Michael Barrow, Thos. Barrow, and George Kilner, and their heirs, my house at Grange, nevertheless upon trust and confidence, yt. the said John Robinson, Michael Barrow, Thomas Barrow, and Geo. Kilner, and their heirs, shall collect and turn the yearly benefices and rent of the said close called Bradale, and the yearly rent of my said house at Grange, towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster at Browedge keeping school there for ever; and it is my will and mind that these my trustees, their heirs and assigns, shall convey and sell this my close of ground, and my said house at Grange, with their appurtenances, to those and their heirs yt. will (*bona fide*) give most money for them, and with the money to buy and purchase other grounds lying together and more compact, for the said school, so that the yearly benefit and profit of the said grounds and lands go towards the yearly maintenance of a schoolmaster for ever teaching school at the place aforesaid. Nevertheless it is my will and mind that my said trustees and their heirs and assigns have their charges and expenses defrayed always out of the proceeds (given as aforesaid to the said school) about letting or selling of the same. And it is my will and mind that none of my said trustees meddle to convey or sell this my close of ground or house at Grange (given to the said school as aforesaid) except they can light of a purchase more convenient to the said school according to their own discretion. Also it is my mind that my heir have the profits of this my close of land aforesaid and my house at Grange untill the neighbours and in-

habitants of Browedge, or about it, have builded, erected, and finished a new school sufficient to teach in at their own proper cost and charges, and at or near the place aforesaid."

The family of Bigland, of Bigland, or, as the Scotch would designate it, "Bigland of that Ilk," is of very considerable antiquity, having held the estate and the name up to the present day, certainly from an early period, and possibly even from the time of the Saxons. On an old oak beam over the large kitchen fireplace in Bigland Hall is the following inscription, in curious old letters, "IBMB II6I." The antiquity of this inscription has been questioned, and that chiefly because of the idea that Arabic numerals were not in use in these kingdoms so early as 1161, the reign of Henry II. This objection, however, falls to the ground when it is known that there are instances of the earlier use of Arabic numerals—one at Ramsey Hall, in Hampshire, bearing the date 1011; one at Widgell Hall, Hertfordshire, 1016; and one has been found even as early as 975, the last year of the reign of the Saxon king Edgar.

At Arundel Castle is now preserved a piece of an old carved coat of arms in stone, with some characters very similar in the peculiar formation to those at Bigland. It was discovered amongst some ruins near the Castle, and is supposed to be above 700 years old.

The rapacity of the early Norman kings and most of their successors—treasons, forfeitures, confiscations, change of dynasty, and, above all, the Wars of the Roses—ruined and nearly annihilated the ancient nobility of these realms; it is not, therefore, amongst these as a rule that the most ancient families are to be sought for, but, on the contrary, amongst the quiet, retired, and sequestered squirearchy of the realm, whose property did not offer a sufficiently large mark for kings to shoot at, where in every county of England may be

found not a few whose names and estates have descended lineally to the present possessors through a period of more than eight hundred years.

Having already alluded to "the Gallows Field" of Cartmel—probably the place where criminals were executed in early feudal times—I have since been informed that this field, which is situated in a very elevated position above "the Green Farm," and close to the very remarkable tumulus-like mound called "Applebury Hill" (Apel-bury-Hill), is called in our vernacular, *T' Hangman Paddak*—quite as significant a name as *Gallows Field*. Mr. Thomas Slater, who occupies a farm of mine called "Appleberry Hill," told me the other day that some years ago there was a very large boulder stone, called in our provincial a *pei-mēāl-staiyān*, standing in the land he farms, and close to *T' Hangman Paddak*, which went by the name of *T' Hangman Staiyan*, once, probably, the rude seat on which the hangman sat waiting the arrival of criminals. This stone was on land which before the Enclosure Act of 1796 was common land. As this large boulder, after the enclosure of the commons, was in the way of the plough, and was not easily broken up, Mr. Slater dug a large hole on one side of the stone, and rolled it into the excavation, where of course it now is.

The Lords of Millum (Huddlestons of Millum Castle, Cumberland) were in olden time persons of great power, having amongst other immunities enjoyed exemption from the sheriff's jurisdiction, and the power of life and death over their vassals. Denton, writing in 1688, says that "the gallows stood on the hill near the Castle, on which criminals had been executed within memory."

The Gallows Hill at Lancaster was on the Moor, near to where Christ Church now stands. Here all the criminals left for execution at the assizes were executed, till the end of the last century. These criminals were taken from the Castle in carts through the town, sit-

ting on their own coffins! During the eighteen years up to 1800, no less than forty-eight persons were hung on this Gallows Hill! After this time, and up to 1835, the number of persons who were executed in the new place of execution (the Castle yard), was no less than 189!

The conical mound called "Appleberry Hill," or "Apelbury Hill," is very remarkable, and must have attracted the attention of travellers passing that way. It probably is the mound or burial place of some chieftain of old, of the name of "Apel," or "Abel," a common Scandinavian name, as it is also a name common in *our* own country at the present day, and was the name of the third man: the letters *p*, *b*, and *v* are convertible, so that *Apel* is the same as *Abel* and *Avel*—meaning the fruit called the *Apple*. Our first parents, in allusion to the eating of the apple of the tree of knowledge, called their second son by the name of Abel, or Avel—and indeed our word *evil* has probably its root here.

Having before alluded to the regalia still in being of the (once corporate?) town of Flookburgh—no doubt formerly on gala days carried proudly in procession by the then much-envied burgers, who enjoyed some rights and privileges even in the days of serfdom and slavery, I must now particularly describe what remains of this ancient borough town and its regalia. The market cross and fishstones, as every passer by must have observed, have fallen down, and now lie scattered about on the ground where once the markets and fairs were held. The may-pole, as before mentioned, is the present roof tree of the Hope and Anchor Inn. The old school adjoining Mrs. Helm's house was once the court house of the borough. The small but very ancient chapel was pulled down about 1764, and on its site the present chapel was built. The charter, in latin, is in the hands of Miss Helm, of Flookburgh. The regalia, or what remains

of it, is in the possession of Mr. Wm. Atkinson, Flookburgh, viz., a very handsome sword of office, still in excellent preservation, 34 inches in length, sharp on both sides for 10 inches from the point. The sword is not basket-hilted, but the hand is defended by several guards, all covered over with massive silver-plating, elaborately chased with flower work and various devices. A spear, about 18 inches in length, crossed at right angles by an arrow of nearly the same length, with a heart cut out of the metal forming the point, making altogether a cross (halberd), which must have been carried on the end of a staff in processions. A long pole, 7ft. 7in. in length, inserted into a socket, united to a thin piece or plate of iron, cut into the exact shape of the *common flook* of Morecambe Bay, with the tail uppermost; the letters F.B. being formed on the plate by cutting out the metal, the light passing through the openings clearly showing them when held up; no doubt these letters F.B. are meant to denote Flook-Burgh. These two last ornaments seem to have been painted a very bright vermillion colour, and perhaps might at one time have been gilded also; some of the paint is still visible. There was also in the possession of Mr. W. Atkinson, some time ago, a standard peck measure belonging to the borough, but the hoops having become rusty and corroded, they at length broke in two—the staves separated, and the peck fell to pieces.

I have in my possession a small brass token found under the fishstones at Flookburgh about forty years ago: on the obverse is “LEO. SCOTT. COKERMOUTH,” on the reverse, “I AM FOR BETTER CHENG.” With the exception of the Northumbrian stycas, first struck during the heptarchy, copper coins were not coined by authority in England till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who, though she issued base copper coins in Ireland, did not do so in England till nearly the end of her reign. In 1594, such was the number of base copper and brass

tokens (most of them of a circular, but some of them of an octagonal shape) issued through pure necessity, for necessary change, by tradesmen and others, that the government took the alarm, and issued small copper coins about the size of the silver twopence, with the queen's monogram on one side, and a rose on the other, the running legend on both sides being "THE PLEDGE OF A HALFPENNY." These, however, soon fell into disuse. In 1613 King James I. issued farthing tokens, having two sceptres in saltier, surmounted with a crown, on the obverse, and a harp on the reverse, with the intention that if they would not pass in England they might do so in Ireland. In 1635 Charles I. coined farthing tokens, with the rose on the reverse instead of the harp, but the circulation of these was entirely stopped by the vast number of counterfeits which appeared, and by the king's death in 1648. After this, private tokens began again to circulate, and were indeed almost the only copper circulation till put a stop to by the large coinage of copper half-pennies and farthings in 1672. In 1684 tin farthings were coined with a stud of copper in the centre, and inscribed round the edge with "NUMMORUM FAMULUS, 1685," or 1686. In 1685 halfpennies of the same kind were coined. In 1714 Queen Anne issued copper halfpennies and farthings of exquisite workmanship; on the reverse of some of them is Peace in a car, with the inscription "PAX MISSA PER ORBEM." The copper coinage of George I., II., III., was very pure, but the intrinsic value of the metal was not above one half of its currency, hence forgeries even of good metal yielded a good profit, and the whole kingdom swarmed with counterfeit copper, so that not a fifth part of the currency was legitimate. Tradesmen and others in every part of the kingdom struck tokens in brass and copper, several of them of considerable merit in the execution. John Wilkinson of Castlehead, in Cartmel, struck and issued silver tokens of the value of about two shillings

each, as well as copper pennies and one pound notes. In my collection I have one of these silver coins: on the obverse is an excellent likeness of John Wilkinson, with the inscription "JOHN WILKINSON, IRONMASTER;" on the reverse, a ship (70 tons burthen) in full sail, being a representation of *the First Iron Ship ever built*, he being the *builder and inventor*, in 1787; on the edge of the token are the names of the places where his most considerable iron works then were, viz., "BERSHAM, BRADLEY, WILLEY, SNEDSHILL;" on the exergue is the date of the coining of the token, 1788. In 1797 copper twopennies, pennies, and farthings, were coined by authority, which being really worth their weight in copper, put an end nearly to the circulation of tradesmen's tokens; but this coinage, owing to the advance in the price of copper, was extensively melted down, so that soon very few of the twopenny pieces remained in circulation. In 1806 another large copper coinage of pence, halfpennies, and farthings appeared, which, with the late issue of a bronze coinage, has put an entire stop to the circulation of all tradesmen's tokens—now only to be found in the cabinets of the numismatist and antiquary.

There is a town firm, town term, touter, or as it is now called, "town farm rent," payable at Flookburgh, to the heirs of Lady Dashwood. It is no doubt a burgage rent, payable by the inhabitants of a borough when they hold their tenements of the king at a certain rent. It must have been purchased of some of the necessitous kings of England. The agent who collects this rent in Flookburgh carries his wand of office with him on the occasion, to show his authority for so doing, or at any rate when he has occasion to think his authority will be disputed. The staff or wand of office is about three yards in length (or was before it was broken), painted red and yellow, and called to this day "Lady Dashwood's Stick." This word *firm* is originally Spanish, and means nothing more than subscription or signing—

subscriptio, Signatio, firma de escritura—trading companies have one signature, however many partners there may be, and they are called “firms.” “Held at firm” may therefore mean, held under the king’s firm or signature—“sign manual.”

It has been supposed by many writers, and sometimes held in courts of law, that every grant of a borough at *fee farm* to the burgesses made them a corporative body; because otherwise their successors could not be bound to pay the rent, and the king might therefore lose his intended rent; but this doctrine is more or less doubtful, as many towns which were not, as well as others which were charged to pay the king yearly a *firm* for their town, did hold their town at firm, that is to say, towns not incorporated might and did hold their town at *firm* in like manner as the corporate towns were by the king’s favor wont to hold. The burgesses of Flookburgh, therefore, in all probability held their town at firm, by payment of a *Town firm rent—Town term rent—Touter rent—now called Town farm rent*, payable to this day, as beforementioned, to the heirs of Lady Dashwood. This rent, then, is called a firm because, we may presume, the town was held of the king by his firm or signature.

The town of Flookburgh, according to tradition, suffered greatly from the plague, either in 1598 or in 1665. In the former year, in the month of June, 2500 persons died of the plague in Kendal; in Penrith 2266; in Carlisle 1196; in Richmond 2200. So great was the number of deaths at Flookburgh, and such was the terror of everyone, that the dead bodies could not be carried to Cartmel, but were thrown into two excavations in Eccleston Meadow. That there may be some truth in this tradition is not unlikely, for about forty-five years ago I had this meadow drained and made level, and I then cut down two considerable mounds or hills of gravel and stony clay, evidently thrown up

artificially as if something had been buried there; but not then knowing of the tradition, no pains were taken to ascertain what had caused these mounds to stand so much above the general level of the meadow.

About the year 1686 a great fire took place in Flookburgh, destroying a considerable part of the town. The following is a copy of the statement of the losses sustained by the inhabitants, and the petition to the deputy lieutenants and justices of the peace of the county, praying that they would entreat the king to grant a brief, to be read in all the churches and chapels of the kingdom, for a collection in aid of the sufferers, as was then usual, and for long afterwards:—

“Lanc. Ps.

“To the Hoble. the Deputie Lieutenants and the Justices of the Peace of the Countie aforesaid.

“The humble certificates of us whose names are hereunder written, who did view the losses sustained by the inhabitants within the manor and market town of Flookburgh, by reason of a violent fire which happened there upon the XVIIJth daye of this instant Maye, about one of the clocke in the afternoon, beinge occasioned (as was conceived) by the negligence of a woman who had left hempe or some other combustible matter too neare the fire, wch. bursting out in the thatch and increased by the violence of a mightie hott and drie wind, burnt downe to the ground and utterly consumed twentie-two dwelling houses, besides barnes, stables, kilnes, and out-houses, containing in all one hundred fortie-six bares of building, and the violence thereof was soo greate that itt burnt and distroyed the orchards and fruit trees, and the small porcion of goods wch. manie of them had gott out of their houses, and also their household goods, corne, graine, maulte, bedinge, bedsteads, and other goods, amountinge in the whole to the value of three thousand pounds and upwards, to the utter undoeinge

Handwritten note: "Flookburgh in Lancashire was consumed with fire ye same
COC. OBS. OBD. and paid William Simpson, Collector"

and impoverishing of most p-te of the sd. inhabitants, whereupon they make itt their humble desire that yr. honbles. would bee pleased to certifie his Matie. in their behalfe, for the speedie obtaininge of his Mat.'s most gracious lres. pattents for a collection for and towards the re-buildinge of the said towne and reparation of these losses aforesaid, beinge viewed and valued by us—

CURWEN RAWLINSON, *Carke Hall*

WILLIAM WILSON, *Rector de Windermeeer*

THOMAS FLETCHER, *Raven Winder Hall*

GEORGE BRATHWAITE, *Flookburgh*

THOMAS BURSCOUGH

THOS. ASKEW

RICHARD SIMPSON

THOMAS BERRIE

RICHARD WITHERS } *Carpenters.*

In making some alterations in an old barn, near the cross, some years ago, I met with some indications of this fire, for the oak lintels of the arch holes and openings were nearly burnt through, so that the fire had occurred in that part of the town, probably.

In the reign of James II., 1686, the Judges decided that the king had the power of dispensing with the penal laws and tests. In this reign the Lancashire magistrates were all summoned to Lancaster, and required to declare whether they were or were not in favor of the repeal of the penal laws and tests. Some of the magistrates declared in favor of the repeal of these laws, whilst others were against it. Mr. Kirkby, of Kirkby Hall, whose family had been nearly ruined in the Civil Wars said he would be d——d first! and Mr. Joseph Fletcher, of Birkby Hall, in Cartmel, said ditto.

EXTRACTS FROM THE OLD CHURCH BOOK.

MONEY COLLECTED FOR FRENCH PROTESTANTS.

A.D. 1686.—“Mem. Collected for the reliefe of the French Protestants, by the aforesaide church and chappel

wardens, the sume of nine pounds and threepence, vizt.: in Cartmel Fell £1. 4s., in Stavely £1. 2s. 7d., in Lyncdall 17s. 10d., in Flookburgh £1. 16s. 5d., in Walton £2. 5s. 7d., in lower end of Broughton 16s. 7d., in Al-lithwaite 17s. 3d."

FINE FOR BEING BURIED IN LINEN.

A.D. 1688.—"Aprill 16th, 1688. Recd. then by mee Thomas Michaelson, the sum of two pounds and ten shillings of Edward Britton, for the buriall of Richard Britton deceased, for beinge buried in linnige, accordinge to the Act." "Nov. 19th, 1688. Received then by mee Thomas Michaelson, the sum of five pounds of and from Robert Hudson and George Barrow, of Newton, beinge moneys due to the poor of the parish for Thomas Britton, late of Newton, deceased, and for Widow Robinson daughter, late of Windermere, who dyed in this parish and soe came due to the poor of this parish, who was burryed in linnige, and payd in by them according to the Act." In the reign of Charles II. an Act was passed for the purpose of encouraging the woollen trade, making it penal to bury the dead in anything but woollen.

The Rectory and Church of Cartmel, and the advowson, gift, free disposition, and right of patronage of the Rectory and the Tithes of the whole parish, before the Reformation, belonged to the Priory of St. Mary of Cartmel, the gift of William Marshall the Elder, Earl of Pembroke, the founder of this priory, who died A. D. 1219, and was buried in the entrance to the Temple Church, London, where the effigies of himself, and Adolescent Son William Mareshall the Younger Earl of Pembroke, lie side by side on a table tomb, clad in chain armour, with heater-shaped shields and short swords, their feet resting on a couchant lion. After the dissolution of religious houses, the Rectory of Cartmel, &c., was surrendered to the crown, or rather to Henry VIII. as Duke of Lancaster.

FIRMA RECTORIÆ DE CARTMEL.

The total value of the Tithes of the Parish of Cartmel, in the second year of Edward VI. (1548) is returned at £54. 19s. 2d.; the farmers of the tithes to provide at their own cost "an honest, sufficient, and proper chaplain or more fit chaplains, for the performance of divine services, the sacraments, and duties of the church, after the manner of curates of the said church. Rot an 2do Edw. 6th, s'ma Rect. de Cartmel. £54. 19s. 2d."

Edward VI., on the 16th June, in the 7th year of his reign (1553), granted the Manor, Rectory, and Chapel of St. Bega (St. Bees), and other possessions of the then lately-dissolved Priory of St. Mary of York, to Thomas Chaloner Knight, reserving to himself and his successors a yearly rent of £143. 16s. 2½d., payable by equal portions at the feasts of St. Michael the Archangel and the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

King Henry VIII, having taken to himself and his successors certain temporal possessions of the Bishopric of Chester, per the gift and grant of John Bird, then Bishop of Chester, by way of recompense assigned and set over to the said Bishopric on the 8th day of January, in the 38th year of his reign, amongst other things, the Advowson and Patronage of the Church and Rectory of Workington, in Cumberland, which grant, however, became wholly inoperative, because of a former grant made long before by the said king, *of this same Rectory* of Workington, to one Robert Brocklesby and John Dyon, their heirs and assigns.

Philip and Mary, on the 5th February, 1557-8, taking into consideration the diminution of the revenues of the Bishopric of Chester, caused by King Henry VIII. appropriating part of them to himself as before mentioned, granted to Cuthbert, then Bishop of Chester, and his successors, the before-mentioned rent of £143. 16s. 2½d.,

payable by Thomas Chaloner and his heirs out of the Manor, Rectory, and Chapel of St. Bees; also the advowson gift and right of patronage of the Rectory and Church of Cartmel, and likewise the Church Rectory and Vicarage of Childwall; reserving to themselves and successors the annual rent of £63. 8s. 4½d.

On the 5th April, 1609, being the 7th year of the reign of James I., George, Bishop of Chester, granted to George Preston, of Holker, "all that the Rectory, Parish Church and Parsonage of Cartmel, to the late dissolved Priory of Cartmel aforesaid, sometime belonging and appertaining, together with the tithe barns called or known by the names of Godderside, Flookburgh and Alithwaite, with the appurtenances and all manner of tithes of corn and grain to the said rectory, parsonage, or barns belonging or appertaining, and also all the tithes of barley and oats within the parish aforesaid, tithed and paid, or tithable yearly by the bushel and measure heretofore commonly used within the said parish, and also all manner of tithes of wool and lambs yearly coming, renewing, and growing within the parish aforesaid, and the Lent tithes, called Easter tithes, within the same parish yearly gathered at the time of Easter, together with all small tithes and offerings, and all manner of houses, buildings, barns, stables, dovehouses, orchards, glebe lands, tithes, oblations, obventions, profits, commodities and emoluments whatsoever, yearly from time to time coming, arising, happening and growing within the towns, parish and fields of Cartmel aforesaid, and every or any of them, except and always reserved to the said bishop and his successors all great trees, woods, and underwoods, and all other tithes of hay, meal and grain, which by any means were demised or rented for money to any of the tenants there at the time of the dissolution of the said priory. To have and to hold the said rectory, tithe barns, and all other the premises, with the appurtenances, except as before ex-

cepted unto the said George Preston, his heirs and assigns, from the date of the said indenture, for and during the natural lives of the said George Preston, and the said Thomas Preston, and Christopher Preston, youngest son of the said George Preston, and the longest liver of them, at and under the yearly rent of fifty-five pounds of lawful money of England, payable unto the said reverend father and his successors."

By an order of the Commissioners for Compounding with Delinquents (royalists who had sided with King Charles I.), sitting at Goldsmith's Hall, dated 22nd Feb., 1648, it was, amongst other things, ordered that Thomas Preston, of Holker, Esquire, should settle by conveyance out of the impropriate Rectory of Cartmel, for the term of two lives, £120 per annum, viz., £80 per annum upon the Church of Cartmel, and £40 per annum upon the Chapel of Cartmel Fell. "In pursuance of which order the said Thomas Preston, by his indenture bearing date the 12th day of March in the year aforesaid, made between him the said Thomas Preston on the one part, and Sir Ralph Ashton and Sir Richard Houghton, Baronets, on the other part, for the consideration therein expressed (£840 paid to him), did grant, bargain, sell, assign and set over unto the said Sir Ralph Ashton and Sir Richard Houghton, their heirs, executors, and assigns, all that Rectory, Parish Church, and Parsonage of Cartmel, in the said County of Lancaster, to the late dissolved Priory of Cartmel aforesaid sometime belonging." On the next day, 13th March, 1648, Sir Ralph Ashton and Sir Richard Houghton redemised the said Rectory, Parish Church and Parsonage, Tithes and Premises of Cartmel to the said Thomas Preston, his executors and assigns, "for the term of four score and nineteen years, if the said Thomas Preston and Christopher Preston, or either of them shall so long happen to live," he the said Thomas Preston engaging to pay to the minister of Cartmel Church £80

per annum, and to the minister of Cartmel Fell Chapel £40 per annum, on the 24th August and 25th February in each year, by even and equal payments, "*in the porches* of the Church of Cartmel and Chapel of Cartmel Fell," a further rent of £55 per annum having been all along payable to the Bishop of Chester. No doubt since the 13th March, 1648, the lease of the rectory and tithes of the parish of Cartmel will have been renewed, perhaps more than once, and on other terms than those mentioned above.

"At the time of obtaining the Act of Parliament (in 1796) for the enclosure of the extensive commons, waste grounds, and mosses in the parish of Cartmel, a clause was inserted in the Act giving to the Commissioners therein appointed power to set out and award to the Bishop of Chester so much of the land intended to be inclosed as would be equal in annual value to the net income derived by him from the tithes, &c., of the parish. Accordingly the commissioners, as so empowered, awarded to the Bishop of Chester so much of the commons and waste grounds as were of the value of £600 per annum, in lieu and perpetual discharge of tithes of every kind, so that since about the year 1800 no tithes whatever have been paid in Cartmel parish. Very lately the Duke of Devonshire, to whom the property of the Prestons of Holker has descended, and who had a lease of the rectory, tithes, &c., of the parish, purchased of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the whole of the land, &c., so set out and awarded by the Cartmel Commons Enclosure Commissioners in lieu of the tithes of the parish then payable to the Bishop of Chester or his lessee.

On one of the very last occasions of collecting tithes in kind in Cartmel parish, the following somewhat ludicrous colloquy took place, clearly indicating that there was nothing very agreeable in the collection of tithes in kind, either to the receiver, the collector, or the

payer, and hence the general commutation of tithes, which, with universal approval, took place not long afterwards:—

Robert Atkinson, who generally passed by the sobriquet of “Bob,” was a clever, good-looking, fat, round-faced farmer of the old school, with the keenest relish for practical joking, who occupied Carke Hall Farm about the year 1800. Dickky Brooks was a very trustworthy old man, rather lame, who had collected the small tithes in kind for the Holker family for many years.

Bob: Wye Dikkey, thau’s cumm’n againe fer thee tyths!

Dickky: Eie, maist’r, I’se here againe yanse maiy’r, sure enuff.

Bob: Wat wants ta this tyme, Dikkey?

Dickky: A goose er too, maist’r.

Bob: Wye, then, Dikkey, I’ll maiyac a bargin wi’ theh—thau’s hev t’ first geese thau can katch—isn’t that faere?

Dickky: Eie, maist’r, that’s faere enuff.

Whilst Bob was laughing in his sleeve at the trick he was contemplating, Dickky Brooks waddled right into the midst of Bob’s large flock of loudly-screaming geese, all of which easily contrived to get out of his way, except two lame ones, with drooping wings; these two, with some difficulty, Dickky at last seized, and whilst placing them in his basket, Bob, almost bursting with laughter, exclaimed, “I’se sure, Dikkey, thau mun bee reete weel pleez’d wi’ thee bargin!” “Nay,” says Dickky, “ye’ve dun ma cleene this tyme, maist’r; yan on t’ geese hez nobbet yae legge, en’z ez poore ez en aade craae; en t’uddder’s oe fedd’rs, ez leete ez a seeah-maae!”

As a further proof how annoying the collection of tithes in kind must have been to all parties concerned, perhaps the following transcript of a memorandum now in my possession may be conclusive:—

“April 4th, 1751. It is this day agreed betwixt Sir William Lowther, Bart.’s agent, and Mr. Bryan Phillipson, of Hodge Hill, that for twelve years next ensuing, the said Bryan or his heirs shall for the said term pay as a modus for bees, sixpence yearly, as witness their hands—Signed, B. PHILLIPSON.”

[The agent’s signature is wanting.]

J. Disraeli, father of the present Right Honorable Benjamin Disraeli, in his interesting work, “The Curiosities of Literature,” has the following remarkable story:—

“A perfect scene of the effects which this state of irreligious society produced among the lower orders I am enabled to give from the MS. life of John Shaw, of Rotherham, with a little tediousness, but with infinite *naïveté*, of what happened to himself. This honest divine was puritanically inclined, but there can be no exaggeration in the unvarnished facts. He tells a remarkable story of the state of religious knowledge in Lancashire. At a place called Cartmel, some of the people appeared desirous of religious knowledge, declaring that they were without any minister, and had entirely neglected every religious rite, and therefore pressed him to quit his situation at Lymn for a short period. He may now tell his own story:—‘I found a very large spacious Church, scarce any seats in it, a people very ignorant, and yet willing to learn; so, as I had frequently some thousands of hearers, I catechised in season and out of season. The churches were so thronged at nine in the morning that I had much ado to get to the pulpit. One day an old man about sixty, sensible enough in other things, and living in the parish of Cartmel, came to me on some business. I told him that he belonged to my care and charge, and I desired to be informed of his knowledge of religion. I asked him how many Gods there were? He said he knew not. I informed him, and asked him again, how he hoped to be saved. He an-

answered he could not tell, he thought that was a harder question than the other. I told him that the way of salvation was by Jesus Christ, God and Man, who shed his blood for us on the cross, &c., &c. Oh! Sir, said he, I think I have heard of that man you speak of once in a play at Kendal, called Corpus Christ's Play, where there was a man on a tree, and blood ran down; and afterwards he professed he could not remember that he ever heard of salvation through Jesus Christ but in that play.'"

It is very difficult to imagine at what period such an amount of religious ~~ignorance~~ as Mr. Shaw here speaks of could have existed in Cartmel parish, for as early as 1549, twelve years after the dissolution of the Priory of St. Mary of Cartmel, there is a record to the following effect, and which has already been given in this little work:—"Firma Rectoriæ de Cartmel. And the aforesaid farmer of the tithes and his successors shall provide and support, at his own cost, an honest, sufficient and proper chaplain, or more fit chaplains, for divine service, the sacraments, and duties of the church, after the manner of curates, within the aforesaid church. Summo Rect. de Cartmel £54. 19s. 2d. Rot. an. 2nd Edward VI." Farther, all the leases of the tithes of the parish in Philip and Mary's reign, and during the Commonwealth, and since that time, have ever provided for the maintenance of stipends for the ministers doing the duties of the church at Cartmel and Cartmel Fell. In 1559, and up to the present day, there has been kept in Cartmel Church, a perfect register of the births, marriages and deaths of the inhabitants of the parish, with the exception of one short hiatus of seven years, from 1585 to 1592, thus quaintly entered in the register book—"June 9th, 1585—Here Sir Bryan Willann Curat of Cartmell leaft of from registering and Thomas Parker Curat of Cartmell did begin to register 1592." Farther, the "Olde Church Book" so often referred to in this

Copy-keeping

little work furnishes a continuous and most minute record of the meetings of the twenty-four sidesmen and churchwardens of the parish on every Easter Monday *without exception* from the year 1597 to this very year 1869—272 years! and ample is the evidence there of the extreme care for the church and the duties to be performed therein. Indeed, in the first entry in 1597 in this “*Olde Church Book*” there is a reference to former sidesmen and churchwardens’ accounts, showing that in all probability the like care of the church and its duties had been taken even previous to 1597.

Under all these circumstances it cannot perhaps be considered unreasonable to assume that the Rev. John Shaw’s story is more or less an exaggeration of what he met with in Cartmel; probably (for I have not Mr. Disraeli’s book by me) what he speaks of might have occurred a little before, and during the time of the Commonwealth, when the puritans got the upper hand and the established clergy were turned out of their livings, or at the time when the dissenting ministers at the Restoration were in turn ejected—Mr. Camerford and Mr. Philip Bennett having then been ejected from livings in Cartmel parish. But on neither of these occasions, which were of but short duration, could such an amount of ignorance of religion as he describes, in all probability, have existed in Cartmel parish. At any rate, in the Easter Monday records of the transactions of the twenty-four sidesmen and churchwardens, and in their very minute and particular accounts, ever since 1597, there is no evidence whatever of a state of things such as Mr. Shaw speaks of; but on the contrary, much proof of the very reverse.

The play which the old man called “*Corpus Christ’s*,” and which he says he saw at Kendal, was no doubt the well-known mystery intitled “*Corpus Christi, or Ludus Coventriæ, or Coventry Play*.” These ecclesiastical plays were usually performed in churches and

chapels, upon temporary scaffolds, erected for the purpose, and when a sufficient number of clerical actors could not be procured, the churchwardens and chief parishioners caused them to be performed by secular players, in order to procure money for defraying church expenses. When plays were first introduced into churches in early times, the intention no doubt was to uphold virtue and to reprove and reprehend vice and folly, it being much easier to work upon the intellect of the ignorant multitude by representation on the stage than by argument; but at the very time these plays were performing in churches, there were other plays performed in the streets, inn yards, and other places, by strolling secular players, of the most questionable kind, and as these were generally acted on Sundays and saint days, they had the effect of drawing large congregations to them and from the churches, so much so that it became absolutely needful to introduce into the dull and strictly sombre church performances some of the follies, buffooneries, and questionable ways of the secular players, in order the better to amuse the multitude and to draw them back to the church. At the time of the dissolution of religious houses and the Reformation, the plays performed in churches, and those acted by the secular players, strolling ministers, jugglers, tumblers, dancers and jesters, differed but little, both being as reprehensible as they well could be; and therefore they were put an end to (but not for some time afterwards), in churches altogether. The secular players however continued their occupation profitably till the puritans got the upper hand in the time of the Commonwealth, when plays of all kinds were entirely suppressed, and continued so till the restoration of Charles II., when they were again allowed, and (with the exception of eighteen months, in 1665 and 1666, years of dire affliction, plague and fire) have continued to this day, somewhat modified, however, as regards their at

one time undoubted immorality. The following extract from an account of a play performed in one of the churches in France, so late as the year 1816, will convey some idea of what the play was like which the old man of Cartmel, spoken of by Mr. Shaw, saw at Kendal. It is one of the few about the moral tendency of which there can be no doubt. Had all been like this they need never have been suppressed:—"The first scene of the second act was the Lord's Supper, the twelve being at table, as in the picture by Guido, and the disciple whom Jesus loved leaning on his bosom. The next was the washing of feet, in which our Saviour is represented on his knees before Simon Peter. The scourging previous to the crucifixion was the third scene of the act, and was accompanied by the voices of females singing in parts. This scene contained a great number of persons, as besides Jesus, Pontius Pilate, the chief priests, the executioner with upraised hand ready to strike, the remote part of the stage was covered with Roman soldiers and Jewish rabble. The crown of thorns was the fourth and concluding scene of this act. It represented Jesus arrayed in a magnificent robe of purple, and holding a reed in his right hand. He was in the midst of his persecutors, some of whom were kneeling before him in mockery. This scene, like the former, was accompanied by a plaintive song. The drop scene now fell for the second time, and on being again raised, displayed the crucifixion in all its horrors. The persons introduced here were the same as in the last scene, with the addition of the mother of Jesus, the two Maries, and the malefactors: but this most striking scene was very short, owing either to the painful nature of the subject or to the inability of those on the cross to bear a longer suspension by the arms and head. The descent from the cross was likewise a short scene, ending as soon as the body was received into the arms of Joseph of Arimathea. Our Saviour's resurrection from

the dead, with the accompaniment of a powerful organ, was the last scene. Here the keepers appointed by the chief priests and Pharisees appear watching at the mouth of the sepulchre, the door of which is blocked up by a great stone. The angel of the Lord descends, rolls back the stone with apparently superhuman strength, and sits upon it. Jesus rises from the dead, and while he is ascending towards heaven the scene drops. Thus ended this awful representation, the remembrance of which, from its striking character, heightened by the unexpected manner in which I witnessed it, can never be effaced from my memory. In this representation, unlike the mysteries, miracles, moralities formerly acted in England in churches, there was not a word spoken, and with the exception of scenes fourth and fifth of the first act, and second and third of the last act, little or no motion." At the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century, Shakespeare, Fletcher, Burbage, and others had several playhouses in London, but they were of small dimensions, and of mean appearance, very unlike the erections of the present day. One of these playhouses, and perhaps the most considerable one, was called "The Globe:" it stood not far from the Bear Garden, near Maiden Lane, the place where bears then were baited—these two erections being very similar in appearance. The Globe playhouse was an hexagonal building altogether of wood, with a rush-thatched roof, covering only half the building, the remainder of the roof—the upper part—being left open to the sky (a hypætrum) in order to give light to the house. The stage and the floor of the playhouse were both covered with rushes, the ordinary cover of the floors of churches, public buildings, and even of good houses at that time in London and elsewhere. The roofs, too, of houses at that day were very generally covered with a rush thatch. Straw was then a scarce article, and was much used for beds. Clean and laid up in a corner, it was, as

wanted, lightened up and laid on the floor in the form of a bed, and served the purpose right well; when done with for the night, it could easily be returned to the heap in the corner, there to remain till wanted again. This kind of bed was quite common in small wayside inns four centuries ago, and indeed much later. In 1234 even the king's bed was made of straw, common people at that time making use of the leaves of the beech and other trees for the purpose. These wayside inns and inns in general were never meant for *drinking shops* (the far too frequent use they are turned to now), but for the entertainment of wayfarers on their journeys; and as travelling, on account of the ruinous state of the roads, was both dangerous and difficult, and was altogether on horseback, the Act of Parliament passed for the granting of licences to innkeepers, amongst other things, provided for the proper entertainment of the *horse*, as well as his *master*, for the landlord and hostler were forbidden by this Act of Parliament, under a penalty, from baking the horse's bread, unless there was no common baker in the town or village where the inn was situate. What kind of bread it was that was thus provided with such care for the horse is not now known, but probably it was some kind of thick oat cake, thicker a good deal than that generally eaten in Scotland by the poor—and certainly such feed as this would go a great deal further in keeping a horse in condition than raw oats, the usual horse feed of the present day, one third of which, it is well known, passing through the horse altogether undigested.

The performances in playhouses in the sixteenth century began in the afternoon, lasted about two hours, and invariably terminated before dark. How different to the untimely hours of performance of the present day!

As the puritans suppressed plays and pulled down the playhouses, most of the players entered the ranks of the armies of Charles I. in the Civil Wars.

To show how few the comforts were formerly in dwelling-houses, it may be mentioned here that in 1572 the great beds in the state bedroom of *Skipton Castle* were of down, the testers of tinsel and black velvet, the curtains of silk with fringe; the cupboard was used partly as a wardrobe, and partly for a toilet; there was only one stool in this "state room," no chairs, no looking-glasses or carpets; nor were there any glasses, chairs or carpets in any of the numerous bedrooms of this famous baronial castle—one of the largest and most considerable in the north of England.

A.D. 1690.—Through the kindness of Henry Gibson, Esq., of Bowness, Windermere, a descendant of the Gibson family, late of Quernmoor Park, I have had an opportunity of perusing a very valuable manuscript folio work, written in 1690 by an unknown author (probably one of the Gibsons of Quernmoor), containing, amongst other interesting matter, the coats of arms of four hundred and twenty of the chief families of the counties palatine of Lancaster and Chester, in the seventeenth century—facsimilies of the obverse and reverse effigies, legends and inscriptions of eighty-nine Roman imperial medals and coins, chiefly gold and silver—twenty British gold, silver, and copper coins and medals, of Cunobeline and other British kings—and though last certainly not least, spirited sketches of the monuments, tombs, inscriptions and effigies in Cartmel Church, together with the coats of arms and effigies of some of the principal donors to the Church and Priory of St. Mary of Cartmel, as pictured on the painted glass in the several windows of the church, all just as they appeared in 1690—a rare glimpse, in fact, into the interior of this old conventual church one hundred and seventy-nine years ago.

The monuments and inscriptions on the tombs, and everything else in the church, appear to be now in much the same state they were in 1690; but of the

effigies and coats of arms of the donors to the church, then on the painted glass in the windows, very little remains, and no wonder, for the bright colours of the painted panes were in former days tempting marks for schoolboys and others to throw stones at! A record, therefore, in this little work, of the arms and effigies painted on the windows of Cartmel Church as they appeared in the sixteenth century, may not be altogether uninteresting—particularly when accompanied by an explanation as to whose arms and effigies they were, which explanation I have endeavoured to give as correctly as circumstances will allow.

From the sketch of the Harrington Monument given in this manuscript book, the arms on the surcoat and heater-shaped shield of the recumbent knight are “*argent a frette* of five points (*fretty*), *sable*,” which was the coat of arms of the *younger* branch of the great Harrington family, say the Harringtons of Raisholm Tower, Arnside Tower, Farleton, and Hornby Castle; the arms of the elder branch, the Harringtons of Gleaston Castle and Aldingham, being “*argent a fret* *sable*,” called *par excellence* “the Harrington Knot”—*nodo firmo*. And by Gibbon “*Heraldorum nodus Amatorius*,” the heralds’ true lovers’ knot. Yet on the side walls under the arch which spans this noble table tomb there seem to have been in 1690 four other coats of arms, *viz.*, two coats of arms of the elder branch of the Harringtons, one coat “*sable three escallop shells argent*,” perhaps Dacre of Gillsland, and a fourth coat so indistinctly drawn as not to be clearly definable. At the present day there are some shields around the tomb, quite plain, which originally had no doubt arms painted on them, but which probably had been rubbed off by the workmen when some years ago the old whitewash was scrubbed off the walls of the inside of the church. Indeed, Dr. Whittaker, in his pamphlet published in 1818, states that the paint on these

shields then appeared more or less plainly through the thick coats of whitewash. Two or more of these shields, plain or figured, were, it is well known, inserted in the place of such as had gone to decay, about the same time that the whitewash was scrubbed off the walls. That this beautiful tomb of a knight templar, clad in link mail, and his lady, lying side by side, is the tomb of one of the Harrington family, there has been a continuous tradition. In the old church book in the seventeenth century (1602), this part of the church is called "Lord Harrington's Quire," and the poet who wrote the beautiful poem called "The Last Wolf, or Legend of Humphry Head," (given a few pages forward), though it may be rather a modern production, must in his day have believed that this table tomb had been erected to the memory of one of the Harringtons of Raisholm.

The inscription on a white marble tablet on the south wall of the south transept, recording the death of Ethelred Thornburgh, wife of William Thornburgh, Esq., of Hampsfield Hall, and daughter of the famous Judge Carus, seems to have had, at the time of making the sketches of the monuments in Cartmel Church (1690), the arms of the Thornburgh and Carus families painted on the upper part of the alabaster slab, which must have been since rubbed off, there being nothing there now. These arms, and the inscription on the monument are given hereafter in the pedigree of the Thornburghs of Hampsfield.

The manuscript book then gives sketches of William de Walton's tomb, under a low arch in the north wall of the chancel, with this inscription, "Hic jacet Frater Wilelmus de Waltona, Prior de Kertmel; also of slabs over the graves of two other priors, on which are fancifully ornamented crosses, one of them having a chalice introduced amongst the ornaments.

In the centre of the church flagging is a stone with this inscription—HIC DEUM ADORA.

On the painted glass of the west window are the effigies of two knights clad in link mail, with very long and large rowel spurs, each with a formidable weapon (a bill) in one hand, held by his side upright, the end of the shaft resting on the ground, and a long sword in the other; these knights standing close together and facing each other. On the surcoat of one of them are these arms—"parti per pale or et vert a lion rampant gules," being the well-known arms of William Mareshall, Earl of Pembroke, founder of the Priory of St. Mary of Cartmel. On the surcoat of the other knight—"argent a frette of five points (fretty) sable," these being the arms of the younger branch of the Harrington family of Raisholm and Hornby Castle, Arnside Tower and Farleton. Underneath these two figures is another coat of arms—"gules three water budgets sable," these being the arms of De la Rose, or Roos, Baron of Kendal.

In the east window (chancel) the following arms are given in the manuscript book, the tinctures, however, are not very discernible:—

"Gules three cushions ermine tasselled or"... *Redman of Levens.*

"Argent, two bars gules, on a canton of the second, a cinquefoil or, pierced of the first—a crescent for a younger branch" } *Preston of Holker.*

"Argent a fret sable" { *Harrington of Gleaston and Aldingham.*

"Argent a frette of five points (fretty) sable" } *Harrington of Raisholm and Hornby Castle.*

"Argent three water budgets sable" *Roos, Baron of Kendal.*

In the south windows (Parish Quoir):—

"Sable three escallop shells argent" or } *Strickland, of Sizergh or*
 "Gules three escallop shells argent" } *Dacre of Gillsland.*

"Parti per pale or et vert, a lion rampant gules" } *William Mareshall, Earl of Pembroke, Founder of Cartmel Priory.*

"Argent a fret sable, two coats" { *Harrington of Gleaston Castle.*

In the Harrington or Parish Quoir, the sketch gives the arms on the monument of the Preston family, of Holker; Christopher Preston having married Margaret Sudworth, or Southworth. The arms are Preston and Southworth quarterly, viz.:—

Preston { “Argent two bars gules, on a canton of the second, a cinquefoil or, pierced of the first—a crescent denoting a younger house.”

Southworth { “Argent, a chevron sable, charged with three cross croazlets argent.” The crest being a crow. The motto “SI DIEU VEULT.”

INSCRIPTION ON THE TOMB.

Near this place lyeth interred ye bodies of Christopher Preston late of Howlker in ye county of Lancaster Esquire who deceased ye 24th of May An^o 1594 and of John Preston Esquire Sonne and Heire of ye said Christopher who departed this lyfe ye 11th of September 1579 who by Anne his Wife Daughter and Heire of William Benson of Hugh-gill in ye County of Westmorland Esqre had issue George Preston Esquire here likewise interred ye 5th Day of Aprill Anno 1640 who by his first wife Elizabeth Daughter of Ralf Ashton of Leaver in ye County of Lancaster Esquire had issue three children, viz., Thomas Christopher and Frances—Thomas Preston his eldest Son married Katharine eldest daughter of Sir Gilbert Houghton of Houghton Tower Kt. & Bart and hath issue George Preston—Christopher ye 2nd Son never married and Frances married to Robert Douckenfield of Douckenfield in the County of Chester Esqre. The said George by his second wife Margaret daughter of Sir Thomas Strickland of Syser in the County of Westmorland Knt. of ye Bath had issue George who died without issue—Anne who married Sir George Middleton of Lighton in the county of Lancaster Kt. and Bart.—Elizabeth wife of John Seyer of Wirksell in the County of Yorkshire Esquire and Margaret married to Francis Biddulph of Biddulph in ye County of Stafford Esqre. The said George out of his zeal to God at his great charge repaired this Church being in great decay with a new rooffe of timber and beautified it within very decently with frett plaister work and adorn'd ye chancell with curiously carved wood-work and placed therein a pair of organs of great value: he bequeathed further by his will £100 towards ye binding of poor men's sonns of this parish apprentices besides divers other acts of charity and pyety through the whole course of his life, to whose pious memory Thomas Preston his sonne and heir caused this to be made Anno 1640.

The following inscriptions have been omitted in the manuscript work written in 1690, probably because of their being more or less imperfect. They are, however, evidently of considerable antiquity:—

On the floor of the Chancel,

T MERCI A MES DE R V.

On the south-east window, in longo-bardic characters there used to be, and perhaps may be yet,

SALATHIEL IOS...AS·ASA·SADOK·AZOR·AVE....AOR

On the floor of the chancel near William de Walton's tomb is the following in black letter, on a freestone slab—

Hic jacet Will. Br..... quondam P'or.

On the floor of the chancel, not far from William de Walton's tomb, is a very small but solid stone, adorned with a cross fleury, on which stone, however, there is no inscription. The learned Dr. Whittaker, in his "History of Carmel," thus speaks of this diminutive slab—"Between this and the former is a diminutive stone not more than three feet long, adorned with a cross fleury. What account is to be given of this? The stone in question must have covered a child, and that child must have been admitted into the lowest order at least. Were novices ever admitted at that tender age? and if so, how happened it that a novice and acolyth was buried where the senior monks themselves were seldom admitted—by the high altar?" Dr. Whittaker does not seem to have been aware of the following custom, as described in Lyson's *Magna Britannia*:—"On St. Nicholas's Day, the 6th of December, (Saint Nicholas being the patron of children), it was customary at Salisbury and in other places where the ceremony was observed, to elect a boy-bishop from amongst the children belonging to the cathedral. This mock dignity lasted till Innocents' Day (28th December),

during the intermediate time the boy performed various episcopal functions, and if it happened that he died before it was expired, *he was buried with the same ceremonies which were used at the funeral of a bishop.*"

In "The Handbook of the Cathedrals of England" is the following:—"In Salisbury cathedral are the remains of that Sir John Cheyney, the standard-bearer of Henry of Richmond (Henry VII.) at the battle of Bosworth Field, and who was unhorsed by Richard III. in that final rush (and of whom the traditions of his great size were confirmed when Wyatt, the architect, was fumbling about his resting-place), whose thigh-bone measured 21 inches—nearly four inches longer than usual; and there, by way of contrast, is *the tomb of a little boy, a choral bishop*, who was elected by the boys of the choir on St. Nicholas's Day, and must have died during his brief episcopate—perhaps of the effects of his Christmas dinner three days before."

In "The Encyclopædia Londinensis," vol. 16, page 470, is the following:—"In France as well as in England, it was customary to celebrate the feast of the boy-bishop, during which moralities were presented and shows of miracles, with farces and other sports. The ecclesiastical polity of the Romish church is to this day wholly druidical. The druidical religion of Gaul and Britain had its popes, cardinals, bishops, deacons, &c., and these were succeeded in their spiritual and temporal power and possessions by the Christian clergy, who, having assumed identically the titles of which the others had been deprived, in order to quiet their possession and to secure their tenure, hit upon an expedient very fit in those barbarous times to prevent the people from returning to the old (druidical) religion: They instituted certain days about Christmas, in imitation of the *Saturnalia*, which was called 'The Fools' Holiday,' *festum fatuorum*, when part of the jollity of the season was a burlesque election of a mock pope, mock cardinals,

mock bishops, &c., attended with a thousand ridiculous and often indecent ceremonies, gambols and antics such as singing and dancing in the church, in lewd attitudes, to ludicrous anthems, all allusively to the exploded pretensions of the druids, whom these sports were intended to expose to scorn and derision, such mimicries being designed as representatives of those offices amongst the pagans. The title of 'Fatuitas tua' was given to the mock pope, instead of 'Sanctitas tua.' This feast of fools had the desired effect in exterminating the heathens, much more so than fire and sword; but it was most absurd to continue these ludicrous customs after the original cause of them had ceased."

St. Nicholas was a man of the greatest piety, meekness and charity. He was Archbishop of Myra, in Lycia, and died about A.D. 392. He is usually depicted as surrounded by naked children, and in some instances with the emblematical device of "Two Children in a Tub"—the legendary explanation of this last device being as follows:—"An Asiatic gentleman, on sending his two sons to Athens for education, ordered them to call on the bishop for his benediction; but as it was late in the day when the boys reached Myra, they took lodgings at an inn, intending to make their visit on the morrow. The landlord of the inn cast his eye on their baggage, and, in order to secure it, murdered the children in their sleep, and then cut them into pieces, salting them, and putting them into a pickling tub with some pork which was there already, meaning to sell the whole as pickled pork. The bishop, however, having had a vision of this impious transaction, immediately resorted to the inn, and calling the innkeeper to him, reproached him for his horrid villany. The man perceiving that he was discovered, confessed his crime, and intreated the bishop to intercede in his behalf with the Almighty for his pardon, who being moved with compassion at his contrite behaviour and thorough repentance,

besought Almighty God not only to pardon the murderer, but also, for the glory of His name, to restore life to the poor innocents, who had been so inhumanly put to death. The saint had hardly finished his prayer when the mangled and detached pieces of the two youths were by divine power reunited, and perceiving themselves to be alive, they fell at the feet of the holy man, intending to kiss and embrace them; but he, not suffering this humiliation, exhorted them to return their thanks to God alone, for this mark of his mercy, and giving them good advice for their future conduct, he blessed them and sent them with great gladness to prosecute their studies at Athens."

It would appear then, from what has been here stated, that the small slab in Cartmel church near to the communion table, which has ever been a puzzle to antiquarians, covers the remains of a *Boy-bishop*, and that the ceremony of electing boy-bishops from amongst the choristers was observed in former days at Cartmel.

As Mr. Gibson's manuscript work takes no notice of any of the other handsome monuments now in Cartmel church, probably those given by him were all, or nearly all that were then in the church, the others having been erected since 1690.

A short description of some of the medals (facsimilies of which are in Mr. Gibson's book), may perhaps not be uninteresting here, as they are medals of considerable rarity.

On the obverse of one of the ancient British brass medals is a wreathed head, and around it this inscription—CVNOBELIN (the British king Cunobeline). On the reverse a male figure in a high-crowned hat, with a wide rim, sitting on a curule chair, and above the figure the inscription—TASCIO.

Another copper medal has on the obverse the wreathed head of Janus Bifrons, and underneath the letters—CVNO (Cunobeline.) On the reverse an elephant (or per-

haps a camel, for the figure is very indistinctly drawn) leaning against a tree, and underneath the letters—CAMV (Camuladunum, Camelodunum, Cameladunum, Malden or Colchester).

A third British silver medal has on the obverse, within a wreath, the letters—CVNO (Cunobeline). On the reverse a pegasus, with the letters—TASCE underneath.

On the obverse of one of the Roman coins is a laureated head with this inscription around it—CAESAR COS VI—(Julius) Cæsar, sixth time consul. Can there be an error here in the drawing, for Cæsar was killed during his fifth consulship? perhaps it should be COS. V., not VI. On the reverse a crocodile, with this inscription above and beneath the crocodile—ÆGYPTO CAPTA (Egypt taken or captured).

On another Roman silver medal is a laureated head with this inscription—SPQR CAESARI AVGVSTO (Senatus Populique Romani Cæsari Augusto—the senate and people of Rome to Augustus Cæsar). On the reverse two triumphal arches, and between them the inscription—QVOD VIAE MVN SVNT (Because the municipal ways are kept in order). The emperor being Pontifex Maximus, had jurisdiction over the bridges, highways, &c., and these triumphal arches had been erected to his honour for keeping the municipal ways, &c., in order.

I have in my collection a coin of Augustus Cæsar, with the same inscription on the reverse, the word QVOD being at the end, thus—VIAE MVN SVNT QVOD, and underneath two elephants drawing a car on a road or highway: so that perhaps the inscription may be translated (rather arbitrarily) thus—"The municipal ways are thus," or as you see; *i.e.*, so good that elephant cars can pass over them. Amongst the Romans the repairing and building of bridges was committed to the priests, thence named "Pontifices;" next to the censors or curators of the roads; but at last the em-

perors took the care of the bridges into their own hands. Thus the Pons Janiculensis was built of marble by Antoninus Pius; the Pons Cestius was restored by Gordian; and Adrian built a new one which was called after his own name.

A third Roman gold medal has on the obverse a laurel wreathed head, and around it—TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG PM TRP VIII IMP XVI (Tiberius Claudius Cæsar Augustus Pontifex Maximus Tribunitia potestate octavum imperator decimum sextum—the emperor Tiberius Claudius Cæsar Augustus, chief priest, with tribunitian power the eighth time, emperor the sixteenth time.) On the reverse a triumphal arch, with the emperor on horseback upon the summit, and two Roman soldiers armed cap-a-pee, one on each side, with this inscription above the arch—DE BRITTAN (for victories over the Britons, or victories in Britain.)

On the obverse of a fourth Roman copper medal is the laurel-wreathed head of the Emperor Vespasian, and this inscription—DIVVS AVGVSTVS VESPATIANVS (the Deified Vespasian the August). On the reverse an exact picture of the colyseum, built by Titus in honour of his father Vespasian, in further honour of whom this medal must have been struck. The colyseum, the pride of Rome—Quandiu stabit Colyseus, stabit et Roma; quando cadet Colyseus, cadet Roma; quando cadet Roma, cadet et mundus!—So long as the colyseum stands, Rome stands; when the colyseum falls, Rome falls; when Rome falls, the world falls!

On the obverse of a fifth copper medal is the wreathed head of the Emperor Antoninus Pius, with this inscription—ANTONINVS AVG PIVS PPTRP XVIII (Antoninus Augustus Pius, father of his country, with tribunitian power the eighteenth time.) On the reverse Britannia sitting on a rock, holding the labarum, the symbol of military power, in her right hand, and a spear in her left; a large shield with a long pointed

boss hanging on her arm, with the wide ocean under her feet—how prophetic of the present position of this nation amongst the powers of the world! In the exergue the letters—S·C·—senato consulto—by decree of the senate (of Rome).

The following poem is so graphic—so closely descriptive—that anyone really fond of hunting, and at all acquainted with the Cartmel and the adjoining districts, might, whilst reading it, easily imagine himself actually viewing, engaged in, and enjoying one of the rarest of hunts!

THE LAST WOLF.

By Edm. Portlath White (18496)
A LEGEND OF HUMPHREY HEAD (CARTMEL).

The sun hath set on Wraysholme's Tower,
And o'er broad Morecambe Bay;
The moon from out her eastern bower
Pursues the track of day.

On Wraysholme's gray and massive walls,
On rocky Humphrey Head,
On wood and field her silver falls,
Her silent charms are shed.

No sound through all yon sleeping plain,
Now breaks upon the ear,
Save murmurs from the distant main,
Or evening breezes near.

The woodman in his lowly eot
Has thrown his bill aside,
And serfdom now forgets its lot,
And feudal power its pride.

But hark! what sudden shout is that?
What glaring lights are those,
That from yon turrets scare the bat,
And break the night's repose?

Within those walls may now be seen
The festive board displayed ;
And round it many a knight I ween,
And many a comely maid.

For know that on the morrow's dawn,
With all who list to ride,
Sir Edgar Harrington hath sworn
To hunt the country side.

A wolf, the last, as rumour saith,
In England's spacious realm,
Is doomed that day to meet its death,
And grace the conqueror's helm.

And he has sworn an oath beside,
Whoe'er that wolf shall quell,
Shall have his fair niece for a bride,
And half his lands as well.

And now through all the festive crowd
That throng the old knight's tower,
The revelry grows deep and loud,
And riot rules the hour.

But two there are who little feel
The mirth abounding there—
Yon Red Cross Knight, Sir John De Lisle,
And Adela the fair.

An orphan maid was Adela,
The old Sir Edgar's ward ;
For beauty famous wide and far,
And bounteous deeds adorned.

Her hair was jet of glossy sheen,
Her eye of hazel bright ;
Her form might suit the fairy queen,
So lovely and so bright.

Tho' oft by neighbouring swains besought,
She ne'er had loved but one :
Now dead in foreign lands, 'twas thought,
Whose name was Harrington.

'Twas whispered that in happier times
They plighted mutual troth,
And then he sought out other climes,
To shun his father's wrath.

But as they view yon stranger knight,
The old retainers vow
The long-lost wanderer meets their sight!
Whate'er his name be now.

All silent mid the merry throng,
He communes with his soul;
Nor heedeth he the jest and song,
Nor eke the flowing bowl.

Beyond him by Sir Edgar's side
Sits Leyburne by the board,
Close suitor for the bonny bride,
But from her soul abhorred.

With many a vain and vaunting jest
He speeds the flagon on,
And by his host is much caressed,
Whose grace his wealth had won.

And now, as wears the night away,
Sir Edgar rises up,
And bids each guest attention pay,
And pour a brimming cup.

"A toast, ye gentles all," he cries,
"We'll drink to-morrow's chase;"
To Leyburne then he turns his eyes,
"And him who wins the race."

Then rose at once the loud acclaim
From each bold hunter there,
As, flushed with thoughts of wealth and fame,
He hoped the prize to bear.

Till late with plenteous cheer oppressed,
And flowing tankards drowned,
The revellers retire to rest,
And silence sinks around.

At length the stars begin to pale,
And dewy morning cold,
Unfurls o'er distant Silverdale
The flag of gray and gold.

The sun upon his far career
Thro' floods of glory breaks,
And hark! now Hubert's horn you hear,
And every guest awakes.

The dogs by twos and twos arrive
From off the neighbouring moor;
Some wont the timid deer to drive,
And some the tusky boar.

Full three score riders mount with speed,
Amidst them Leyburne strides
A stalwart steed of Flemish breed,
That well his weight abides.

Whilst mounted on an Arab white,
Of figure blythe and free,
Rides young De Lisle, the stranger knight
So wrapt in mystery.

Eft soon old Hubert leads them off,
To rocky Humphrey Head,
Where from its covert dark and rough,
They find the wolf is fled.

But soon the hounds are on the track,
Now woe the wolf betide!
For never ran so true a pack,
How merrily they chide!

O'er Kirket breast the quarry flies
To Holker's sheltering brakes;
Then, daunted at the hunters' cries,
To distant Roudsea takes.

It swims the Leven's brawling flood,
Thro' Lowick's woodland scours,
Threads Torver's dreary solitude,
And seeks the Old Man's bowers.

Here scorched amid its barren crags,
Beneath the noontide fire,
The spirit of the huntsmen flags,
And e'en the staghounds tire.

But hark! once more they find the track,
Now woe the wolf betide!
For never ran so true a pack,
How gallantly they chide!

Away by Esthwaite's lonely deep,
Begirt by forests hoar,
With many a merry shout they sweep,
And skirt its silvan shore.

Till by the foemen neared apace,
And sped by thirst and fear,
Through Sawrey's pass the panting chase
Strikes off to Windermere.

There where the shore of Lancashire
Doth in the lake expand
To meet yon point projecting near
Of neighbouring Westmorland,

With one bold plunge the mere he takes,
And, favoured by the wind,
The flabbing scent abruptly breaks,
And leaves his foes behind.

But soon the flying game they view,
And in a moment more
They follow with a loud halloo!
That makes the welkin roar.

As now the eastern shore they gain,
Like drunken men they reel;
But foremost of the dripping train
Rode Leyburne and De Lisle.

Again the dogs are on the track,
Now woe the wolf betide!
For never ran so true a pack,
How joyously they chide!

Away along the wooded shore
The chase betakes him now,
Beneath the friendly shade of Tower,
And craggy Gomershow.

Then turns aside to Witherslack,
Where Winster's waters range;
And thence to shingly Eggerslack,
And sand-surveying Grange.

And now once more to Humphrey Head
It makes with faltering bounds—
And whither are the hunters fled?
And where the abiding hounds?

Of all the goodly company
Rode forth at break of day,
But two bold riders now are nigh,
De Lisle and Leyburne they.

And left of all that gallant pack
That swelled their lusty cheer,
Two tireless bloodhounds keep the track,
As evening's shades appear.

But these, unmatched in limb and wind,
Now press the quarry home;
It hears their hollow pants behind,
And deems its hour is come.

Thus slow they strain o'er Humphrey's Height,
When lo! a chasm appears,
That dips in darkness to the sight,
And fills the heart with fears.

Beirt with rock on every side,
It slopes in shade away;
But at its base may be espied
Again the light of day.

To this black hole the quarry draws,
Now racked with sore distress,
Whilst hard behind, with out stretched jaws,
The yelling bloodhounds press.

Then headlong sweep adown the steep,
Ere yet its depths they view ;—
Ah ! well I ween that grisly leap
Shall give them cause to rue.

First Leyburne rears the giddy brink,
With spur and slackened rein ;
And then his steed is seen to shrink,
Nor face the chasm again.

Now, bold De Lisle ! ah ! well I wot,
Though manfully thou strive,
No rider may descend that grot,
And leave its shades alive.

Vain care ! he crests his shaggy brow !
And, spurring dawn amain,
Cries " Adela, I'll win thee now !
Or ne'er wend forth again."

Awhile from side to side it leapt,
That steed of mettle true,
Then swiftly to destruction swept,
Like flashing lightning flew.

The shingle, in its headlong course,
With rattling din gave way ;
The hazels snap beneath its force,
The mountain savins sway.

The cavern'd echoes wakened round,
A discord dread supply ;
The raven swoops above the sound,
And thinks its meal is nigh.

Meantime, upon her palfrey white,
The lady waits beneath ;
When lo ! the wild wolf bursts in sight,
And bares its glistening teeth !

Her eyes are closed in mortal dread,
And ere a look they steal,
The wolf and Arab both lie dead,
And scathless stands De Lisle !

Full promptly from the slaughtered prey
He plucks his reeking spear,
And cries, "Oh, beauteous Adala,
Behold thy true love here.

"Rememb'rest thou thy early vow—
Thou ne'er would'st wed but one?
He comes I trow to claim it now,
Thy own John Harrington.

"Tho' many a day has passed away
Since those bright times we knew,
This heart, tho' not so light and gay,
Is still as warm and true.

"Oh! lovely star of auld lang syne!
That long has ruled its core,
This day at last has made thee mine,
To part I ween no more."

"Now, by my troth," Sir Edgar cried,
"Right welcome home my son;
Full surely shalt thou wed the bride
Thou hast so bravely won!"

E'en as the sire his son embraced,
By chance it so befel,
The Prior of St. Mary's passed
To drink the Holy Well.

Sir Edgar straight the Priest besought
To tarry for awhile;
Who, when the lady's eye he caught,
Assented with a smile.

"But lo!" quoth he, "yon gory wolf,
Yon steed and rider grim;"
"But how they've rode down yonder gulf!"
Replies the Knight to him.

"This youth has won King Edward's prize,
And if I judge aright,
Hath still another in his eyes
That he would win to-night.

"Your Reverence will descend I pray,
And where this deed was done,
Whate'er is fitting do not stay
To make two lovers one.

"Of bell and book no need have we,
Since Hymen's Priest is here;
Yon cavern shall his chapel be,
And lo ! his votaries near."

The monk he had a mellow heart,
And scrambling to the spot,
Full blithely there he played his part,
And tied the nuptial knot.

And hence that cave on Humphrey Hill,
Where these fair deeds befel,
Is called Sir Edgar's chapel still,
As hunters wot full well.

And still that holy fount is there,
To which the Prior came;
And still it boasts its virtues rare,
And bears its ancient name.

And long on Wraysholme's lattice light,
A wolf's head might be traced,
In record of the Red Cross Knight,
Who bore it on his crest.

In Cartmel's Church his grave is shown,
And o'er it side by side,
All graved in stone lie brave Sir John,
And Adela his bride.

The following are items in the Cartmel Churchwardens' Accounts, from 1675 to 1696:—

1675.—“Payd Lawrence Newton for killing mould warpes these being the first yt. was pay'd for in this parish.”

“Payd a poor woman and her child which travelled towards Manchester, 1s. 6d.”

“Payd in charges at the Perambulation, 1s.”

“Payd Mr. Armstrong for whiting of the Church two times, 24s. 9d; and for half a peck of lether specks, for size, and for bringing them, 7d.”

“Payd Edward Bond for 3½ days' work, flagging the Church Porch, 3s. 4d.”

“To Mr. George Stainton, for drawing a catalogue of the communicants' names in Cartmel Fell Chapelrye 1s.”

1676.—“Pd. Wm. Seale pr. bristles to make brushes on pr. the workmen, 8d.”

1677.—“Pd. for my horse and selfe two nights and one day, at Lancaster, 2s. 6d.”

1678-80.—“Laid downe which was spent att killing foxes this summer in Humphrey Head, 1s. 6d.”

1681-2.—“Payd Edward Bond and others att setting upp of the King's arms, 2s.; and other churchwardens' charges, £1. 2s. 6d., £1. 2s. 6d., £1. 2s. 6d., £1. 2s. 6d., and setting them up, 6d.”

1685.—“To pd. ringers at King's Proclamation, Staveley 2s. 6d., Broughton 5s., Upper Holker 2s. 6d., Lower Holker 2s. 6d.”

1685.—“Collected for the relief of French Protestants in the whole parish, £9. 0s. 3d.”

1689.—“Collected for Protestants fled out of Ireland, p'rsuant to their Maj'ties' briefe, as followeth:—In Walton division £1. 10s., in Allithwaite 16s. 6d., in Broughton 18s. 6d., in Staveley Chappelry £1. 1s. 5d.; in Cartmell Fell Chappelry 1s. 2d., in Lyndall 1s. 6½d.—by Quakers there 3s. 5d., in Flookburgh £3. 4s. 1½d.; total £8. 13s. 2d.”

1690.—Pd. for 2lbs. of Suger yt. was put into the sacrament wine 1s. 6d.”

“Pd. expenses when Dubline was reduced (by Mr. Preston’s orders), to the ringers, 2s. 6d.”

1696.—Pd. for the delyvrance of the conspiracy, for ringing, 2s. 6d.”

“Mr. Armstrong for a booke for use of the parish, 2s. 6d.”

“Item hee returned the Quakers that will not paye (church sess) 5s. 10½d.”

“Item the Protestants that will not paye 2s. 4½d.”

It appears from the old Cartmel Church Book that the church and chapel wardens, overseers of the poor, and surveyors of highways, for the whole parish of Cartmel, were all appointed at Cartmel Church every Easter Monday up to 28th March, 1692. After that time the surveyors of highways were not appointed there, though the church and chapel wardens and overseers of the poor continued to be there appointed for the whole parish till the end of the 18th century, and later. Now (1869) no church or chapel wardens or overseers of the poor are appointed on Easter Monday at Cartmel Church except those for Lower Allithwaite and Upper Holker; the other five divisions of the parish appointing all their parish officers in their own chapelries.

Churchwardens were anciently styled “church reves” or “ecclesiæ guardiani”—officers to protect the edifice of the church, to superintend the ceremonies of public worship, to promote the observance of religious duties, to form and execute parochial regulations, and to become, as occasion might require, the legal representatives of the body of the parish. The office was originally confined to such matters only as concerned the church, considered materially, as an edifice, building, or place of public worship, and the duty of suppressing profaneness and immorality was entrusted to two persons chosen annually by the parishioners as assistants to the Churchwardens, who, from their power of enquiry into offences

detrimental to the interests of religion, and of presenting the offender to the next provincial council or episcopal synod, were called "quest-men," or "synodsmen," which last appellation has been converted into the name of "sidesmen." But great part of the duty of these "testees synodales," or ancilliary officers is now devolved upon the churchwardens, the sphere of whose duty has, since the establishment of overseers of the poor, been considerably enlarged. Churchwardens were not to suffer suicides or excommunicated persons to be buried in the church or churchyard without a licence from the bishop. By statute 30th, Charles II., c. 3, they are to apply to the magistrates to convict offenders for burying in woollen, and to see that women are churched. These stringent laws, however, may since have been repealed.

In the old Church Book of Cartmel is the following:—

A.D. 1700.—"4th June, 1700. The day and yeare above say'd wee the churchwardens and overseers of the poore of this parish have receyved of and from the hands of Tho. Pepper, of Carke, the full summe of two poundes tenne shillings, beinge for his wife beinge buried in linnings, accordinge to the act of parliament—we say, rec'd the s'd summe in full for ye same by us."

REVELATION, xixc., 8v., "And to her was granted that she should be arrayed in fine linen, clean and white: for the fine linen is the righteousness of saints." The preceding verse explains that the "she" here alluded to was the church, or rather the believers in Christ and His followers, called in it "His wife," and thus we can account for the anxious desire of those who could afford it, to pay the penalty of 50s. rather than to be buried other than in "fine linen." Indeed it was not unusual for persons who could afford it, to direct in their wills that they should be buried in fine linen, though contrary to the law of the land, anticipating that the penalty would have to be paid.

A.D. 1703.—On a brass tablet over the “bread shelves” in Cartmel Church is the following inscription:—“My Rowland Briggs, of Swallowmyr, who died ye 27th Nove, 1703, gave the sune of $\frac{\pounds}{25}$ to the churchwardens of this Parish to be secured upon land, and the interest thereof to be by them laid out in bread and distributed to the most indigent housekeepers of this parish every Sunday for ever. Hæc in comēorationem Annæ Briggs matris ejus dilectæ data fuit, quæ obiit 21mo. die Martii, 1683, et prope sepulta jacet. To ye sexton and his successors he gave 5s., to be pay’d every Christmas Day, and to issue out of his lands at Addyfeeld, provided thay keep his grave unbroken up.”

The brass plate with the above somewhat strange inscription, as well as the bread shelves, have lately been removed from the place they originally occupied on the face of the south-west clustered pillar, supporting the steeple and near to the large south door, to the clustered pillar supporting the steeple at or near the back door; whilst the stone once over the grave of Rowland Briggs, with his initials R. B. on it (it is said, but perhaps incorrectly), some years ago was removed from its place near the communion table, though not a great deal. The report at one time current that Rowland Briggs’ grave had been broken up, seems to be altogether incorrect. Had any desecration of this sort taken place, probably the further payment of the 5s., which has been continued by the owners of Addyfield now for 166 years might legally have been refused by myself, who am the sole trustee under the will of the late Mrs. Susanna Newby, of Carke Villa, to whom the estate of Addyfield belonged. So long as the inscription on the brass plate continues legible, and is placed where it can be easily seen and read, the successive sextons of Cartmel Church for their own interest will not be likely to disturb poor Rowland Briggs’ grave. Had it, however, happened to be in the centre part of the church, it

could not have been permitted to have remained undisturbed some three years ago, when the extensive alterations and improvements now so generally approved of, were in the course of being carried out, for it was then found that innumerable bodies had been buried in that part of the church at a very little depth below the flags, causing the ground to be quite false and unfit to flag upon, and hence some of the remains of those who had been interred there had to be taken away and buried in a large grave or graves in the churchyard. Under my own pew, when taken away, it was found that the flags had fallen more or less into the grave or graves below, and but for the boarding anyone sitting there might have seen the remains of those who had been there interred; besides in damp weather there used always to be a disagreeable smell, which could not then be accounted for. The following is a copy of one of the receipts for the payment of the of 5s. by the owner at that time of Addyfield estate, to the then sexton and clerk of Cartmel Church. It seems to be a payment of the 5s. for eight years, with 2s. over, which overpayment might probably have been in consideration of loss of interest. The original receipt is amongst the Addyfield title deeds. Neither the clerk (John Whitehead) nor the then owner of Addyfield (Mr. Bramwell) seem (notwithstanding the inscription on the brass plate) to have been aware *of the condition* on which the five shillings were payable, or had forgotten it:—"Received the 5th March, 1799, of John Bramwell, two guineas, in full discharge of an annuity of five shillings payable to me as sexton and clerk of Cartmel church, out of an estate at Addyfield *for so long a time as I shall continue clerk and sexton*. As witness my hand,—JOHN WHITEHEAD. Witness—Edward Barrow." Another of this family, Susanna Briggs, left by will £20, the interest of which she directed should be employed for teaching four poor children of Cartmel

Fell; also £10, the interest of which she desired should be given to the poor; another sum of £10, the interest of which she directed should be given for a sermon; and a still further sum of £12, the interest of which she ordered to be expended in purchasing twelve dozen of bread, one dozen to be given every first Sunday in the month, in Cartmel Fell Chapel. Nor is this all that this benevolent family has done out of comparatively small means; for long before, when the priory at Cartmel was unroofed and destroyed by the Earls of Derby and Sussex, in 1537, they had to apply to the Chancellor of the Duchy to ascertain what was to be done with some sacerdotal robes which the parishioners claimed as belonging to them—"It'm for a suet of coopis (suit of copes) claimed by ye inhabitants of Cartmel to belonge to ye church thereof, ye guift of oon Brigg. No answer." The cry of the old Romans was for "*panem et circenses*." The first "*panem*" (*panis*) even the Briggs family appear to have thought essential; hence the considerate gift of such a number of dozens of loaves of bread to the poor—not less than some 10,000 dozens having been given away at Cartmel Church and Cartmel Fell Chapel since the death of these beneficent donors! It is to be hoped, therefore, that the request of poor Rowland Briggs, as engraven on the brass plate, may not be forgotten, nor his grave "broken up" by anyone hereafter, and perhaps the allusion to it in this little work may have some effect in preventing any desecration of the kind."

EXTRACTS FROM THE OLD CHURCH BOOK.

MR. CARLETON APPOINTED SCHOOLMASTER.

A.D. 1712.—"January the 7th, 1712. It is then ordered and agreed upon by the minister and four-and-twenty of this parish that Mr. George Carleton shall enter upon the schoole att Cartmell town on Monday

next, and to teach schoole there (being now vacant upon Mr. Johnson's decease), and that he shall be allowed him yearly as well the yearly rent of Middlefields as alsoe the yearly interest of fifty-two pounds, sixteen shillings and eightpence, being the said schoole stock, as the same shall become due for and during the term of the natural life of Mrs. Jane Bigland, of Weltenhow, widow, if the said Mr. Carlton doth continue schoolemaster there so long. And besides all those sending schollars thither to learn Lattin to pay for each one shilling and sixpence per quarter, and English schollars to pay each twelvecpence per quarter. And it is further ordered that such poor children as come there to be taught, whose parents are not able to pay quarterly as abovesaid, that then the same be paid in the first place out of the poor stock of such divisions unto which such schollars belong."

A.D. 1712.—"April 21st, 1712. It is then ordered by the minister and four-and-twenty of this parish that ye Churchwardens every Lord's Day doe as well at the beginning of divine service as alsoe before the sermon, cause all people being in the churchyard or tipling in public-houses to resort immediately thereto, and likewise that the said churchwardens be carefull and diligent to see that noe shoppdoores be kept open on the Lord's Day, nor goods there and then sold (except in cases of necessity), upon pain of being presented att the next visitation court after such offence committed."

JOHN TOWERS ELECTED SCHOOLMASTER.

A.D. 1714.—"Sept. 1, 1714. We whose names are hereunder subscribed, being of the 24tie of the parish of Cartmel, upon the decease of Mr. Carleton, late schoolmaster there, having this day upon the examination of Mr. Boardley, Mr. Marsden, Mr. Rowe, persons by us appointed to examine the candidates who offered

themselves to succeed the said Mr. Carleton, and the said examiners finding Mr. John Towers a candidate most deserving the said schoole, do therefore elect him to succeed the said Mr. Carleton, and to have ye whole salary of ye said school, allowing thereout three pounds pr. annum to his usher, and to enter immediately."

TRUSTEES APPOINTED TO TAKE AN ACCOUNT OF FINES
OF THE MANOR OF CARTMEL.

A.D. 1716.—"1716. The names of the trustees appointed for taking account and disbursing of the fines and amersements of the courts within the Mannour of Cartmell are those underwritten—

Cartmel Fell—Mr. Richard Hutton.

Staveley—Thomas Kilner, of Seatle.

Broughton—Mr. John Fletcher.

Holker—Mr. Robert Briggs.

Walton—Mr. John Bigland.

Upper end of } Mr. Thomas Askew,
Allithwaite } of Newton.

Lower end of } Wm. Bare, of Wraysholme."
Allithwaite }

MR. KNIPE OR HIS DEPUTY APPOINTED TO KEEP THE
COURTS OF THE MANOR OF CARTMEL.

A.D. 1716.—"October 26th, 1716. It is ordered and agreed by the sidesmen present that Mr. Knipe shall by himself or his sufficient deputy keep all the courts of this Mannour of Cartmel till further orders, and that we will, so farr as in us lies, indemnify him and all acting under him, from all costs and damages whatsoever, which may happen to him or those acting under him, in levying and receiving the fines and amersements of the said courts, so as ye said Mr. Knipe and those acting under him shall account for the fines and amersements of the said courts yearly to the trustees appointed for that purpose. And we do further order

that one guinea shall be allowed yearly for keeping the said courts."

WM. TRANT APPOINTED SCHOOLMASTER.

A.D. 1723.—"Septr. 26th, 1723. We whose names are hereunto subscribed, being the major part of the 24tie or sidesmen of the parish of Cartmel, upon the resignation of Robert Roskell, gentleman, late schoolmaster there, having this day, upon ye examination of Mr. Boardley, Mr. Lancaster, Mr. Brockbanke, Mr. Allan, and the said Mr. Roskell, persons by us appointed to examine ye candidates who offered themselves to succeed the said Mr. Roskell, and the said examiners finding Mr. William Trant, Batchelor of Arts, the candidate most deserving the said school, do therefore elect him the said Mr. Trant to succeed the said Mr. Roskell, and to have the whole salary of the said school, and to enter at Candlemas next."

JOHN TRANT APPOINTED SCHOOLMASTER.

A.D. 1726.—"Septr. 20, 1726. At a meeting of ye sidesmen or 24tie of this parish this day, Mr. John Trant was by them unanimously elected schoolmaster of the Free School of Cartmel, on the resignation of Mr. Wm. Trant, his brother."

THE CHIMES IN CARTMEL CHURCH.

A.D. 1732.—"April 10th, 1732. Whereas Mrs. Margaret Marshall hath lately been at great expence in erecting chimes to the bells of Cartmell Church, therefore it is ordered by the 24 sidesmen of the said church that the churchwardens pay yearly the sum of forty shillings to John Cowperthwaite, for looking after and taking care of the said chimes—as witness their hands."

ACCOUNT TO BE MADE OUT OF MONEY GIVEN FOR PIOUS
AND PUBLIC USES.

A.D. 1732.—"April 10, 1732. A list of persons' names who were appointed in the vestry at Cartmel

Church to bring in an account on the 9th day of May next, of what moneys has been given to publicke and pious uses, and now belongs to the parish of Cartmel, in order to be ingrossed into some publicke booke belonging to the said parish:—

Mr. Thos. Michaelson, *for Broughton.*

Mr. Askew, *for Lower end of Allythwaite.*

Mr. Robt. Atkinson, *for Cartmell Fell.*

Mr. Thos. Atkinson, *for Staveley.*

Thomas Kilner, *for Walton.*

Jno. Braithwaite, *for Holker.*

Wm. Turner, *for Upper end of Allythwaite."*

JAMES WALKER APPOINTED SCHOOLMASTER.

A.D. 1734.—“June 4th, 1734. At a meeting of the Sidesmen or 24tie of this parish this day, Mr. James Walker was by them unanimously elected schoolmaster of the Free School of Cartmel, upon the death of Mr. John Trant, late schoolmaster there—as witness their hands.”

PARISH POOR HOUSE.

A.D. 1734.—“June 11th, 1734. Whereas at a parish meeting this day held in the vestry of the Parish Church of Cartmel, in the county of Lancaster, pursuant to a public and usual notice for that purpose given, it was unanimously consented to and agreed, and we whose names are subscribed, being sidesmen inhabitants and parishioners in the said parish, then and there for that purpose assembled, do hereby consent and agree that the churchwardens and overseers of the poor in the parish aforesaid shall or may hire a house in some convenient place in the said parish, there to lodge, keep, maintain and employ all and every the poor within the said parish, as shall desire to receive relief or collection from the said parish or any of the townships or divisions therein, or of the inhabitants thereof respectively,

there to keep, maintain and employ all such poor persons, pursuant to an Act of Parliament made in the 9th year of the reign of His late Majesty King George, entitled an act for amending the laws relating to the settlement, employment and relief of the poor. But to be subject nevertheless to such orders, rules and directions as shall be made and issued by any ensuing vestry or parish meeting for the good government, care and management thereof. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands, the eleventh day of June, 1734."

[Signed by Sir Thos. Lowther and fifteen other sidesmen.]

"Decr. 24th, 1734. In pursuance of the foregoing agreement of the sidesmen or vestry of Cartmel aforesaid, dated the 11th June last, we whose names are subscribed, being churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the respective divisions in the said parish do hereby empower, authorise and appoint John Bigland, gentleman, Robert Bare, Richard Robinson and James Backhouse, gentleman, or any two of them whereof the said John Bigland to be one, to hire or purchase a convenient house in some part or place in the said parish, there to lodge, keep, maintain and employ all such poor therein as have or desire relief, pursuant to the Act of Parliament in the said recited agreement mentioned. The persons above herein mentioned being and hereby is agreed to have all their reasonable charges and expenses in and about the transactions thereof reimbursed, paid and discharged; and also that the said persons shall have liberty and power to appoint such discrete person as they shall think fit, to be governor of the said house, but the said governor to be subject to the order of the ensuing vestry of the said parish."

[Signed by the overseers and churchwardens.]

A.D. 1735.—"April 15, 1735. The names of the

governors appointed in the vestry in Cartmel Church, in order to rule and inspect the workhouse :—

Sir Thomas Lowther, Bart.
William Knipe, Esqre.
Myles Sandys, Esqre.

}

Magistrates.

John Bigland, Henry Marshall,
John Fletcher, John Braithwaite,
Thomas Askew,

}

Gentlemen.

Thos. Barrow,
Allan Pepper,

}

Carks.

“ THE WEEKLY BILL OF FARE FOR THE WORKHOUSE.

	<i>Breakfast.</i>	<i>Dinner.</i>	<i>Supper.</i>
Sunday.....	{ Bread & Cheese or Bread and Butter & Beer }	Meat with Broth & Herbs and Roots as in season	Bread & Cheese or Butter or Cockles or Potatoes or Parsnips or Meat left at Dinner, at the discretion of the Master or Mistress for daily Supper.
Monday.....	Broth & Bread & Beer	Pease Porridge or Pudding	
Tuesday ...	Milk Porridge	Meat, &c.	
Wednesday	(Same as Monday)	Rice Milk	
Thursday ...	Water Porridge	Meat, &c.	
Friday	(Same as Monday)	Pease Porridge or Pudding	
Saturday ...	Milk or Drink Porridge	Rice Milk or Hasty Pudding	
Beer to be allowed at the discretion of the Master or Mistress, not exceeding a pint at one meal to each person.			
In summer time Peas, Beans, Greens and Roots are allowed as the season affords 'em, and likewise Fish to alter a meal at the dis- cretion of the Master or Mistress."			

A.D. 1738.—“ April 3rd, 1738. Whereas in a vestry or parish meeting this day held in the parish church in Cartmell, it was represented that the poor house in the said parish was not under a proper regulation for want of frequent and proper inspection, it is therefore ordered by the said vestry that one of the substantial inhabitants, with the churchwarden or overseer of the poor of each of the seven divisions in the said parish shall once a week during the ensuing year visit the said poor house every Sunday in the afternoon or every Monday in the forenoon, to examine and look into

the management of the master and mistress of the said poor house, and of their family; and if any default or mismanagement be found therein, the same shall by them be ordered to be amended, which order the said master and mistress are to perform on pain of expulsion; and it is further ordered that one substantial inhabitant, with the churchwarden or overseer of the poor of the Lower End of Holker Township shall make the first inspection on Sunday next, the 9th inst. The like to be done by the division of Upper Holker on the Sunday following. The like to be done by the division of Lower Allithwaite on the Sunday following that. The like to be done by Upper Allithwaite on the Sunday following that. The like by Lower Broughton the next Sunday following. The like by Staveley the next Sunday following. And the like by Cartmell Fell the next Sunday following. And this course to be observed during the residue and remainder of the said year. And it is further ordered that on each visitation the said visitors shall be allowed and paid twelvecpence each by the overseer of the poor of that division every day of visitation, to defray their expenses."

QUAKERS COMPELLED TO PAY CHURCH RATES.

A.D. 1739.—"Account of the quakers convicted in payment of their assessments towards the repairs of the church for ano. 1737 and 1738:—

Broughton, 1737—

Heirs of Thomas Barrow	0	3	8	}	0	5	0½
James Barrow.....	0	1	0				
Jno. Pennington.....	0	0	4½				

Broughton, 1738—

Heirs of Thomas Barrow	0	2	6	}	0	3	5
James Barrow.....	0	0	8				
Jno. Pennington.....	0	0	3				

Upper Allithwaite, 1738—

Chrisr. Fell	0	1	6½	}	0	5	3½
Jno. Sawrey	0	0	10½				
Jas. Barrow	0	1	0				
John Elleray, <i>Cartmel Fell</i>	0	1	10½				

Lower Allithwaite—

Edwd. Rigge paid in 1739, due in 1736	0	1	11½
	<hr/>		
	£0 15 8½"		

“HAMPSFIELD FELL FEITE.”

To what lengths the wild freaks of a real panic may eventually extend there is no calculating; the cry of “Fire!” in a crowded assembly may help us to imagine this. History tells us that the Cumberland and Westmoreland militia, in the Scotch Rebellion of 1715, actually ran out of the field on the mere sight of the drawn broad swords of the Mackintosh Highlanders, without firing a shot! clearly showing how little value, as soldiers, men unaccustomed to actual warfare really are. Those who have not quite forgotten the old nursery tale of “The Three Black Crows” will be able to make ample allowance for more than ordinary exaggeration in the following story—repeated as it needs must have been over and over again, and generally with a disparaging intent, now for upwards of one hundred and twenty years:—At the time of the second Scotch Rebellion (1745) the people of Cartmel and parts adjacent worked themselves up into a state of the utmost excitement and alarm. Tradition had handed down to them, faithfully, the evil deeds and ferocity of William Fitz Duncan, Robert Bruce, and the other Scotch raiders of former days—the rapine and plunder, the sacking and burning of houses, towns and villages, the murdering of men, women and children, without regard to age, sex or condition, and the carrying off captive young girls half naked at the points of their swords

into Scotland. They could not, therefore but believe that the like atrocities were about to be perpetrated again. Nor were the people of Cartmel district singular in these apprehensions: the people of Whitehaven threw up ramparts at the entrances to their town, on which they placed heavy cannon. They raised a regiment of 500 men, broke up the roads, pulled down the bridges and placed all their valuables, house and shop goods, on board vessels lying off the harbour, in order that they might ship them off, on the first appearance of the Scotch rebels, to Dublin or to the Isle of Man. The people of Liverpool raised a regiment of 700 men, called "the Liverpool Blues," and another corps for the special defence of the town. These broke up the roads and destroyed the bridges over the Mersey at Warrington and other places. All the valuables both in the shops and private houses, as had been done at Whitehaven, were placed on board the ships in the river. In Derbyshire the Duke of Devonshire raised and kept at his own expense, at Chatsworth, a regiment, which, with the aid of the miners, broke down the bridges and rendered the public roads impassable in that country. The people of Milnthorpe, Burton, Carnforth, and places adjacent were so afraid of the Scotch troops, that those who had the means sent their women and children out of the country: indeed, I remember my mother saying that her mother, then quite a young girl, was sent to some friends in Yorkshire—she riding behind a manservant on a pillion, the only mode of conveyance at that day into Yorkshire, or almost anywhere else. Intelligence in 1745 did not travel quickly, particularly in out-of-the-way places like Cartmel. It was, however, known that the young Pretender had succeeded in raising a great many of the Highland clans, and had not only taken the towns of Perth and Edinburgh, but had defeated the king's troops under the command of Sir John Cope, at the battle of Preston Pans. It

was known too that the Scotch army, and the dreaded Highlanders, were on their way towards England; but it was not known whether they would invade the country by a march along the west coast of Cumberland and through Millom, Furness and Cartmel, as they had done in former days—by the pass of Dunmail Raise—or by Carlisle, Penrith, Kendal and Lancaster. On the 22nd of November, 1745, reliable intelligence reached Cartmel that the rebel army had, on the 15th of the month, taken the city of Carlisle, after a seige of three days only, taking the Cumberland and Westmorland militia and other troops prisoners; and that the advanced guard were then at Penrith, and might therefore at any moment reach Cartmel. Great was the alarm. The heads of the parish instantly met, and sent messengers into every part of the district to summon all capable of bearing arms to appear the next morning at nine o'clock on the top of Hampsfield Fell. Accordingly, on the 23rd of November, 1745, a great number of stalwart men (and, as is always the case, many women and boys also), assembled on the fell, and that long before the hour appointed, armed with every manner of weapon under the sun—match-locks, wheel-locks, flint-locks, swords, daggers, axes, bills, pitchforks, sythes, quarter-staffs, carving knives, and even sticks and stones. The array of armed men was a curious one; Falstaff's ragged regiment was nothing to it! Some of the combatants had been in the militia; these were much looked up to, they "shouldered their arms and showed how fields were won." Others had been more or less accustomed to wild fowl shooting, and knew therefore how to handle a gun. But as for all the rest, they never had warlike weapons in their hands before, and were therefore mere *canaille*, fit for no warlike exploit whatever. And yet, notwithstanding all this, there was not a single man on the fell that day, who did not boast most immoderately, flourishing his weapon bravely, and vowing with a ven-

geance what he would do, should the rebels dare to make their appearance. As it was thought quite needful to obtain the earliest information of the approach of the Scotch army, a person of the name of Harry Barwick, who for years had kept racehorses for running at the neighbouring fairs and wakes, was requested to take the swiftest of these horses and ride quickly up the sands from Grange to Milnthorpe, and there to await the coming of the Scotch rebels, on sight of whom he was to return as quickly as possible, in order to give notice of their approach to the brave defenders of their country assembled on the hill. There were several persons on the fell who had spy-glasses, and these saw Barwick pass along the sands and turn round the farthest point near Milnthorpe. Time moves but slowly when we wait for an event, or wish it to pass quickly. The sun, however, does not rise very high above the horizon so late in the year as the 23rd of November. Shadows were beginning already to be long, and were gradually extending themselves. The afternoon was waning away—night was approaching—people were beginning to be impatient. Barwick had been away more than six hours, and did not return. Many crowded round those who had spy-glasses, in the hope that Barwick's appearance would be announced. Some thought he must have been taken prisoner, others that his retreat might have been cut off, and that he might perhaps first appear at the "Fighting Cocks," or at Arnside point. Whilst these and other conjectures were being made, a person who had the best spy-glass suddenly and vehemently exclaimed, "I see a horseman galloping quickly round the farthest point!" and then, almost in the same breath, he exclaimed, "It's Barwick! he's without his hat and coat! he gallops for life! he flies like the wind! his horse is covered with foam, as white as snow!" This was enough; terror, like an electric shock, shot through the crowd! With livid faces and

hair on end, these boastful warriors rushed to and fro irresolute, not knowing what to do. At length one or two began to leave the crest of the fell; when all at once the remainder of these craven defenders of their country, in a dense and confused mass, violently rushed pell-mell down the precipitous hill—tumbling over each other, heads over heels and heels over heads, in the most ludicrous way. Arms of all kinds, hats, shoes, bonnets, and even the loose stones and rocks on the sides of the hill, joining in the *mêlée*—it was indeed a stampede the most complete. Soon the terrified fugitives reached the then narrow lane at the bottom of the mountain, when, hurrying on in their fright and jamming each other up against the walls and hedges, most of them at last reached the town of Cartmel, when, entering the houses, they barricaded themselves in with chairs, tables, and everything else that was loose, and creeping into nooks and corners, and under the very beds, they bated their breath and waited, as they thought, their doom. Barwick was not so very long in arriving at the top of Hampsfield Fell; but finding no one there, yet unmistakable signs of a disastrous flight, he made the best of his way to Cartmel, galloping full drive right into the midst of the town, to the great additional terror of the cowardly fugitives hiding there, every one of whom believing that a regiment of Scotch horse was entering the place. Barwick seeing not a soul in the streets, and all the doors fast, slowly walked his horse up to the market cross, and whilst waiting there in perfect astonishment, an old woman, more courageous than the rest, ventured to put her head out of some broken panes of the highest window of the old Gateway Tower, and thus addressed him, “Oh! Harrie Borrik, is that yee! Whaare er t’Skotch?” “Skotch!” says Harry, “how the d—l mun I knaa; whaare dey ye think they sudd bee? I’ve nivv’r seene a Skotchman, ner noute like yan, sen I left Cartmel

this mornin et ten o'clock, en I don't think I sud if I'd stopt et Milthrep ta this time." "But then," says the old woman, "what for Harrie Borrik did ye gallap bak sooa fast for?" "Gallap bak sooa fast for? why, I thoute I'd try t'pluk o' Cartmel—see what sooert o' mett'l thai wor maiyad on; an naw I fynde thai've naiya pluk atoe; thai'r noute but dross, net fit ta maiyak a flai-craae on; fer if yan put t'best on em intul a field ta flae t'craaes away, if a Skotchman leeak't ower t'yett he'd run aut o' t'feeld es fast es his legs oud carry him." The fugitives who had hidden themselves in the old tower, hearing this conversation between Barwick and the old woman, ventured slowly to creep down the circular stairs into the streets, and others seeing them there, mustered courage to do the same; till at last the streets were again filled; all laughing most heartily at their own and others' fear, mightily delighted to find that they had been infinitely more frightened than hurt. Thus ended "Hampsfild Fell Feit," not, however, without casting a slur on the courage of the people of Cartmel, which the lapse of one hundred and twenty-five years may not have wholly effaced—

"Those who fight and run away
May serve to fight another day;
But such as are in battle slain,
How can they ever fight again!"

On the very day of "Hampsfild Fell Feit," the vanguard of the rebel army did actually enter Kendal, though this event was wholly unknown to the people of Cartmel. Had they been aware of it, the consternation would have been greater still, if such a thing could have been possible.

The rebels, in number about 6700 men, left Kendal on the 24th November, and, passing through Burton, reached Lancaster. The last column left Lancaster on the 26th, in such haste that they only stayed to eat

bread and cheese whilst standing in the streets; their first column being on that day at Preston. On the 28th the rebel army entered Manchester, which was taken by a sergeant, a drummer, and a woman! and there the Manchester regiment joined them. On December 1st the rebel army entered Macclesfield, and on December 4th the whole of the Pretender's army entered Derby, being then about 7,200 strong. After holding two councils of war, the latter on December 5th, a final resolution was taken for returning to Scotland, as they had been entirely deceived, and disappointed in their expectations of receiving reinforcements in England. Accordingly, on the 6th December, 1745, the rebels made a feint as if they would have marched on Loughborough, but suddenly retreated northward with the greatest possible speed, reaching Ashburn that night. The Duke of Cumberland marched the same day to Meriden Common; and there the Quakers even showed their loyalty by presenting each of the duke's soldiers with a flannel waistcoat, on which one of the men spoke thus extempore:—

“This friendly waistcoat keeps my body warm;
Intrepid now I march and fear no harm!
Beyond a coat of mail a sure defender,
Proof against Pope, the d—l and Pretender;
The Highland plaid of no such power can boast;
Armed thus I'll rush the foremost of the host!
Exert my utmost art, my utmost might,
And fight for those whose creed forbids to fight!”

On the 9th December the Pretender unexpectedly returned to Manchester, where he was but coolly received. Even the officers of the Manchester regiment could clearly perceive unmistakable signs of disapproval of their conduct in entering the rebel service. On the 10th the whole of the Scotch troops left Manchester, and moved rapidly by Pendleton Pool, towards Leigh and Wigan, which last place they reached in the evening,

pushing on confusedly the next day as far as Preston, not a little apprehensive of being surrounded by the king's armies, now rapidly approaching on all sides. On the 13th, early in the morning, the rebel forces having been concentrated, left Preston, and the same day passed through Lancaster, where they opened the prisons and released several of their countrymen, and others confined there. On the 14th they reached Kendal, and on the 15th the Duke of Perth and the advanced guard entered Penrith, but the town's people and others having driven them out of the place, they returned to Kendal, and on the next day they and the bulk of the rebels again marched forward and took up a position near the little village of Shap. On the 18th of December the Duke of Cumberland, after a forced march of ten hours with his light horse and dragoons, came in sight of the rear guard of the rebel army, near Lowther Park and Clifton Moor, where a desperate struggle took place, ending, however, unfavourably to the Scotch, who fled precipitately to Penrith; about eleven of the king's forces were killed, and twenty-nine wounded; The Scotch loss was much greater; besides the dead found on the field of battle, more than thirty dead bodies, it was ascertained the next day, had been thrown into the river Lowther. One of the duke's hussars took Captain Hamilton prisoner, and cut him severely about the head; he was afterwards executed at York. One Ogden, of Manchester, was likewise taken prisoner by an English hussar, who, after he had begged his life, privately drew a pistol and shot at his captor, but missed him, upon which the hussar in return cut him down with a desperate blow on the head, of which wound he died in the jail of Lancaster Castle.

On the 20th of December the rebel army, after having passed through Carlisle, where they left the unfortunate Manchester regiment and others in garrison, crossed the Esk, and thus, with no great loss, got back

to their own country. During all this rapid flight from Derby to the Esk, the disorganised troops greatly exasperated the country people by taking everything within their reach, especially the horses of the gentry, farmers, and others, and much wanton cruelty in consequence was inflicted on stragglers and others by the country people and the camp followers of the duke's army; the nearest tree was often the place where a straggler, when taken, was hung up!

Mr. Richard Hodgson of Tewitfield told me some time ago that he remembered, when a boy, hearing his grandfather tell many interesting stories of what he saw during the march of the Scotch army towards the south and on their sudden return. This old man, whose name was William Hodgson, died at Bare in 1806, in the 97th year of his age; and amongst other things related that on the retreat of the rebels he was living in the service of a person at Ellel; that two Highlanders entered his master's premises, and seized two of the best horses and then rode off with them. William Hodgson was then about 36 years of age, a strong, active, and most powerful man. He at once told his master he was resolved to follow the marauders, and, though earnestly desired not to do so, he carried his resolve into execution. That day, 14th December, 1745, the soldiers on horseback and Hodgson in company on foot, passed through Lancaster, and many were the squabbles and contentions for the possession of the horses on that and the following three or four days, when they reached Clifton Moor—at the very time the severe fight was going on between the Duke of Cumberland's dismounted cavalry and the Highlanders, posted most advantageously amongst the hedges, walls, and ditches. Here one of the soldiers dismounted in order to join in the battle, giving his horse to William Hodgson, who led it a little way off, and tied it to a tree. The other soldier waited on horseback under a high

wall. At last, being desirous of ascertaining how the fight was going on, he also dismounted and climbed up the high wall. He had not sat there long before he was observed by some of the duke's musketeers, who shot him through the head, and he fell down to the bottom of the wall. On this, William Hodgson mounted the horse, and taking it to where he had already left the other, he rode away with both horses across the moor at random, not knowing where he was, yet fearing to return by the way he and the two Highlanders had come, lest he should meet with some of the other retreating Scotch troops. For some time he was quite lost, it being then nearly dark. After a while he saw a light at some distance, and coming up to it he found it proceeded from a small thatched cottage, called "Iving (Ivy) Cottage," at the door of which he knocked, but though he heard a noise within, no one answered. After repeated knocks, louder and louder, and much shouting, an old man ventured partially to open the door, but on seeing the two horses and Hodgson close to the house, he again shut it, believing that the rebels were at hand. After a while, however, Hodgson succeeded in convincing the old man that he was no rebel, and then he was permitted to enter the house, which he found to be occupied by the old man and his wife only. As there was no stable, the horses were placed in the peathouse; and, a good fire being kindled, William Hodgson, the old man, and his wife, sat by it all night, talking over the momentous events of the time, and especially over the bloody contest, only just terminated, the noise and fury of which they had themselves tremblingly witnessed. When daylight first appeared, William Hodgson again mounted his horse, and being directed by the old man, kept well on the commons (then all open) as far as it was possible, in order as aforesaid to keep clear of any of the stragglers, or of the retreating Scotch army generally, and after a

forced march and much fatigue—never being quite safe for an instant—he reached home again, to the infinite surprise of all who had seen him depart, and to the great satisfaction of his master, who amply rewarded him for the restoration of the two horses, and for his uncommon courage and perseverance. Richard Hodgson's grandmother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Davis, and who died at Newbarns, Arnside, in the 95th year of her age, used to say that though such of the straggling rebels as were caught marauding were often instantly and summarily executed, a good deal of commiseration was shown to others: that she remembered a young Highlander, very ill and very footsore, entering the village of Kellet, and requesting something to eat. The deplorable state he was in excited the pity of everyone, and a benevolent person took him into his house, and kept him there some time; but when the spies and camp followers of the Duke of Cumberland's army heard of it, they at once dragged the poor Scotchman out of the house and hung him upon a neighbouring tree. Several other stragglers were likewise hung at Borwick Crossings. There is a tradition that though the Duke of Cumberland remained all night at Lancaster on the 16th of December, 1745, his horse, lest it should be maimed or poisoned by the disaffected of that day, was taken to Torrisholm Hall stables; and there used to be, before these stables were pulled down, in 1812, a rose carved on the woodwork of the stall where the duke's charger that night laid, that stall ever after being called "the duke's stall."

My grandmother, who was the only daughter of William Fletcher, Esq., of St. Andrew Moor (now Broughton Lodge), used to relate that she and her husband, in the summer of 1746, just after the Rebellion, went up to London—a great event at that day, full of danger and difficulty, on account of the badness of the roads, all of which were then infested with desperate high-

waymen; and there being no other way of travelling but on horseback; indeed, the first stage waggon from Kendal to London, in the place of pack horses, was not established till 1757, eleven years after this journey on horseback of my grandmother; and as to stage coaches, there were none from Kendal to London till 1763, or seventeen years afterwards. So early as the year 1746 not one person perhaps in one thousand, in these northern parts, ever saw London, and those few who ever did get there must necessarily have travelled in much the same homely way as my grandmother did. On approaching any large town towards evening, she said they were compelled to stop short of the place some six or seven miles, at wayside inns placed there for the purpose, so numerous were highwaymen near to large towns in those days, and no one to look after them. No policemen, as at the present day! She said that she rode behind her husband on a pillion, which was a soft and easy cushion, with a support attached to it, on which the feet rested. That they were nearly three weeks on the journey, and on passing through Manchester she was shocked at the sight, on the exchange, of the heads of Lieutenant Thomas Deacon and Adjutant Thomas Siddall, two of the officers of the unfortunate Manchester regiment, who had been taken prisoners by the Duke of Cumberland at Carlisle, in 1745, and—with the Colonel of that regiment, Francis Townley of the ancient family of Townley of Townley; Captains Geo. Fletcher, Andrew Blood; Lieutenants Thomas Chadwick, Thomas Deacon, John Deacon, John Barwick and David Morgan, barrister-at-law—had been condemned to death, and, on the 30th July, 1746, drawn on sledges to Kennington Common, and there executed; the heads of Siddall and Deacon having been sent down to Manchester, where the regiment was raised. And still more was she horrified, after reaching London, at the sight of the heads on Temple Bar, of Colonel Townley, and Capt. Fletcher (a distant relative of hers), and other rebel officers.

Of the other persons who took part in this great rebellion, and had been tried, convicted, and condemned, many were pardoned, or transported to America and other British colonies; but the following were executed in London and other places:—On the 18th August, 1746, the Earl of Kilmarnock and Lord Balmerino were brought out of the Tower of London and beheaded. The earl's head was struck off at one single blow by the executioner; but this was far from being the case with the brave Lord Balmerino, for, dressed in the very regimentals he wore at the battle of Culloden, he pulled out of his pocket a plaid cap, and placing it on his head, said "I die a Scotchman;" and after showing to the executioner the signal for the stroke, he clapped him on the back, and encouraged him to do his work like a man; and then kneeling down on the block, gave the signal so unexpectedly, that the executioner got into confusion, and did not succeed in entirely separating the head from the trunk under three blows. On the 22nd of the same month three rebel officers Mac Donald, Nicholson and Ogilby, were executed on Kennington Common, and on the 28th Sir John Wedderburne, Bart., John Hamilton, Esq., James Bradshaw, Andrew Wood and Alexander Leith, at the same place. On the 18th of October, 1746, the following persons were executed at Carlisle:—Thos. Cappoch, appointed at Manchester the Pretender's chaplain, and afterwards preferred by him to the see of Carlisle, who was tried and executed in his gown and cassock, and afterwards quartered; John Henderson, John Mc. Naughton, James Brand, Daniel Mc. Daniel of Kenlock Moidant, Daniel Mc. Daniel of Taran Rush, Francis Buchannan of Aranprior, Hugh Cameron and Edward Roper; and on the 21st were executed at Bampton, Peter Taylor, Michael Delaird, James Forbes, Richard Morrison, Alexander Hutchinson, James Innis, Donald Mc. Donald, Peter Lindsay and Thomas Park. On the

15th of December, at Carlisle, Sir Archibald Primrose, Bart., and ten others. On the 1st of November were executed at York, Captain George Hamilton, Edward Clavering, Donald Frazer, Charles Gordon, Benjamin Mason, James Mayne, William Conally, Wm. Dempsey, Angus Mc.Donald and James Sparks. Capt. Hamilton's head was cut off and sent in a box to Carlisle, and there exhibited to public view; the heads of two others being stuck up upon Micklegate Bar, York. On the 8th November, eleven more rebels were executed at York, and on the 15th James Reed suffered there by himself. At Penrith seven more rebels were executed, being the last of those who suffered in the north for joining the Pretender. Charles Ratcliffe, Esq., was younger brother of the unhappy Earl of Derwentwater, who was executed in the rebellion of 1715; they were the sons of Sir Francis Ratcliffe, by Mary Tudor, a natural daughter of King Charles II., by Mary Davis, descended from the Ratcliffes, Earls of Sussex. He was a prisoner in Newgate, and under sentence of death when his brother the Earl of Derwentwater suffered on the block in 1715, but contrived to effect his escape to France, where, and in Italy, he had remained in safety up to the time of the breaking out of the rebellion of 1745. Francis Radcliffe then, along with his son, twenty other rebel officers, and sixty men with arms and ammunition, embarked on board a French vessel called "The Espérance," intending to land in England in order to aid the Pretender in his designs on the British crown. On the 22nd of November, 1745, being the day the rebels in their march towards the south reached Kendal (and, extraordinary enough, the very day of "Hampsfield Fell Feit"), this French vessel was taken by his majesty's ship "Sheerness," and brought into Deal harbour, when Francis Ratcliffe and his son were at once conveyed to London, and there imprisoned for more than a year in the Tower. On Monday, the 8th

of December, 1746, Francis Ratcliffe was brought out of the Tower for execution, the block and cushion being covered with black, and the coffin with black velvet, with eight handles gilt with gold, but no plate or inscription thereon. He took leave of his friends with great calmness of mind, and having spoken a few words to the executioner, gave him a purse of ten guineas, and, putting on a damask cap, kneeled down to prayers, all the spectators on the scaffold kneeling with him. Prayers being over, he put his head on the block, from whence he soon got up, and having spoken a few words he kneeled down again, and, fixing his head, gave the signal to the executioner, who, however, had to strike no less than three blows before he could succeed in getting it off. He was dressed in scarlet cloth, faced with black velvet, trimmed with gold, a gold laced waistcoat, and a white feather in his hat. The melancholy fate of the Derwentwaters will probably never be quite forgotten. Even at this day, one hundred and twenty-four years after the last of this family, Francis Ratcliffe, was beheaded on Tower Hill, such is the involuntary sympathy felt for this noble family's misfortunes that the wild claims at present made for possession of the estate by the so called Countess of Derwentwater are scarcely disapproved of.

The last person who suffered for joining in this rebellion was Simon Lord Frazer, of Lovat, who had been taken in the Highlands and sent up prisoner to London, and long confined in the tower. On the 9th of March, 1747, and two following days, Lord Lovat was tried before the House of Lords, and again on the 13th, when he desired four or five days to prepare his defence. On Wednesday, March 18th, he was brought from the tower with the executioner's axe carried before him, and being set to the bar of the House of Lords, he was asked for his defence; which proving altogether insufficient, he was pronounced unanimously by the

House to be guilty of high treason; and accordingly the Lord High Steward delivered judgment in the usual manner. The day of execution having been fixed for Thursday, April 9th, 1747, on that day Simon Lord Lovat was beheaded on Tower Hill, the executioner performing his office at one blow. About an hour before the execution a great scaffold (set up to allow persons to view the execution), on which 400 people were standing, broke down, killing eighteen persons and wounding many others, several of whom afterwards died.

It is difficult to conceive how a lady like my grandmother could have preserved herself from being often wet through during a long journey of three weeks, from Cartmel to London, sitting on a pillion behind her husband, their being at that day neither umbrellas nor any effectual waterproof clothing. The first umbrella ever used in Cartmel parish was one that was brought from the island of Granada in the West Indies by my late father in 1776, where, and in other hot countries they are, of course, used as parasols. In this rainy country my father found the umbrella quite as useful as a defence against rain. Even in London umbrellas were not in use till about this time, or perhaps a little later, the beneficent and philanthropic Jonas Hanway being the first to introduce them there, *pro bono publico*, and greatly was he ridiculed for doing this, people in the streets wherever he appeared with one, crying out—Frenchman! Frenchman! Frenchman! Before this, ladies and others walking in the streets, on the occurrence of showers of rain ran into shops and entries to avoid being wet. There were at that time, however, in London, belonging to noblemen and people of rank, large covers something like umbrellas, used to hold over ladies and others whilst passing from their own doors to their carriages, but these were not sufficiently portable to be of use in walking out. There is a very antique wooden umbrella

(wooden ribs with painted canvas cover) now in Cartmel Church, which seems as if it might be centuries old. It is very heavy, and used to be held over the clergyman when he had occasion to read the burial service at the grave side in the churchyard on a wet day. I see in my grandfather's accounts a sum of 15s. paid in 1782 for a silk umbrella brought from France in one of his vessels, and I have still in my possession another of these silk umbrellas given to my grandfather by his son-in-law Wm. Wilkinson, who brought it from France about the year 1780—he and his brother, John Wilkinson, of Castlehead, in Cartmel (called in his day “The Great Ironmaster”), having contracted for the supply of water to the city of Paris from the Seine, by means of Watt's then newly-invented pumping engine, at that time called a fire (not steam) engine, and forty miles of iron pipes, the wonder of that day! Some of the smaller pipes cast for this great work (very like the gas pipes of the present day) are still standing unused on my premises at Carke. The celebrated James Watt, when erecting his powerful engines in Cornwall, in order to clear the mines of the water which stopped the working of many of them, writes to his partner, Mr. Boulton (Boulton and Watt), of the date of 16th October, 1779, wishing him to come to Cornwall to aid and assist him in the work, and in conclusion says “bring with you a waxed linen cloak, and one for me, as it rains here every day—there is no going out even for a few miles without being wet to the skin.” Of course, had umbrellas been in use in Birmingham or London at that day, Mr. Watt would have sent for one, for “the waxed linen cloth” would be but a poor protection in heavy rain, not at all equal to the umbrella or to the waterproof cloth of the present day. The Greeks and Romans used the umbrella as a protection from the rays of the sun, particularly in their theatres, which were open-topped (hypœtra) in order to admit the light, all their per-

formances taking place in the daytime, as, indeed, was the case in this nation in the time of Shakespeare and after. In old play bills still in existence, the performance is advertised to begin at four o'clock in the afternoon and to end before dark. The Greeks called the umbrella "sciadion," and the Romans, from their word *umbra*, a shade, gave it its present name of "umbrella."

Ann of Luxemburgh, queen of Richard II., it is said, first taught ladies to ride aside on horseback on a side saddle, about the year 1381; previous to which time women must have ridden astride, in the same way as men do. However, on ancient coins of Heliopolis a woman is pictured riding aside, supposed to represent Minerva Equestris; and on a coin of Pheræ a woman is represented sitting aside on a galloping horse, holding in both hands a blazing torch. On a sculptured stone found by Mr. Senhouse's labourers in 1785, near the prætorium in the Roman station Virosidum (Ellenborough or Ellenfoot) a woman is represented sitting aside on horseback, with arms akimbo, and without saddle or bridle!

The following curious passage appears in the old romance called "The Death of Arthur"—"Now it befell in the moneth of lusty May that the Queene Genevever called unto the knyghts of the Round Table, and gave them warning that early in the morning she would ride 'an Maying,' into the woods and fields beside Westminster". Each knight was to be clothed in green and well horsed, "and every one of them to have a lady behind him, followed by an esquire and two yeomen" It does not however follow as a matter of course that these ladies rode aside, or, if they did, that they had side saddles.

After the loss of the battle of Worcester King Charles II. on one occasion escaped the vigilance of his numerous enemies disguised as a servant man, riding on a tall horse, with the sister of the person who sheltered him sitting on a pillion behind him.

LAW FAMILY, OF BUCK CRAG.

Whoever has travelled along the turnpike road leading from the village of Lindale-in-Cartmel to Newby Bridge, at the foot of Windermere, will have observed at the summit of Lindale Brow, on the right hand side of the road, at a distance of some 400 yards, a remarkably rocky headland jutting out from the adjoining mountain ridge, of a fantastic shape, and which, with very little stretch of imagination, may be likened to a buck or stag lodged (as the Heralds have it); this rock having ever been called "Buck Crag," or "Law Buck Crag," now corrupted into Laa (Low) Buck Crag." At the foot of Buck Crag stands an old farm house, with some venerable yew trees in front of it; this house having evidently been the residence of some substantial yeoman in other days. About one hundred and eighty years ago Buck Crag was the residence of Edmund Law, curate of Staveley-in-Cartmel, and teacher of the village scholars (in the very humble little school still standing there), for no less a period than forty-nine years—that is, from 1693 to 1742. As Buck Crag is about four miles from the church and school at Staveley, where Edmund Law had to attend every day in the week, except on Saturdays, for forty-nine years, walking there early in the morning, and returning in the evening, in all sorts of weather, in summer and in winter, in frost and snow, in hail and rain (umbrellas and waterproof clothing being then unknown)—he may truly be considered to have been as famous for his pedestrian achievements as for being the father of a bishop, grandfather of two bishops and a lord chief justice, and great grandfather of a governor general of India; for every year he must have travelled on foot 2,504 miles, and during the time he curate and schoolmaster of Staveley was must have accomplished the herculean task of walking 122,696 miles, or a distance more than equal to five times the circum-

ference of our globe, and all this for a poor pittance of some "twice ten pounds a year!" If this be not earning a livelihood hardfully there can be no such thing in this world, and perhaps the mere mention of it may put to shame many who grumble so dreadfully in these degenerate days!

Edmund Law, the humble curate and schoolmaster of Staveley, had a son Edmund born at Buck Cragg in 1703, and educated at Cartmel and Kendal schools, who afterwards was master of Peter House, Cambridge, and rector of Graystock, Cumberland, and in 1769 was consecrated Lord Bishop of Carlisle. He married Mary, one of the four daughters of John Christian, Esq., of Unerigge and Milntown, and had by her nine sons and four daughters, and died on the 14th of August, 1787, at Rose Castle, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His lordship's second son, John Law, became Bishop of Elphin; his fourth son, Edward, was created Baron Ellenborough; and his ninth son, George Henry, became Bishop of Bath and Wells. Edward Law, Lord Chief Justice and Baron Ellenborough, of Ellenborough, in Cumberland, the fourth son of the Bishop of Carlisle, married Miss Towry, daughter of George Phillips Towry, Esquire, of York, and had three sons and three daughters, the eldest of whom, Edward Law, being the present Earl of Ellenborough—lately Governor General of India.

Here, then, is a remarkable instance of what self-help will do. A Cartmel family, in humble circumstances (once of Buck Crag, perhaps one of the most homely and lonely places in these realms), rising through every kind of difficulty and disadvantage to the very highest honours and preferments in the state. Difficulties and disadvantages! why what are these after all but so many real facilities—incentives to renewed action and greater exertion; for right well is it known that there is not now, nor ever was, nor ever will be, any but the most rugged and thorny path, and not a smooth and royal road to the Temple of Fame.

When Edward Law, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, was about to be ennobled, a difficulty arose as to the place he was to take his title from; but this was soon got over, for the Manor of Ellenborough, near Maryport, then belonging to his grandmother's family, the Senhouses of Nether Hall, was conveyed to him, and thus he became Baron Ellenborough of Ellenborough, in Cumberland.

About the year 1818, one of the grandsons of Edmund Law, the poor curate of Staveley, either the Bishop of Elphin or the Bishop of Bath and Wells, made a journey into this country for the express purpose of seeing the place where his grandfather for so many years resided, and one fine summer's day this bishop, with a posse of young clergymen and his secretary, entered, without ceremony, the house at Buck Crag, to the no little amazement of the then owner and occupier of the premises, who, when he had somewhat recovered from his astonishment, found himself overwhelmed with queries of every kind—in fact, as we have it in our vernacular, “t’Bishop inquir’t t’dog tail aut a-joint.” And then he (the bishop) began a general search through the premises—the house part, the parlour, the buttery, the kitchen, the rooms up stairs, and even the garrets, the barn, the cow house, the stable, and the peathouse, gardens and yew trees, were all minutely inspected and solemnly mused over and pondered on, nothing escaping the bishop's observation. Whilst all this was going on, some of the younger clergymen took the opportunity, under the guidance of the farmer's two daughters, to scale and scramble over the precipices of Buck Crag Rock and the mountains adjoining; but whether it was the delightful scenery or the presence of the ladies that rendered them oblivious, they certainly quite forgot “that time hath wings,” and having kept the bishop a long time waiting, they did not escape some mild reproof for tarrying so unnecessarily long on the top of Buck Crag,

the bishop seeming to be not altogether unaware of the real cause of their tardy return. When the bishop was on the point of leaving the premises, some one happened to point out, "i' t'ingle neak," the very arm chair in which his grandfather had so long sat, on which he again became much excited, examining it all over, upside down and downside up, very earnestly declaring that he must be allowed to have it, be the consequence what it might; and the owner of the premises, though he too had much regard and great respect for the old arm chair, was kind enough to allow the bishop to carry away the coveted prize. May we not hope that this relic of other days may now be resting from its labours, in high state, in some of the aristocratic halls of the fortunate and ever clever descendants of poor Edmund Law, for forty-nine years curate and village schoolmaster of Staveley-in-Carmel, on a poor pittance, as aforesaid, of some "twice ten pounds a year!" *Clarior e tenebris.*

EASTER DUES.

A.D. 1750.—By a document now in my possession it appears that in 1750 three hundred and six persons paid Easter dues to Sir William Lowther, Bart., of Holker Hall, lessee of the tithes of the parish of Carmel, in small sums ranging from 2d. to 10s. 9d. each (the great bulk under 6d.!) amounting in the whole to £17 19s. 9d.; and that the expenses were as follows:—

				£17 19 9
To Churchwardens' Dinners ..	£0	8	0	} 1 7 0
Communion Bread	0	2	0	
Expenses—Carmel Fell Chapel..	0	1	0	
Ditto —Flookburgh Chapel	0	1	0	
Making Book	0	1	6	
Collecting	0	10	0	
Workmen's Expenses	0	3	6	
Total				£16 12 9

Showing how greatly needed was the general commutation of tithes which took place some years ago.

EXTRACTS FROM THE OLD CHURCH BOOK.

A.D. 1750.

“THE NAMES OF THE TWENTY-FOUR SIDESMEN IN 1750.

Sir William Lowther, Bart.	Richard Robinson
William Knype	James Birket
George Bigland	Bryan Phillipson
Robert Atkinson, <i>Carks</i>	James Stockdale
William Richardson	Luke Symonnson
Thomas Michaelson	Thomas Askew, <i>Newton</i>
William Crosfield	William Canny
John Robinson	George Barwick, <i>Headhouse</i>
William Barrow	John Walker, <i>Weltknow</i>
Edward Hall	William Seatle, <i>Flookburgh</i>
John Braithwaite	Edward Chamney, dead now
Thomas Askew	John Jopson”
Thomas Machell	

FINE FOR NOT ATTENDING MEETINGS.

“April 16th, 1750, being Easter Monday. It is this day agreed by the twenty-four then present, that every Easter Monday hereafter, such of the twenty-four as do not appear at the usual time of the day in the vestry at Cartmel Church shall forfeit and pay for every offence one shilling, for not appearing as aforesaid, and that each shall subscribe his name when required, as we have done that are present.” [Signed by nine sidesmen.]

REWARD FOR KILLING RAVENS.

A.D. 1751.—“April 8th, 1751. Ordered by the 24 sidesmen and others present, that for the future all ravens killed within this parish, the person who kills 'em, by carrying them to the church or chapel wardens, shall have two pence for each head, to be paid by said church or chapel wardens they are brought to, and allowed in his the said chapel warden's accounts.”

KILLING FOXES.

“March 31st, 1755, being Easter Monday. It is this day ordered and agreed by the four-and-twenty and other inhabitants there present, that hereafter no money shall be paid for killing foxes or cubs, unless the heads of such foxes or cubs be brought immediately after such killing (which must be in the parish), and delivered to Walter Cowperthwaite (the clerk of the parish) in this town, which must by him or his servants be broke to pieces.”

CUTTING BRACKENS ON THE COMMONS.

A.D. 1755.—“March 31st, 1755, being Easter Monday. It is agreed by the twenty-four and other inhabitants then present, that the Rev. James Walker shall have liberty to cut or sett brackens on the commons in this parish, not exceeding the value of £5, which said money shall be employed for the repairs of the Free School of Cartmel.”

ENCROACHMENTS ON THE COMMONS.

A.D. 1757.—“May 30th, 1757. At a meeting of the vestry-men or four-and-twenty of the parish of Cartmel, in the county of Lancaster, and other freeholders of the said parish, on Easter Monday, being the eleventh day of April last, complaint was made by sundry landholders of the said parish, that the commons of the said parish were much invaded by sundry persons enclosing and appropriating the same to their own separate use. In order, therefore, to recover a satisfaction to the landholders of the parish in general for such abuse, it was at such meeting agreed that we whose names are hereunto subscribed should view and put a value upon such enclosed pieces of common, and that on payment of such value each person should enjoy the enclosure made by him, and that we the persons whose names are hereto subscribed should make a return of such our survey to a meeting of the twenty-four and other land-

holders of the said parish, as on this day. We the said persons, subscribers hereto, accordingly having taken upon us the trouble of making such survey as aforesaid, and having estimated and rated the said several enclosures as hereinafter is mentioned, do hereby certify the same to the meeting last aforementioned. As witness our hands the day and year above—

JAMES BIRKET,	THOMAS ASKEW,
THOMAS SUNDERLAND,	WILLIAM CROSFIELD,
R. ROBINSON,	THOS. HALL,
ROBERT SEATLE,	JOHN BRAITHWAITE."

The survey returned to the sidesmen and others, referred to above, I have in my possession. It enumerates eighty-four encroachments made by seventy-five persons, enclosing land to the value of £176. 12s. 1½d. Most of the persons who had made these encroachments paid the amount they were valued at, but some of those who had taken up the greatest quantity of common refused to pay anything, on which, actions were commenced against them, and after a plaguy contest from Hilary term, 1758, to Michaelmas term, 1759, verdicts were given against the defendants, who thus had to pay for the common they had surreptitiously enclosed, viz., £44. 14s. 6d. The attorney's bill, however, amounted to £23. 16s. 10d.

In the list of encroachments on the commons, mentioned above, is the following, which shows how part of the land belonging to the house at Allithwaite, near the church (which, up to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, was "the poor house" of Allithwaite township) was acquired—"Poor House Croft, Templand Bank, Allithwaite; encroachment, New Paddock part; 2r. 30p. at £20. ¾ acre, £13. 15s." There is a memorandum underneath stating that Mr. Spence and Mr. Wm. Barrow had promised to pay the £13. 15s. (as representatives of the township perhaps?) before Easter, or

pull down the walls—very probably they paid the money. At the time of the enclosure of the commons in 1796, the commissioners would award an allotment in right of the above encroachment, and for the house and any land there might have been originally there; all which may account for the extent of the land now belonging to the place.

CUTTING BRACKENS ON THE COMMONS.

A.D. 1757.—“Cartmel, April 11th, 1757. It is agreed by the churchwardens and twenty-four present in the vestry, that Mr. Wm. Richardson shall have liberty to cut, and sett to be cut, brackens on the commons in this parish, not exceeding the value of £5., which said money shall be employed and laid out for the repairing of the runners from the mosses behind Lindal to the pool.”

A.D. 1759.—“Cartmel, May 15, 1759. At a meeting of the 24 and other inhabitants in the parish, we whose names are subscribed being present, have examined Mr. William Richardson and Mr. James Stockdale’s accounts relating to a cut of brackens for repairing and draining 106 roods, and making two bridges behind Newton Fell, and it appears to us that the same hath been well laid out for the benefit of the whole parish, and that they are out of pocket 4s. 6d. The brackens let for £8. 8s., and they disbursed £8. 12s. 6d. And we also order that whereas the Rev. John Fletcher, of Lindal, has had a cut of brackens for building a school at Lindal, value six pounds, which said school hath not been built, that if he does not immediately build the same betwixt and Michaelmas next, to pay the same to Walter Cowperthwaite, to be brought into the vestry against the same time. And we also order John Walker to pay Walter Cowperthwaite £1. 4s. 8d., due for a cut of brackens last year in Ellerside Brow, in a month to be brought into the vestry. Also that Ben-

jamin Hall, of Newton, do immediately account for a cut of brackens, value £3 or upwards, next Easter Monday, to the 24 or the major part of these present. And it is further ordered that James Bell do account the same time for a cut of brackens, value about £3. And also that Mr. James Stockdale and Mr. Thomas Askew shall let what brackens they think proper upon Newton Common, and that they be accountable on Easter Monday next for the same, and what Nicholas Birkett has expended in repairing roads and bridges. And it is also agreed that Mr. Robert Thompson and William Spencer, of Alythwaite, shall *drive* or cause to be driven Windermoor, and have reasonable expenses for the same, and to *drive* twice in one year; all kinds of cattle and sheep found on the same trespassing, to be wrung or marked."

[Signed by eighteen sidesmen.]

CUTTING BRACKENS AND PULLING DOWN A FENCE ON
THE COMMON.

A.D. 1760.—"Ordered by the 24 sidesmen that Mr. Machell, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Wm. Seatle, go along with Mr. Stockdale and Nicholas Birkett to view the bridges which said Nicholas Birkett made some time since behind Newton Common, and that the estimate or value thereupon be fixed. That Mr. Stockdale, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Braithwaite, Mr. Jopson, or some of them, agree with two proper persons to pull down the fence made by Mr. James Thompson, of Lancaster, on Humprey Head, to secure his pasture (the same being deemed an encroachment) and that the four-and-twenty do join in an indemnity to the person so pulling the same down, and to pay them for so doing."

[Signed by sixteen sidesmen.]

CASTLEHEAD.

The precipitous mountain limestone rock called "Castle-head," on the river Winster, in Cartmel, was successively a stronghold of the Ancient Britons, Romans, Saxons, Danes and Norwegians, as is evidenced by the name of the place, and the numerous coins, fibulæ, rings, beads, amulets, flints, and other vestiges of all these nations found from time to time there. The name of the place, Castlehead, is a compound Latin and Saxon word: the prefix *castle* being derived from the Latin word *castrum* or *castellum*, a camp or fortified place; and the suffix *head* from the Saxon words *heafod*, *hefde*, a pinnacle or elevation. This place had, however, another and far more ancient name. In documents relating to the Manor of Lindal and Hampsfield, the property of Henry Fletcher Rigge, Esquire, this place is called Atterpile or Atturpile Castle, from the Welsh (Celtic) words *athor*, a mound or heap, and *twr*, a tower or elevation; *pile* from the Belgic *piil*, French *pile*, Dutch *pyle*, a mound, a heap of stones or rocks, a pile of buildings; and *castle*, Saxon (the root being the Latin word *castrum*, British *caer*), a place of defence, an enclosed place, a stronghold, a place of security — *Athor-pile-Castle*. Nations on succeeding each other in the conquest and occupation of countries, generally gave names in their own language to remarkable objects or places, descriptive of their nature, appearance, or other peculiarity, retaining, either in the prefixes or suffixes, the names previously given by their predecessors, and thus we have many strange compound words, often of three or more syllables, each syllable exactly descriptive of the place in the several languages of the nations which occupied the districts, and generally in the order in which the occupation took place. Tor-pen-how-hill in Cumberland is a remarkable instance of this. *Tor*, Celtic, a tower-like rock or hill; *pen*, Cymric, a pinnacle or pointed hill; *how* or *haugr*, Norse, a hill or mound;

and *hyl* (Anglo-Saxon) a mound or elevated piece of ground. This word of four syllables contains four synonymous elements, each syllable being exactly descriptive of the place in the several languages of the four nations which from time to time occupied the country—Celts, Cymri, Saxons and Northmen—just as if the meaning of the names applied to these places by those who preceded was not known to those who succeeded them. As the word *atter* is the Cumbrian name for a spider, as it likewise is in all these northern parts (the word *attercob* and *atter-cobweb* being familiar to everyone) it is possible that Atterpile Castle may mean spider's castle or stronghold; and perched upon a precipitous rock (*mons exploratorum*), as this Roman *castrum* no doubt once was, it might easily be imagined not unlike, and so get the name of, the wonderfully constructed strongholds and watching places which spiders so ingeniously and altogether so strategically weave in their webs—so strategically indeed, that the smallest fly cannot even touch the artfully-spread-out toil but instant intimation is conveyed by several telegraphic-like wires or threads to the wary spider of the advent of its prey.

Castlehead Rock is of very considerable elevation, rising almost perpendicularly out of the sea sands of the Winster Inlet of Morecambe Bay—on the south and east sides particularly—and previous to the formation of the old embankments, and the one constructed by the Ulverston and Lancaster Railway Company, must have been surrounded by the sea on the rise of the tide, twice every twenty-four hours—an excellent place of defence, and a good station for keeping “watch and ward,” in the rude and uncivilized state of these parts of the kingdom in former days.

Till about the middle of last century, or somewhat later, this rock was a perfect wilderness, covered all over with briars, thorns, and short brushwood, and was

then the property of the Turner family, of Grange. About the year 1765, it was purchased by the late John Wilkinson, called in his day "The Great Iron Master," and "The Father of the South Staffordshire Iron Trade," whose extraordinary career will presently be more particularly described. Mr. Wilkinson built a house on the north side of Castlehead Rock, and covered it with a novel kind of roof—one of copper: which, however, did not answer the purpose intended, and was therefore changed for a roof of lead. He covered this bare rock, in almost inaccessible places, with soil, carried up on the backs of horses in panniers, at great cost, and thus converted a barren waste into beautiful gardens and shrubberies. In carrying on these works, and sinking the foundations of the house and other buildings, many coins, fibulæ, rings, flints, and other reliques of antiquity were found from time to time, as mentioned above, and were fortunately then described by no less a personage than the celebrated Dr. Priestly, who married John Wilkinson's sister, and as John Wilkinson's brother, William Wilkinson, married my father's sister, it will account for my having, amongst other memoranda, this description of Dr. Priestly's, which is as follows:—

1. Parts of a human skull and vertibræ.
2. Jaws of a large kind of deer.
3. Teeth of a buffalo and other animals.
4. Tusks of the boar and other animals.
5. Pieces of limestone in the form and nearly of the size of hens' eggs—supposed to have been used in slinging.
6. Keys and other utensils.
7. A spoon, fork, and other utensils in brass.
8. Beads of blue rag-stone.
9. A bead of lead.
10. Bead of clay.
11. Amulets of bone.
12. Rings of brass.
13. Rings of iron.
14. Ornaments of rag-stone.
15. Beads and ornaments of glass.
16. Numerous pieces of glass.
17. Ornaments of brass.
18. Fibulæ and other ornaments of brass.
19. Supposed by Mr. Wedgwood to be pottery or bone.
20. Imitations of mussels (query fossils?)
- 21.

A ring and other pieces apparently of coal. 22. Pebbles and a mass resembling amber. 23. A singularly laminated stone. 24. An impression in clay and two flint pebbles. 25. Variegated flints. 26. Part of a human skull, and a bone in a petrifying state. 27. Iron ore. 28. Five stycas of different Northumbrian kings. 29. Three Roman coins, one being of Constantine and two unknown. 30. Coins, supposed British. 31. A ring of silver ornamented. 32. Seventy-two various Roman coins in brass. 33. A stone with various hollows, apparently used as moulds for casting rings, &c. (ancient money.)

Dr. Priestley was one of the famous "Lunar Society," of Soho (so called because their meetings were held each month, at the full of the moon); as were also Boulton, Watt, Wedgwood, Franklin, Withering, Darwin, Edgeworth, and others; and as each member had the privilege of introducing friends, these meetings were attended by many of the most scientific and celebrated men of that day—such as John Wilkinson, Murdock, Dr. Parr, Sir Joseph Banks, Sir William Herschel, Dr. Solander, and many foreigners of great distinction; amongst the rest, De Lue and Baron Reden: all earnest and indefatigable labourers in the pleasant fields of science and art; toiling not in vain either, for from their labours, it must unquestionably be acknowledged, most of the wonderful prosperity of this nation, for more than three-quarters of a century, has emanated. Watt's name must ever be associated with steam power, and indirectly with the flying iron horse; Wedgwood's with pottery; Franklin's with electricity; Withering's with botany; Herschel's with astronomy; Murdock's with gas; Priestley's with chemistry; and though last, certainly not least, Wilkinson's with the smelting of iron ore with common coal, the boring of cannon and cylinders from a centre, the use of the blast furnace, and the building of iron ships. Indeed the world, till about the middle of the last century, appears to have fallen

fast asleep; and, but for the sudden advent of this galaxy of brilliant genii—men of the most extraordinary inventive powers—most of the arts and sciences of the present day might have remained wholly unknown. John Wilkinson's intimate connection with these Soho celebrées brought many of them frequently to his residence at Castlehead, and to my grandfather's house at Carke; and it was on one of these occasions that Dr. Priestley made his description of the numerous antiquities found there. Castlehead, therefore, may be said to be a celebrated place—in the earliest times as a place of great strength, and afterwards, towards the end of last century, as the resort of the literati of that day—classic ground! Although Priestley does not give any particulars of the Roman coins found at Castlehead, except of one, which he says was a coin of the Emperor Constantine, it is stated that they were brass (copper) coins, and therefore must have been Roman asses or sestertii, and altogether different from the numerous coins found in Cartmel Park Woods (denarii), a particular account of which will be given hereafter. Almost all the curiosities found at Castlehead were, it seems, with a sad lack of taste, sold by the executors of the late John Wilkinson for a mere trifle, to a Jew in Liverpool, and but for Dr. Priestley's description, nothing now would have been known of them. I have, however (as previously mentioned at page 5), one of these Northumbrian stycas, the word "MONNE" on the reverse being the monyer's name.

My grandfather, James Stockdale, was much connected with both the Wilkinsons and also with Boulton and Watt, in several large mines in Cornwall and Wales, viz., Wheel-virgin, Chasewater, Polgooth, Nant y palma, Myrcyfinnon Wen, Minera, Lanarmon, Stedford, and others; and as he was the chief worker of the hæmatite iron ore mines in Furness after about 1756, at Whitriggs, Lindal Moor, Coat Close, East Side, West Side, and other places, and was likewise engaged in

carrying on the furnaces at Leighton and Halton, and the forges at Carke, Caton, and Liverpool, he supplied John Wilkinson, not only with the hæmatite iron ore, but also with the charcoal-smelted hæmatite iron of Furness. Indeed, on looking over the books of the Carke forge, I find a quantity of this fine iron was sent, on the 21st May, 1768, to James Watt, of Greenock, then assiduously engaged in perfecting his fire engine. When Watt at last had fully completed and obtained a patent for his steam engine, then called a "fire engine," one of the first of these was constructed for my grandfather's cotton works at Carke, by John Wilkinson, under the personal superintendence of Watt, at Wikin-son's great works at Bersham. It was a pumping engine, as were all Watt's engines at first, and was used for the purpose of lifting the water out of the tail race back into the mill dam, and thus, as it was thought, of furnishing a continuous supply—an operation which had till then been less perfectly performed by a large gin or wheel, turned by six horses. But the engineer of the cotton works soon perceived that to apply the like engine power directly to the works of the mill would be a more economical application of steam power, and this soon afterwards was done, a new and still more powerful engine having been obtained for the purpose. As this first fire engine was then a wonder and a novelty, so it became the sign of the inn at Carke, and a perfect facsimile of this engine of Watt's figured over the door of the inn for eighty years—this inn being called the "Fire Engine" to this day. When the late Matthew Robinson Boulton, Esq., of Tew Park, Oxfordshire, married, in 1817, my cousin, Mary Ann Wilkinson, daughter of the before-mentioned William Wilkinson, at Cartmel Church, he, in remembrance of Watt and his first fire engine, caused this signboard, with the exact likeness of the engine still on it, to be re-painted; and it remained in a perfect state till about

ten years ago, when the late owner of the inn, Mr. John Wren, having occasion to make considerable alterations in the house, caused the signboard to be removed; when, as it proved to have been made of fine-grained mahogany, he gave it to his sister, whose husband, Mr. Hugh Barrow, of Kirkby Ireleth, in Furness, made it into a table. A part of the sign, however, was not so used, and this still shows in faint outline the upper part of a massive engine beam—*sic transit gloria mundi!* The engine beam, I see by the account sent from Boulton and Watt, had 100 cubic feet of oak wood in it; the plug and king post $57\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet; the iron cylinder case weighed 21cwt. 2qrs. 14lb. Watt, writing to my grandfather, July, 1785, says, “An engine of our construction, capable of raising eight cubic feet of water to twenty feet high per second, will require from 184 to 200 pounds of good Whitehaven coals per hour, and when going at the rate of twelve strokes per minute, we will guarantee that it shall not burn more than 200 pounds per hour when in good order, and going at that rate; but we shall reckon our premium by the 184 pounds per hour, which is equivalent to the burning 153 pounds at ten strokes per minute, nearly 33cwt. per day. A common engine would burn more than *three times* as much, or 99cwt. per day; the total saving would be 22cwt. per day, which, at 12s. per ton, comes to 13s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day, or for 14,400 strokes, which for 10,000 strokes comes to 9s. 2d.. The strokes wrought by the engine to be ascertained by a counter fixed on the beam, and our premium of 9s. 2d. per 10,000 strokes to be paid us half-yearly, if required. To raise the above quantity of water, the pump must be 33 inches in diameter and 8 feet stroke. We cannot determine with precision the cost of the engine, but apprehend that, with the house and the pumps, it will cost about £1,000 or £1,100.”

As the above is Watt's description of the engine which was put up at Carke, it may serve to show what

these fire or steam engines were in their infancy, and what amount of improvement has since taken place.

Mr. Hall, the present owner of the mill at Carke, on sinking a drain, found the well in the tail race, out of which the water was pumped and thrown back into the mill dam. When this fire engine was going at full speed, and the wind was in the south-west, the noise it made was so great that it could be heard to Newton, five miles distant! This was the case with all Watt's engines at first, and when he was making attempts in Cornwall to put an end to this jarring and noise, the proprietors forbade him, for they said it denoted the power of the engine!

In the hothouse at Castlehead there was a most gigantic vine, which filled the whole of a very large house. It was a cutting from the celebrated Hampden Court vine, and, it is said, was planted a very great number of years ago—about the year 1780. The present owner of Castlehead, E. Mucklow, Esquire, has very considerably improved, at great cost, the whole of the Castlehead property, and has pulled down the old vinery and built a new and much more extensive one, so that the old vine, if, indeed, it had not previously been destroyed, is no longer there. The Hampton Court grape vine, it seems, was planted in 1770. In 1798 it occupied a house of 72ft. in length by 18ft. over, making an area of 13,00ft. superficial of glass, under which there were at the time 1800 bunches of grapes, all from one stem. A new and larger house was built for it in 1808.

JOHN WILKINSON.

According to tradition, Isaac Wilkinson (father of John Wilkinson, afterwards of Castlehead), sometime after the beginning of last century, occupied a small farm either in Cumberland or Westmorland, and had also employment as a workman, or perhaps an overlooker,

in one of the numerous hæmatite iron furnaces and forges of that part of the kingdom.

About the year 1740 (one hundred and thirty years ago), Isaac Wilkinson, his wife, his son John, and perhaps his daughter Sarah, who afterwards married the celebrated Dr. Priestley (William Wilkinson not being then born), came to the village of Backbarrow, in the parish of Coulton, High Furness, Lonsdale North of the Sands, where, for a suitable consideration, he obtained leave to take out of the iron furnace there (which, with the forge, was then worked by the Machell and other old families in the neighbourhood), metal in a melted state, in large ladles, across the public highway to an adjoining low shed, where he had suitable moulds into which he poured the liquid metal, and so made the common flat smoothing iron. In this homely calling he was assisted by his clever son John, then about twelve years of age, who, if tradition speaks truly, was actually born in a common market cart; for his mother—as was then the general custom, and indeed is still, with farmers' wives—having occasion to attend a neighbouring market with the light products of Isaac Wilkinson's farm, in returning home, unexpectedly gave birth to John Wilkinson—an event which, among the simple minded people of the neighbourhood, produced no little sensation, and more than one then said prophetically, "John sum tyme wod bee a girt man!"

At the time Isaac Wilkinson was engaged in this humble occupation, he lived at the present rather good house by the side of the road, about 150 yards to the south of the iron furnace and forge at Backbarrow; and being a man of a whimsical turn of mind, and full of strange projects, aided by his daring and clever son John, he actually cut away the face of some high clay-slate-stone rocks behind the house, and formed them into fruit walls, against which he planted peach, plum, pear, and other choice fruit trees; which, how-

ever, succeeded but indifferently, and are now no longer there, though the irons to which the trellis work was fastened may be seen jutting out of the face of the rock, even at this day.

Isaac Wilkinson and his son John must have acquired more or less means even in this petty trade of "flat smoothing iron making," for about 1748, or perhaps a little later, they built or purchased the iron furnace and forge at Wilson House, near Lindal, in the parish of Cartmel, intending to smelt there the rich hæmatite iron ore of Furness with turbary or peat moss, large tracts of which at that time were on every side, nearly, of the furnace, and up to which place the river Winster was then navigable for vessels of light burthen. The first operation after the purchase of the property was to cut a canal into the midst of this large tract of turbary, sufficiently wide for the passage of a small boat, intended to be used in conveying the peat moss to the iron furnace; which boat, tradition says, was actually constructed, not of wood, but of *Iron!* and there are people still living (amongst others Mr. Nicholas Atkinson, of Cart Lane) who remember having seen it about seventy years ago. A novel idea had suddenly flashed across John Wilkinson's mind! a great but simple truth, till then hidden to all the world! that iron might be made to float in water! that a heavier body might be made, under certain circumstances, to float in a lighter! And may it not be reasonably assumed that the building of this small iron boat at Wilson House, in Cartmel parish, furnished John Wilkinson with the idea of building the much larger vessels he afterwards constructed of iron in 1787-1788, at Willey, in Shropshire (described hereafter), and that *Cartmel* parish has the high honor of having had the first iron vessel constructed in it, and that too by the inventor, one of its own parishioners! Yes; that this Wilson House Iron Boat really was the parent of all the iron ships

that have ever since been built—our noble iron-sided men-of-war, and that leviathan of ships, the “Great Eastern” herself, not excepted! *Labor omnia vincit!* or, as the old English rhyme has it—

“By hammer and hand
All things do stand.”

At first the peat moss used at Wilson House furnace for smelting the hæmatite ore was in its raw and natural state, but the experiment was not successful. Afterwards the turbary was cut into peats and dried in the ordinary way in the sun, but this also failed to produce satisfactory results. A third experiment was that of greatly compressing the turbary, and afterwards drying it in the sun; and a fourth was that of charring the peat moss; but none of these experiments succeeding (though now in our day this very same kind of hæmatite ore, mixed in suitable proportion with raw peatmoss, powerfully compressed into the shape of small bricks and thoroughly dried, is quite successfully smelted at the Backbarrow Furnace, *the very place where Isaac Wilkinson first cast his flat smoothing irons!*), recourse was had at last, in smelting the ore, to the common wood charcoal, abundance of which was then to be had in every part of this country. Isaac and John Wilkinson, about this time, turned their attention to the making of bricks with the clay they obtained under the peat moss near Wilson House. Bricks till then had never been made in this country. Some of the bricks then made may now be seen in my fruit walls at Carke: they are of rather large size, and are more or less blistered, but they must originally have been made of tolerably good clay, or they would not have remained in the state they are after the wear and tear of more than one hundred years, openly exposed to the rain, wind, frost, and snow.

That these experiments in the smelting of iron ore at

Wilson House with peat moss, and the building of the iron boat took place as early as about the year 1750, will appear very probable from the following contract note, now in my possession :—

“Cartmel, October 30th, 1750.—Be it remembered that this day Robert Bare of Cartmel Church Town has sold to Isaac Wilkinson, of Wilson House, two hundred tons of wett flatt iron ore, to be put on board at Lousay, the said Isaac Wilkinson promising to pay for the same twelve shillings for each ton, but in case the said Isaac Wilkinson does not approve of the said ore, that then he is only to have fifty tons of the said ore, he giving the said Robert Bare notice in April next, that he will have no more than the said fifty tons. If no notice is given then, he to have the whole two hundred tons, the said Isaac Wilkinson paying for the same on the second day of February, 1751.

Signed, ROBERT BARE,

Witness—WALTER COWPERTHWAIT. ISAAC WILKINSON.”

The signatures in excellent mercantile hands.

How long Isaac and John Wilkinson carried on this iron furnace and forge at Wilson House is rather uncertain; it was, however, during that time (1748 to 1756 probably), that they invented and took out a patent for the common *box* smoothing iron (even to this day but little altered), the bottoms of which they ground smooth by means of a large grindstone, turned by a small water wheel erected on Lindal Beck, at a place called Skinner Hill, about 150 yards above the higher public-house at Lindal, past which Lindal Beck flows till it reaches the river Winster near Castlehead. I have in my possession a list of some encroachments made by several persons on the common lands of the parish of Cartmel; it is dated 1757. Amongst many other items in this list is the following :—“Isaac Wilkinson, Bersham, for an incroachment at Wilson House,

taken off the common to enlarge his fields, 10 perches at £21. per acre, £1. 6s. 3d. Mem.—Will pull down or pay before Easter.” It would appear from this that Isaac Wilkinson in 1757, had left Wilson House, and was then residing at Bersham, near Wrexham, possibly he might have followed the example of his son John, who had previously migrated to Bradley, in Staffordshire.

About the year 1755 or 1756, John Wilkinson, always of a restless and ambitious turn of mind, and pining after distinction of some kind or other, left, as aforesaid, his father’s residence and the works at Wilson House, and sought employment at Wolverhampton, but not succeeding there, he pushed on to Bilston, where he obtained a situation under a Mr. Hoo, of Bradley. At this place, about ten years afterwards, John Wilkinson, by sheer perseverance, talent, and honesty, had succeeded in obtaining sufficient means to enable him to build the first *blast* furnace ever constructed in Bilston township, which he called “Bradley Furnace;” and here he was able at last to again engage in the scheme which, whilst at Wilson House, in Cartmel parish, hopeful boyhood and transcendent genius had years ago carved out for him, nor was the opportunity long of being seized. He commenced a series of experiments with the design of using mineral or common coal in the place of wood charcoal, for smelting purposes. Others, it is true, had tried this previously, but with no sufficient success. For upwards of four long years these experiments, like those tried at Wilson House furnace in his earlier days, were quite unsuccessful. Still, with indomitable perseverance—*nil desperandum!*—he continued his efforts, and at last achieved a complete triumph! Yes; a triumph of the greatest national importance! This was in the year 1772; and so astonishing was the effect upon the produce of the furnace that he wrote to his friend Boulton (Boulton and Watt)

as follows:—"Bradley, October 11th, 1772. I am happy to acquaint you that I have at last succeeded in using coal in my furnace. The coal is got on my estate, and answers well. The produce of the furnace weekly is now twenty tons instead of ten as formerly." This success, be it universally known, was *the key that unlocked the wealth of this nation!* extending the coal and iron trades in the most wonderful manner, and producing, undoubtedly, benefits and advantages of a world-wide nature! Another of John Wilkinson's successful inventions was the application of the double blast engine to the smelting of ores. In connection with the celebrated James Watt, he erected, at his Bradley Furnace, the first double blast engine ever put up, which proved a most decided success, greatly increasing the produce of the furnace, causing not only a much more rapid fusion of the ore, but proving to himself and his friend Watt the thorough efficiency of the steam engine in this kind of work. Watt's confidence in Wilkinson's judgment was unbounded, and therefore all work of any importance about Boulton and Watt's steam engines was for years executed at some of John Wilkinson's iron works in Shropshire, Staffordshire, or Wales. John Wilkinson, hit upon a method of using dry instead of moist sand in casting, and also of boring cannon and cylinders from a centre.

In 1784 he put the first forge, called "Bradley Forge," into operation. In 1785 he went to France, and at Crusal (Creuzot), where lately dangerous and tumultuous riots have taken place about wages, erected one of Watt's engines—the very first ever seen in France. On this occasion he wrote to Watt as follows:—"Crusal, September 13th, 1785. The engine is in operation. The Frenchmen are delighted. It is a complete success, and the numerous visitors, amongst whom were the Duke D'Angoulesne, M. Bertrand, &c., &c., expressed their satisfaction. I wish you had been here." John

Wilkinson's opinion was "that the French would soon be on an equal footing with England in the mechanical arts, if that country should turn out to be equally favoured, and rich enough in minerals." He about this time contracted for the supply of iron pipes (forty miles in length), necessary for conveying from the river Seine a sufficiency of water for the whole city of Paris—"Paris Waterworks," the wonder of that day! This was the work of a company of shareholders, and he not only took many shares himself in the undertaking, but induced many of his intimate friends in England to do the same; my grandfather, amongst the rest, taking ten shares of 1200 livres each. The following is a copy of the receipt for one of the shares subscribed for by him and transferred with the other nine, to my grandfather:—

" DISTRIBUTION OF THE WATERS OF PARIS BY THE
FIRE ENGINE.

Receipt for One Share.

Commencement the 6th Dec. 1781.	I, the undersigned notary at Paris, appointed by the Society constituted under the firm of Perier, Freres, and Co., by an Act passed among my fellow members and me, of which there is a record, the 27th August, 1778, for the conducting of the water of the river Seine into the city of Paris, I acknowledge to have received of Mr. Wilkinson the sum of 1200 livres,
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Viz.:—

"In silver and in other things explained under, value in my acknowledgement of the 23rd February, 1780, which have rend'ed him for one share in the said enterprise, which shares and their

dividends I promise to deliver to the said Mr. Wilkinson, of which I have been authorised by a resolution of a General Assembly at Paris, the 28th of April, 1783.

“Signed, LORMEAU.

“1200 Livres. The interest at 5 per cent of the said sum of 1200 Livres has been paid up to January, 1780.

“At Paris, the 3rd May, 1783,

“For Messrs Perier, Freres, & Co.,

“Signed, MORLET.”

As this document is dated very shortly before the great French Revolution, it may be interesting. The money paid by my grandfather for these shares in the waterworks was wholly lost on the breaking out of the French Revolution. As this was a private concern, the French indemnity at the peace of 1815 did not apply to it; but Mr. William Wilkinson, who, as before said, married my father's sister, received out of the French indemnity about ten thousand pounds, being principal and all interest on money he had invested in the French funds before the Revolution.

The people of Paris were so pleased with Wilkinson and the waterworks that they invited him to a grand banquet, given in his honor, at the Hotel de Ville, on the 14th July, 1786, exactly, to a day, five years previous to that on which the maddened revolutionary mob attacked this place (Hotel de Ville) on their way to demolish the Bastille. Before taking his journey to France, John Wilkinson had made some attempts to build an iron boat for the canal at Bradley, and, as before said, had succeeded in building and using a small one on the canal he had made in the

peat moss at Wilson House, in Cartmel parish. On his return from France in July, 1786, he recommenced in earnest these iron boat building experiments, and in about a year afterwards addressed a letter to my grandfather, James Stockdale, of Carke, of which the following is a copy, and is proof positive that to him, a man so intimately connected with Cartmel parish, belongs the honor of inventing and building the first iron ship; iron now, in our day, being on the point of superseding wood altogether in ship building, so that hereafter the saying will be "the iron walls," not the wooden walls of old England."

"Broseley, 14th July, 1787.

"James Stockdale, Esq., Carke.

"Dear Sir,—Yesterday week my Iron Boat was launched. It answers all my expectations, and has convinced the unbelievers, who were 999 in 1,000. It will be a nine days' wonder, and then be like Columbus's egg.

"I remain, dear Sir, yours very truly,

"Signed, JOHN WILKINSON."

This iron boat was launched at Willey Wharf, and floated very lightly on the water; she was of about seventy tons (some say only forty tons) burthen, and called "The Trial," her captain's name being Palmer. To commemorate this event, John Wilkinson had medals and tokens struck and issued, (same as the one mentioned at page 124), bearing on the obverse the figure of this iron ship in full sail, and in the exergue the date 1787; on the reverse, an excellent likeness of himself, with the inscription "JOHN WILKINSON, IRONMASTER," and around the edge the names of some of his ironworks—"BRESHAM, BRADLEY, WILLEY, SNEDSHILL." In another letter, also to my grandfather, dated Bradley Ironworks, October 20th, 1788, he says, "There have been launched two Iron Vessels in my service since September 1st: one

is a canal boat for this (Bradley navigation), the other a barge of forty tons for the river Severn. The last was floated on Monday, and is, I expect, at Stourport with a loading of bar iron. My clerk at Broseley advises me that she swims remarkably light, and exceeds my expectations. My silver coinage of 3s. 6d. issues this day."

The preceding particulars about Wilkinson, and much other matter about Smeaton, Brindley, Boulton, Watt, and others, I a few years ago communicated to Mr. Smiles, the present very pleasing and most popular writer, and a good deal of what I then stated to him is given in his most interesting works, "The Lives of the Engineers," and "The Lives of Boulton and Watt."

About this time John Wilkinson presented to the Wesleyan Chapel at Bilston, a cast iron pulpit, window frames, pillars, and many other things of the kind; so that the chapel was called "Wilkinson's cast iron chapel." He invented, too, machines for boring coal, as a substitute for manual labour; and, indeed, so complete was the action of these machines, that they obtained the name of "Wilkinson's Iron Men." The prejudices of the working classes, however, and the ill will likely to be engendered thereby, caused Wilkinson's own "iron will" to *give way for once at least*, and he put an end to the operations of these "men of metal." Now in our day, in France and perhaps some other places, this invention is again doing wonders, modified more or less perhaps, but in principle the same. Are not machines on much the same principle boring through Mount Cenis?

I may again mention here that some of the iron pipes cast for the Paris Waterworks are at this very day standing against my dog kennel wall at Carke, where they have remained for nearly one hundred years! A very large pipe, also cast for these Paris Waterworks, is now in Mr. Hall's mill, being in fact the axletree of his very large waterwheel.

During John Wilkinson's residence in France, whilst he was erecting Watt's first fire engine, at Crusal (Creuzot), and when engaged in constructing the great Paris Waterworks, he became intimately acquainted with the numerous French *savans*, just before the breaking out of the great Revolution, and imbibing much of their evil doctrine, he became a free thinker, and somewhat tainted with their irreligion—at any rate he had very Frenchified notions on very serious matters. He kept his own coffin, made of iron, in his beautiful gardens at Castlehead, which he took great delight in showing to his friends, to their no little astonishment and horror, as they walked with him in these otherwise delightful grounds. Indeed he had several other iron coffins of different sizes, partially hidden amongst the laurel and other evergreen trees, which it was usual with him, in a joking way, to offer *gratis* to his most intimate friends and relatives. So shocked was my mother on one occasion whilst she and my father were walking with him in these grounds, on his pointing out two of the coffins amongst the laurel trees, and offering one to each of them *gratis*, that she nearly fainted, and did not get the better of the shock for several days afterwards.

John Wilkinson was a much older man than his brother William Wilkinson. They both had resided in France before the Revolution, and both alike had the strangest Frenchified notions. For some time before the end of last century, John Wilkinson had taken his brother into partnership in all his ironworks; but from the very first it was very unlikely that two such clever, determined, and most intractable men should long continue friends: accordingly, in a very few years, a quarrel past all reconciliation took place, and then a tooth and nail combat ensued, in its results almost ludicrous! Wm. Wilkinson—afterwards so well known in Cartmel parish for the trouble he gave the parishioners

in indicting so many of the public highways—collected together a great number of men in the town of Wrexham in Wales, and marched with them to the large ironworks at Bersham, and there, with sledge hammers and other instruments, began to break up the expensive machinery. On intelligence of this reaching John Wilkinson, he collected a still greater number of men, and followed exactly his brother's example: so that, in a very short time, the famous Bersham Ironworks became a great wreck, each brother appropriating to himself as much of the spoil as came within his reach. Perhaps these two wise brothers thought this the most politic way of dissolving partnership and dividing the effects, each knowing right well the other's mule-like stubbornness, and that a chancery suit under the circumstances might have made a more complete wreck of the property!

There is a man still living at Lindal, who says he buried, or helped to bury John Wilkinson four times, and to disinter him thrice! This may seem rather strange, but nevertheless it is strictly true, as will be perceived from what follows. John Wilkinson gave strict instructions to his executors that they were to inter his body (wherever he died), in his own garden at Castlehead, in the iron coffin he, as before said, had so long kept there for the purpose. He died (at ~~Broseley~~?) on the 14th July, 1808, aged eighty years, and accordingly his executors had the corpse enclosed in both a wooden and a leaden coffin, brought down to Castlehead in a hearse drawn by four horses; and on passing over the Lancaster Sands, the drivers being wholly ignorant of the danger there always is in crossing the small streams running through the loose sandbanks of the estuary, drove the horses and hearse right into the midst of a dangerous quicksand near Holme Island, out of which they were with much difficulty dragged by the workmen and others of Castlehead, who had come to their

assistance. After this *contretemps* the hearse was drawn up to Castlehead, and an attempt made to place John Wilkinson's body in the iron coffin he had so long kept ready for its reception amongst the laurel trees; but as the corpse was enclosed, as aforesaid, in both a wooden and a leaden coffin, and a shell, the size of the iron coffin proved too small, there was therefore no way left but that of digging a temporary grave in the garden walk, in which the body was deposited by the man alluded to, till notice of the event could be communicated to the managers of the ironworks in Staffordshire, and a larger coffin made. When at last this larger coffin had been completed and sent down to Castlehead, John Wilkinson's body was disinterred (by the same man and others) and placed easily enough in the much larger new iron coffin; but here another difficulty arose, for in digging the grave deep enough to cover this larger coffin, solid rock was found, so that a second time the corpse had to be taken up and deposited in the grave in the garden walk. When the rock in the intended grave had been hewn away, and the excavation made sufficiently deep, the large iron coffin containing the other coffins and the body was again disinterred (by the same man and others) and deposited in it, under the tall and wide-spreading laurel trees—the very place John Wilkinson had himself fixed upon long before—and over the whole was erected a large pyramidal mausoleum of iron (20 tons in weight) as ordered by himself, on which the following inscription in large raised Roman letters, cast in the metal, was placed by his executors:—

“ JOHN WILKINSON,
IRON MASTER,
WHO DIED 14TH JULY, 1808,
AGED 80 YEARS.
HIS DIFFERENT WORKS

IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE
KINGDOM
ARE LASTING TESTIMONY
OF HIS UNCEASING
LABOURS.
HIS LIFE WAS SPENT IN
ACTION
FOR THE BENEFIT
OF MAN,
AND, AS HE PRESUMED
HUMBLY TO HOPE,
TO THE
GLORY OF GOD."

This inscription, however, is not the one *he had himself* written long before his death, intending it to be placed on his iron tomb whenever he died, which was as follows:—"Delivered from persecution of malice and envy, here rests John Wilkinson, iron master, in certain hopes of a better state and heavenly mansion, as promulgated by Jesus Christ, in whose gospel he was a firm believer. His life was spent in action for the benefit of man, and, as he hopes, in some degree to the glory of God."

For twenty long years John Wilkinson's body remained under the lofty pyramidal iron mausoleum, amongst the large laurel trees, wholly undisturbed. In 1828, Castlehead estate having been offered for sale, and John Wilkinson's children being all grown up, and quite aware that it was scarcely decorous that their father's body should any longer remain in the garden, the monument being in the very sight of the front windows of the house, and scarcely thirty yards from it, John Wilkinson's body was a third time disinterred by the very same man (and others) who had on the former occasions been employed for the purpose, and the heavy iron coffin containing the other coffins and

the body being placed in a strong cart, was conveyed in the dead of the night up the steep Lindal Brow to a grave which had been prepared for it (*in consecrated ground*) within the very beautiful little snow-white chapel of Lindal-in-Cartmel, where it was a fourth time buried by the man (and others) before alluded to, who therefore has truly said that "he buried John Wilkinson four times, and disinterred him thrice!"

John Wilkinson's grave is now under or close to the seat occupied by the present Castlehead family, where it is to be hoped it may have found a resting place at last!

The prophecy, then, of the Cumberland villagers, on John Wilkinson's being born in a market cart, that "he wod sum time be a girt man," appears to have been verified to the letter. Brought up at first in smoothing iron making, he fought his way through every difficulty till he became, as before said, "The Great Iron Master," "The Father of the Iron Trade of South Staffordshire," owner of the ironworks at Bersham, Brymbo, Bradley, Bilston, Broseley, Willey, Snedshill, and other places, and had such immense power and influence over the iron trade, that for many years he ruled the prices of pig and bar iron, and seldom did it happen that any master departed from the prices he had fixed. Like Cromwell, he had his "dies mirabilis." He came to Staffordshire on July 14th, 1756. He attended the grand banquet given in his honor at Paris, July 14th, 1786. He launched the first iron ship July 14th, 1787. He obtained a patent for improvements in the steam engine July 14th, 1799, and he ended his life July 14th, 1808. Will, then, those who have made, and those who are now making, princely fortunes in the iron trade, in number perhaps some thousands, and millions of others who are indirectly reaping the fruits of John Wilkinson's astonishing labours, suffer the iron mausoleum of this truly great

man longer to remain in the undignified position it is now in—*upset ! tossed down ! and lying on its side at Castlehead !* Or will they not rather accept the generous offer of the present owner of the place, E. Mucklow, Esq., to allow the pyramidal tomb to be removed from the premises in order that it may be *re-erected* on some of the projecting rocks about Grange or the neighbourhood (at a trifling cost of some £50 or £60, more than half of which has been already promised), so that the present and all future generations may learn the truth of the two following lines—

“Lives of great men all remind us
We may make our lives sublime.”

THE EAST WINDOW OF BOWNESS CHURCH, WINDERMERE.

According to tradition, the large window in the chancel of Bowness Church, Windermere, was brought from Furness Abbey, at the time of the dissolution of that monastery, A.D. 1537. Tradition may generally be accepted as more or less true; but from the following rather strong evidence to the contrary, it will perhaps scarcely be considered so in this instance; on the contrary, it will be seen that, in all probability, this Bowness Church window, instead of having been brought from Furness Abbey at the time of the dissolution of that religious house, was really taken out of the chancel of the Priory Church of St. Mary, at Cartmel—not at the time of the dissolution of the lesser religious houses, A.D. 1535-6—Cartmel Priory being one of these—but probably about the end of the reign of Henry VI., A.D. 1471—or even later.

Whoever has closely examined the interior of Cartmel Church will have observed that the chancel and the two transepts are part of the original Priory Church of St. Mary, founded by the celebrated William Marshall the Elder, Earl of Pembroke, son-in-law of King John, A.D. 1188. Originally the chancel and two tran-

septs of Cartmel Church must each of them have been lighted by three or four lancet-shaped windows, the style of that day, two of these yet remaining in the north transept, though blocked up with masonry, and some faint traces being visible of others in the chancel. About the reign of King Edward III. (or some of his immediate successors) most of these lancet-shaped windows seem to have been taken out of the chancel and the two transepts, and other and much larger windows of the partially-decorated style of that period inserted—those put into the two transepts remaining there intact to this day. About the reign of King Henry VI. the windows put into the chancel in the reign of Edward III. or soon afterwards, seem to have been taken out in order to insert the noble ramified east window at present there—forty-eight feet in height and twenty-two feet in width—filling nearly the whole east end of the chancel, almost from the ground up to the roof, and cutting off the communication between the triforium on the south side of the chancel and the triforium on the north side of the same; this triforium having up to that time passed across the east wall, between both the lancet and the other windows once there.

The insertion of the large east window in the chancel having displaced the windows put in, as above mentioned, about the reign of King Edward III. or his immediate successors, we naturally enough ask, what became of them? and as the window in the chancel of Bowness Church is as nearly as may be a *fac simile* of those now in the transepts of Cartmel Church—only a little wider, the chancel of Cartmel Church being wider than the transepts—there seems to be good reason for believing that the window now in Bowness Church is actually one of the windows which, as above said, were taken out of the chancel of Cartmel Church; particularly as it contains the effigy of a prior of Cartmel; the effigies of William Thornburgh and his wife, of Hampsfield

Hall, in Cartmel; monks with Cartmel names, praying and turning their faces towards the Thornburghs; and lastly the arms of William Mareshall the Elder, the *founder* of Cartmel Priory, in *two places*. In still further proof of these allegations, or rather suggestions, it may be needful to enter into the matter more fully, and to state that Bowness Church window is composed of seven lights or compartments, containing much elaborately pencilled, stained, or painted glass, and amongst many other effigies and arms pictured there, are the following:—In the first compartment or light is the effigy of a monk kneeling, and over his head these words—WILLM. PLO....P'OR OF KYRKMEL (William Plo....Prior of Kyrkmel). In the second light, a knight and his lady kneeling, habited in surcoats, the knight in chain armour; the arms on their surcoats being *ermine fretty gules*, for *Thornburgh*, and *argent two bars gules*, for *Broughton*—Sir William Thornburgh, of Hampfield Hall, in Cartmel, having married Elizabeth Broughton, daughter of Sir Thomas Broughton, of Broughton Tower, about the end of the reign of Henry VI.; and over their heads this inscription—WILLM. THORNBORROW AND HIS WYFF. In the third light, a group of monks kneeling, with their faces turned towards the Thornburghs, the following names being over their heads:—THOMAS HOGSON (Hodgson); WILLYM. BARAYE (Barrow); WILLM. PURFOOT; ROGER THWAITES; GEORGE FIS....(perhaps Fishwick)—all but one Cartmel names. In the fourth or centre light are the arms, as has always been supposed, of King Edward III., beautifully emblazoned (but which in our day has been questioned, and reasonably too, as will presently be fully stated), quartering the arms of France, this king having been the first to quarter the arms of France and England. In this light are also the crucifixion, the Virgin Mary kneeling, St. George and the dragon, St. John, and St. Catherine with her sword and wheel.

Fifth light—the arms of William Mareshall the Elder, Earl of Pembroke, founder of the Priory of St. Mary at Cartmel—*parti per pale or et vert*, a lion rampant gules. Sixth light—the arms of William Mareshall a *second time*.

The church of Bowness, Windermere, is now (1870) in the course of being renovated, restored and enlarged, which has afforded an excellent opportunity of thoroughly examining the coats of arms and effigies pictured on the stained glass of the east window. Indeed, the window, it is said, has been sent up to London for the purpose of being renovated and restored as much as may be from drawings of similar windows in the Bodleian Library; and it is to be hoped that in this renovation and restoration its antiquity may not be destroyed!

On close examination of this Bowness Church window it has been ascertained that the finely-painted arms in the middle compartment, said to be those of Edward III. by Nicholson and Burn, and other antiquarians, are not the arms of that king, there being (it is said) *a label of three points* on the shield, which, if *plain*, would denote that these were the arms of some *prince of Wales*; and, if *charged*, then of some younger branch of the royal family. There is too, other evidence that these arms are not so early as the reign of Edward III., or his immediate successors, Richard II. or Henry IV., for King Henry V. finding that Charles VI. of France had changed the French arms from “*fleurs de lis semé*” or scattered over the field, to “*three fleurs de lis*” placed triangularly, two and one, did the same in quartering them with the arms of England, in which shape they have ever since been borne by every succeeding sovereign of these realms up to the accession of Queen Victoria, in whose reign the *fleurs de lis* have never appeared in the royal arms. As the large shield in the centre compartment of the Bowness Church window has the *three fleurs de lis* placed tri-

angularly and not *semé* or scattered over the field, it is clear that these arms are not of an earlier date than Henry V.'s reign, and are not of the time of Edward III., who, as before said, first quartered the arms of France and England, these *fleurs de lis* being then *semé* or *scattered over the field*. There is yet another way of ascertaining the probable age of these arms, and that is from the supporters (if there be any). I throw this out for the consideration of those who now have the custody of this antique window. In Edward III.'s reign the supporters of the royal arms were a lion and an eagle; Henry IV.'s an antelope and swan; Henry V.'s a lion and an antelope; Edward IV.'s a lion and a bull; Richard III.'s a lion and a boar; Henry VII.'s a lion and a dragon; Henry VIII.'s, Mary's, and Elizabeth's, a lion and a greyhound; James I.'s a lion and a unicorn (the supporters of the royal Scottish arms having ever been two unicorns); and ever since, up to the present day, the lion for England and the unicorn for Scotland, have nobly supported the arms of the sovereigns of this nation, in every part of the known world!

There are other arms on this window, chiefly of Cartmel families, or families connected with them by marriage, or donors to Cartmel Priory, such as Middleton, Harrington, Redmayne, Fleming de Rydal, Strickland, Leyborne, and others; but only few arms of Furness families.

The Thornburghs, of Hampsfield Hall, in Cartmel, Whitwell, Winfell, Fellside, Skelmergh, Patton, Dallam Tower, Methop, Ulva, and Wilson House, were certainly a great and very ancient knightly family, possessing some of the above manors previous to the reign of Edward III., and were Knights of the shire for Westmorland from time to time in the reigns of Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V., and afterwards. The arms of the Thornburghs were, as mentioned before, "ermine, a fret of six pieces, or fretty gules,"

but they quartered no less than five other coats, viz., Broughton, Coupland, Harrington, Bellingham and Burneshead—six coats in all.

It is just possible that the table tomb in Cartmel Church called the “Harrington monument” may be the tomb of one of the Thornburghs, as the arms on the knight’s shield and surcoat are nearly the same as the arms of the Thornburgs of Hampsfield. In Bowness Church window the effigy of Sir William Thornburgh is in *chain armour*, same as the effigy on the table tomb in Cartmel Church. The choir, however, in which this table tomb is placed, was, in the 17th century (see the old Cartmel Church Book), called “*Lord Harrington’s Quire*.” It was also called the “Town Quire” and the “Parish Quire.” Now of this family of Harrington of Gleaston Castle, Aldingham, Hornby Castle, Arnside Tower, Farleton, Witherslack Hall, &c., there never was but one *Lord Harrington* (though Wright, in his history of Rutlandshire, says that “there have been nearly allied to or descended from this great family of Harrington—three dukes, three marquises, thirty-one earls, seven counts, twenty-nine viscounts, and thirty-seven barons—sixteen of these being Knights of the Garter”) and that was William Lord Harrington, who married Catherine, daughter of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, and who was slain at the battle of Wakefield in the 39th of Henry VI. The immediate pedigree of this lord being as follows:—Sir William Harrington, Knight, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Neville, of Hornby Castle, Knight, and had issue only a daughter, Elizabeth, who married William Lord Bonville, by which marriage she carried into that family the accumulated estates of Harrington, Cancefield, Fleming, a third part of the vast estate of Multon, and a moiety of that of Loring. William Lord Bonville had by this great heiress of the Harringtons, a son and heir, William, commonly called, from his *mother’s* name

(Harrington), "Lord Harrington." Will, then, the two effigies lying recumbent on the table tomb under the arch in the wall separating the chancel from the Parish or Harrington Choir, in Cartmel Church, be those of William *Lord* Harrington, who, as before said, was killed at the battle of Wakefield, and Catherine, daughter of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury? and the recumbent effigy immediately underneath these, be that of Lord Harrington's mother, Elizabeth, the great heiress of the Harringtons? As this Harrington monument has ever been a complete puzzle to antiquarians, it cannot be far wrong to place these matters *pro* and *con.* before the public, inasmuch as curiosity is thereby excited and inquiry engendered.

THE RENOVATORS AND RESTORERS OF OUR ANCIENT CHURCHES.

In the eyes of antiquarians, the renovators and restorers of our ancient churches are the Goths and Vandals of the present day—they root up—they pull down—they change—they alter—they deface—they tear in pieces—they heedlessly and ruthlessly destroy everything which the tooth of time has gnawed at for centuries and rendered venerable; and in lieu thereof introduce what alone in their eyes is considered beautiful—the gaudiest and most flimsy palatial ornament—the gimcracks and gewgaws—the tinsel and finery of a Parisian playhouse. Think of the awe, the emotion, the profound veneration involuntarily felt by everyone whilst gazing on the time-worn Norman entrance arches of the old churches of Cartmel and Ulverston, with their zig-zag and other Norman and Saxon ornaments, through and under which have been carried rich and poor, old and young, knights and warriors, barons and their vassals, —first to be christened and then to their graves—for two-thirds of a thousand years; pull these down, re-erect them in ever so perfect a way, make them even fac-

similes, photographic likenesses of the originals, yet because of their being new, because of their being the mere work of yesterday, anything like awe, emotion, or veneration—on view of them—there will be none!

Some years ago these renovators and restorers were let loose upon the old church of Wolverhampton, and in a very short time that venerable building was gutted of its ancient furniture from top to bottom, and when mangled and torn to pieces, it was sold by auction to the highest bidder for firewood and other common purposes, and afterwards carted through the streets of the town, to the utter horror, disgust, lamentation, and dismay of all beholders. The beautiful stone pulpit, cut out of a monolithic pillar of the church—the pride of Wolverhampton—had its steps cut away and defaced, and a modern smart staircase erected in their stead in order to enable the moribund old clergyman to mount more easily into the reading desk. The elaborately-carved circular monolithic pillar, 20 feet in height, erected in the churchyard in commemoration of the founding of the Church and Monastery of Wolverhampton, nearly *one thousand years ago*, by the pious Wulfruna, was cut away on one side in order to make room for a common tombstone! See again what was done at the venerable old Church of Cartmel some forty years ago, by the twenty-four sidesmen and parishioners. The wooden rails of the Harrington Monument, split with the axe out of logs of oak, before the use of the plane or the general use of the saw (indices of high antiquity) were torn down and committed to the flames, and a smart iron railing put up in their stead. The quaintly-fashioned old font, at which the whole population of the parish of Cartmel—generation after generation—had been christened for nearly seven hundred years, was subjected anew to the mason's chisel, and fashioned into its present shape, and (oh, the Vandalism!) a modern date (1832?) cut in large figures upon it. The old *Matin*

Bell, which had summoned the monks of St. Mary to prayers for three hundred and fifty years, and afterwards the townspeople of Cartmel and the neighbourhood to their duties on Saint days and Sundays for nearly three hundred and fifty years more, was torn down from its resting place, and sold to a neighbouring gentleman—not to call his workmen and labourers to their prayers, but to warn them that the hour for the commencement of their daily toil had arrived. For twenty long years this bell did duty in this way—many old persons who had heard its shrill, but, to them, dulcet tones in their youth, whilst in the church at Cartmel, greatly lamenting the desecration. At last, time, that greatest of physicians, who has a sovereign recipe for the cure of all ills, brought about a cure here also, for the inhabitants of the township of Upper Allithwaite, seeing merchandise again made of this bell, purchased it in Castlehead sales some years ago, and it now follows its former sacred calling—it is (or was till it burst) *the* bell of the Parochial Chapel of Lindale-in-Cartmel. Vandalisms like these are altogether inexcusable; they shock the feelings of all thinking men, and it is to be hoped that when, as is now by far too common, renovators and restorers are let loose upon our old churches (the one at Bowness, Windermere, particularly), they may be induced to *touch them lightly*—let them “put their shoes from off their feet and tread softly, for it is holy ground!”

EXTRACTS FROM THE OLD CHURCH BOOK.

A.D. 1768.—“May 23, 1768. At a meeting of the sidesmen or 24tie of this parish this day, Mr. James Birket was by them unanimously elected schoolmaster of the free school of Cartmel, vacant by the resignation of the late master there.” [Signed by twenty sidesmen.]

MARRIAGES AND BURIALS FROM 1752 TO 1769.

“A.D. 1752 to 1769.—The marriages and burials in the whole parish of Cartmel (seven townships) were as follows:—

1753.....16	Marriages.....41	Burials.
1754.....18	„38	„
1755.....18	„41	„
1756.....19	„49	„
1757.....18	„52	„
1758.....14	„41	„
1759.....16	„38	„
1760.....16	„32	„
1761.....18	„41	„
1762.....11	„54	„
1763.....14	„54	„
1764..... 8	„42	„
1765.....11	„40	„
1766.....17	„43	„
1767.....19	„33	„
1768.....14	„50	„
1769.....20	„38	„
<hr/>	<hr/>	
267	727	”

WILLIAM PYPER ELECTED CLERK AND SACRISTAN OR SEXTON.

A.D. 1770.—“August 21st, 1770. On this day Mr. Wm. Pyper was unanimously elected clerk and sacristan on the usual terms.”

PUTTING OUT PARISH APPRENTICES.

A.D. 1770.—“December 17th, 1770. At a meeting of the vestry held this day, pursuant to notice duly given of the same, in order to settle some method of putting out poor children apprentices, it was agreed that from henceforth in the four several townships of Broughton, Lower Allithwaite, Lower Holker, and Upper

Holker, no poor children shall be put out as parish apprentices till they be full eight years of age; and that such apprentices are to be fixed upon some particular estate during the term allowed by law; and that the best estate shall take the first apprentice, and that estate which is next to it in value shall take the next apprentice, and so go on in order through the whole of every said township respectively. In consequence of which agreement Thos. Cornthwaite was fixed upon the estate of Hampsfield Hall; Robert Cornthwaite upon Mr. Machell's estate called Longlands: Ellianor Milikin upon Mr. Fletcher's estate called St. Andrew Moor; and Jane Blundell upon Mr. Robert Atkinson's estate called Longlands Yeat; whereof the majority of the twenty-four sidesmen then present have set their hands."

RENT OF BORWICK-LANDS AND CLARK-CLOSES.

A.D. 1772.—"July 14th, 1772. At a meeting of the 24 sidesmen and others it was agreed by the persons present that Mr. Stockdale and Mr. George Bigland do demand sue for and recover of Mr. Birkett, the now Schoolmaster of Cartmel, one tenth part of the next produce or yearly rent of Borwick-lands and Clark-closes, for the use of the poor of this parish."

[Signed by eight sidesmen.]

ENCROACHMENTS ON THE COMMONS.

A.D. 1775.—"April 17th, 1775, being Easter Monday, the majority of the 24tie present ordered as follows, vizt.—that every person who has made any encroachment on the common in this parish (not heretofore paid for) shall pay for the same into this vestry upon due notice given, according to the values put respectively upon every parcel by William Gibson of Hampsfield Hall, farmer, who is by the said 24tie ordered to survey and value the same, and it is ordered at the same time

that such sum or sums of money shall be taken out of the encroachment money abovesaid as shall be absolutely necessary for defending the common rights and privileges of the parish." [Signed by seven sidesmen.]

INTEREST OF THE ENCROACHMENT MONEY DIVIDED AMONGST
THE POOR OF THE SEVEN TOWNSHIPS OF THE PARISH
OF CARTMEL.

A.D. 1776.—"April 23rd, 1776. Ordered by a majority of the 24ty in the vestry this day convened, pursuant to previous notice given of the same, that the sum of £13. 14s. 8d., being interest of £343. 17s. 6d., encroachment money for the year 1775, be divided amongst the poor of the seven several divisions of the parish in proportion to the respective shares which they pay to the land tax, thus—

Cartmel Fell	.. ..	£2	7	3½
Lower Holker	.. ..	2	5	9½
Walton	.. ..	2	5	8½
Lower Allithwaite	.. ..	1	15	9
Broughton	.. ..	1	15	3½
Staveley	.. ..	1	15	5½
Upper Allithwaite	.. ..	1	9	1½
		<hr/>		
		£13	14	7½"

[Signed by ten sidesmen.]

PERSONS APPOINTED TO VALUE A PIECE OF COMMON NEAR
WILSON HOUSE AND SANDY BRIDGE.

A.D. 1778.—"On the 10th Novr., 1778. At a meeting of the 24ty in this vestry this day, upon previous notice given of the same, it was agreed by all the sidesmen or 24ty men then and there met, to nominate and appoint John Hutton, of Buck Cragg in this parish, William Gibson, farmer, of Wraysholme, in the said parish, and Joseph Bispham, farmer, of Broughton, to

survey, measure and value a certain parcel of common situate and lying between Lindale-pool and the road leading from Sandy Bridge to Wilson House, extending from the said Sandy Bridge to Wilson House, as the said road now lies and is occupied, and to bring in an account of their proceedings in the said affair, and lay it before the 24ty that shall be then present, some time before the first day of January next ensuing. And it is also agreed that Mr. Wilkinson is to be at the expense of a gate to be made, and maintain the same at or near Sandy Bridge, for a continuation of the said road leading to Grange or Castlehead. In witness whereof the said 24ty have hereunto set their hands, the day of the date above written."

[Signed by seven Sidesmen.]

PERSONS APPOINTED TO EXAMINE CHURCHWARDENS'
ACCOUNTS.

A.D. 1779. "April 5th, 1779, Easter Monday. The majority of the 24ty this day convened have unanimously agreed to nominate and constitute Mr. Jas. Stockdale, jun., and Mr. William Field, shopkeeper, their agents and commissioners, to inspect and examine the churchwardens accounts for the parish of Cartmel, for every year since 1769, with orders to proceed in that business and execute the same within the space of three months, and give an account of their acting in this affair in this vestry on the first Tuesday in August next. The said Mr. Stockdale and Mr. Field are appointed also by the same authority to give notice to the several persons who have the encroachment money in their hands, that they pay the same into this vestry on the 13th February next."

[Signed by twelve sidesmen.]

SLATE AND FLAG QUARRIES ON NEWTON FELL LET
TO FARM.

A.D. 1785.—“At a vestry meeting the 28th March, 1785, it was agreed to let to farm to Edward Wilson, of Ambleside, for the term of three years, at the annual rent of £7. 10s., to enter upon the farm at May Day next ensuing, and to pay his rent quarterly, the first payment to commence in three months after he enters, and so on, to pay at every three months 37s. 6d. during the aforesaid term, viz.—all the slate and flag quarries upon Newton Fell that he may find and think proper to work, but not to work near any high road; and it is agreed by the several persons underwritten, that Mr. James Stockdale junior may let and enter into an agreement for the said quarries with the said Edward Wilson, upon the terms and conditions above mentioned, As witness their hands.”

[Signed by seven sidesmen.]

SALARY OF TWO GUINEAS FOR AN ORGANIST.

A.D. 1785.—“August 30th, 1785. At a vestry meeting held this day, pursuant to notice, we whose names are hereunto subscribed, being a majority of the vestry, do think that a public tax throughout the whole parish, in order to raise the sum of two guineas as a salary for an organist, is the most eligible mode of raising the above sum.”

[Signed by ten sidesmen.]

ENCROACHMENTS ON THE COMMONS.

A.D. 1788.—“November 18th, 1788. At a special vestry meeting of the twenty-four sidesmen and other inhabitants of the parish of Cartmel, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration a very unjustifiable attempt to take in and enclose a large parcel of common upon Winder Moor, it is resolved by the said

twenty-four sidesmen and others, the inhabitants within the said parish, at this meeting assembled, that Mr. William Field be appointed by us to employ two workmen to pull down and level the new fence or ditch now erected or hereafter to be erected for the purpose of enclosing the common aforesaid. And also that an action shall be brought against the person or persons employed in making the said encroachment (if necessary). And we do also resolve, order and direct that all expenses attending the pulling down the said fence or ditch, and all costs, damages and expenses, in the law or otherwise to be incurred, in defending or prosecuting any action or actions at law that may be thought necessary to be brought or defended in consequence of the said encroachment, and of those resolutions, shall be borne, supported and paid out of the encroachment money now belonging to the said parish, and that George Bigland and Thomas Machell junior, Esquires, are hereby authorised to pay the same. And it is also resolved, and we whose names are hereunder written do promise to indemnify and save harmless the said William Field, and all persons employed by him as aforesaid for the purposes aforesaid. Signed the day and year first above mentioned"—[by twenty persons.]

SCHOOLMASTER WANTED. PROPOSAL TO BUILD A NEW SCHOOL.

A.D. 1789.—“Tuesday, the 25th August, 1789. At a special vestry meeting of the twenty-four sidesmen of the parish of Cartmel, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessary steps to be taken upon the present vacancy of a schoolmaster within the parish, it is resolved that the vacancy shall be advertised in three of the London papers three days successively, and that the time fixed for the election of a new master shall be upon the 22nd of December next, and in the meantime the school shall be repaired out

of the encroachment money, in case no other fund can be procured, but should the school be found impracticable to be repaired, to build a new one upon the ground belonging to the school in Middlefield Lane. And that an opinion of counsel shall be taken how far the master can be compelled to perform his duty, and whether the four and twenty can take the management of the lands belonging to the school into their hands. Signed the day and year first above written"—

[by twelve sidesmen.]

RULES FOR SCHOOLMASTER AT FREE SCHOOL, &c.

A.D. 1789.—“December 15th, 1789. At a special meeting of the four and twenty sidesmen of the parish of Cartmel—Resolved that the day fixed for the election of a master for the free school be adjourned to Easter Monday, and that on that day to proceed to elect a master accordingly, and also that no person who shall be possessed of any church preferments shall be eligible to be elected to the said school, and that if the said master shall accept of any church preferment or a curacy during the time of his being schoolmaster at Cartmel aforesaid, he shall enter into a bond with sufficient securities, to the satisfaction of a majority of the four and twenty of this parish, to relinquish and give up the said school, upon accepting any church preferment as aforesaid. And also that the terms of the election shall be that the master shall keep due hours, and in summer shall go to school at six o'clock in the morning, and come out to breakfast, and allow one hour for breakfast, and then to return to school and stay till twelve at noon, and go into school at two o'clock in the afternoon, and stay till six o'clock in the evening; and in winter shall go into school at eight o'clock in the morning, and to have their breakfast before they come to school, and stay till twelve o'clock at noon, and in the afternoon shall go to school at

one o'clock and stay till five in the evening; and shall only allow Saturdays for holidays, and shall not keep any red letter days as holidays, except one week at Easter, a fortnight holiday at Whitsuntide, and one month at Christmas; and shall in every respect be diligent and attentive to the duties of his school, otherwise to be liable to be removed therefrom, or give up the same at the requisition of a majority of the vestrymen, by a notice in writing by them to be given to him. And at the same time it is resolved that the old school shall be sold to Mr. James Stockdale jun. for the sum of £50; the encroachment under the arch to be pulled down, and also that the lands belonging to the school be let for one year, in public sale, on Tuesday next, 22nd December; and also the getting and clearing of a rock in front of the new school."

[Signed by five sidesmen.]

PROPOSAL FOR THE ERECTION OF A POORHOUSE FOR THE
WHOLE PARISH.

A.D. 1792.—"At a vestry meeting of the parish of Cartmel, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessary steps to be taken for reducing the poor rates and erecting a public poorhouse for the whole parish, held this 29th day of July, 1792. It was resolved that it would be eligible to erect a house for the support of the poor within all the townships within this parish, out of the encroachment money now belonging to the said parish; and to enclose such a certain quantity of land to be laid to the said house as shall be agreed upon at a future meeting, and that the Holme, near Bleacragg Bridge would be a proper place for such enclosure, and that each township should call a meeting to name two people out of each division to attend the next vestry meeting, and that another meeting should be held at the vestry aforesaid,

on Tuesday, the 12th August, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and that this meeting shall be accordingly adjourned till that day."

[Signed by thirteen persons, sidesmen and others.]

SIDESMEN NOT ATTENDING MEETINGS FOR TWO YEARS
SUCCESSIVELY, TO BE STRUCK OFF THE LIST
OF SIDESMEN.

A.D. 1796.—"On the 23rd day of April, 1796, at a special meeting of the vestry, pursuant to previous notice given of the same, for the better procuring a due attendance to the public business of the parish, it is agreed by the unanimous consent of the four-and-twenty then present, that every man who is elected a four-and-twenty or vestry man, shall duly attend all public meetings of the vestry—especially on Easter Monday in every year; and if any man elected into the number of the four-and-twenty or vestry men, shall absent himself from such meeting two years successively, without lawful cause shown to the contrary, that then and in that case his name shall be struck out of such list, and another elected in his place, recommended by the division he represented."

[Signed by eleven sidesmen.]

VESTIGES OF THE ROMANS IN THE
CARTMEL DISTRICT.

When, as already mentioned, the Roman legions, in the second campaign of Agricola (A.D. 79)—fiercely contending with the warlike Brigantes—had arrived at the estuaries of Lancashire, the greatest of which is the Bay of Morecambe, they found (according to Tacitus) much difficulty in passing over them, nor could they, without equal difficulty, march forward along the shores of these deep and irregular inlets, inasmuch as

almost every part of the coast, and the interior of the country—with the exception of the mountain tops—was then entirely covered with dense primeval forests, or impassable swamps and morasses. At this early period too, it must be remembered, there were neither bridges nor roads—fords over the larger rivers, and may be a few stepping-stones over the smaller streams, were alone in use at that day, with very narrow and almost impassable paths leading to them. The silt, or sea sand too, in the estuaries, eighteen centuries ago, must have been much less in quantity, and the sandbanks on a far lower level than at the present day, and consequently the tidal water would flow into the bays earlier and to a greater depth, and would remain therein for a longer time than it does now—indeed, except for a very short time at low water, there could not have been, in Agricola's time, a safe passage over these estuaries for a large army and its heavy baggage; remembering the dangerous quicksands ever to be met with in these and all other tidal bays; remembering, too, the disasters of King John and his army in a like march over the estuary of the Wash, some eleven hundred years afterwards. The Roman generals, acquainted chiefly with the slight rise of the tide in the Mediterranean Sea, would scarcely have a clear idea of the far greater tidal action in the estuaries of Britain; nor would they have, perhaps, anything like a correct knowledge of the proper times for crossing them. At any rate, they had not the benefit of the nice calculations (tide tables!) of the present day! Leaving Hest Bank (*æstuarii ripa*), the Roman army would in all probability cross at low water the Lancaster branch of the Morecambe estuary, direct to Pigeon Cote Lane, near Wyke, in Cartmel (the width of the estuary at this place being about seven miles), and from thence would march along the high-water mark, and margin of the primeval forest, past Raisholm Tower, and across the low lands below Flookburgh

(where part of a Roman road still remains), to the present Myerside farm; and then by the very ancient road called "Back-lane," to Sand Gate, on the eastern bank of the Ulverston inlet or estuary—(*gate* here meaning a way, a road, a street—*via*, *stratum*, Latin—so used in our northern towns, thus—*Daltongate*, *Souter-gate*, *Strammongate*, *Fishergate*.) The army would then cross at low water the Ulverston branch of the Morecambe estuary, first to Chapel Island, and then to the Red Lane at Conishead Bank—(the original name of this lane being *street*, *gate*, *yet* or *yate*, from, as before said, *stratum*, a street or causeway)—and then by Mountbarrow, and Lindal (near the former of which places a Roman paved road was many years ago discovered) in a south-westerly direction to Dalton—(the derivation of the name *Dalton* being *dwal*, or *gwal*, British; *vallum*, Latin, a wall or trench; and *tun*, Saxon, a town, *i.e.*, a fenced or walled town—Valton, Dwaltun, Dalton.

As we learn from Tacitus that Agricola, the Roman general, found out that the Romans had in Britain all along lost in winter most of the conquests they had made in summer, and that in consequence he built forts (*castella*) for the defence of the countries conquered, and thereby contrived to keep permanent possession of them; there can be but little doubt that one of these *castella* was erected by Agricola at Dalton, and another at Cartmel, the British "Caermoel," or town amongst the bare-topt hills—*caer* being British for an enclosed or barricaded town, and *moel* British for a bare-topt hill—*moel* and *voel* being one and the same word, the letters *m* and *v* being convertible. Indeed it is very probable that the British town of "Caermoel" was the chief town or place of strength of one of the tribes of the Brigantes, called the "Volantii," or "Voelantii," "Moelantii," *i.e.*, dwellers amongst the bare-topt hills or fells (Cumberland, Westmorland, and the lake district of Lancashire being their territory),

and surrounded as the Cartmel district is, on three sides, by what some two thousand years ago must have been almost impassable estuaries, and on the fourth side by a deep lake and rugged mountain ranges, there scarcely could have been found a more suitable place than this town of "Caermoel" (to say nothing of the name pointing in this direction) for a chief town or place of defence and security for this tribe of the Brigantes. Another of these forts or *castella* was erected, as has already been stated, either by Agricola or some other Roman commander, on the rock called Castlehead, near Lindale in Cartmel. There still remains in the Cartmel district, much evidence of its having been successively occupied by the Britons, Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Norwegians—in the names of places, and in the stone hammers, celts, coins, rings, fibulæ, and cinerary urns found from time to time there.

About seventy years ago two labourers entered a public-house in Cartmel town, in which the late Mr. Field happened to be sitting. They called for two glasses of ale, and in payment laid down, rather hesitatingly, a silver coin, not very unlike a shilling. Mr. Field being an antiquarian and numismatist, at once perceived that this coin was not a shilling, but a *Denarius*, and on questioning the men as to where they had procured this rare coin, they reluctantly confessed that, whilst working in a clay-slate-stone quarry in Cartmel Park woods, near Walton Hall, they struck against an earthen pot or urn (breaking it in pieces) containing about six hundred of these silver coins. At Mr. Field's earnest request the men were induced to bring the coins for his inspection, when, on examination, they proved to be *Denarii* (most of them in excellent preservation) of almost all the Roman emperors, and most of the emperesses, from Antoninus Pius (A.D. 139) to Gallus and Volusian (A.D. 251). A sufficient recompense having been given to the persons who found the treasure, by

the agent of the late Lord George Cavendish, afterwards Earl of Burlington, on whose property it was found, the whole of these coins were delivered up to him, who afterwards sent them to London, and they probably are now in the possession of the present Duke of Devonshire.

It is well known that the Romans, on any sudden inroad or invasion of their barbarian neighbours, and when compelled by overpowering numbers to make a hasty retreat from any of their possessions, invariably hid their money and treasures in the earth, never doubting for an instant but fortune would sooner or later favour their return. About the time of the reign of the emperors Gallus, and Volusian (A.D. 251)—the latest of the coins found in Cartmel Park woods being of these emperors—the Roman empire was, and had been invaded and assailed on every side. In Britain the Caledonians and other northern barbarians had repeatedly broken through the ramparts of Adrian, Antoninus, and Severus, laying waste with fire and sword the Roman possessions south of these strongly-fortified lines of defence; and it is very probable that the earthen pot found in Cartmel Park wood, containing these six hundred *Denarii*, had, on some sudden inroad of the northern barbarians (about the reign of the emperors Gallus and Volusian), been secreted amongst the rubbish in the stone quarry, and that he who hid the treasure there lived not to return and look for it; so that it laid at rest in the earth for about fifteen and a half centuries, till found, as before mentioned, about the year 1800.

The following is a description of *ten* of these *Denarii*, showing the obverse and reverse legends inscribed on each; the other five hundred and ninety coins being much the same, though many of them were of other emperors and emperesses.

COIN OF THE EMPEROR ANTONINUS PIUS.

Obverse Legend.

ANTONINVSPIVSAVG.

Antoninus Pius, Augustus.

Antoninus Pius, the August

Reverse Legend.

PONTMAXTRPVICOS.

Pontifex Maximus, Tribunitia Potestate; Sextum Consul.
Chief Priest, with Tribunitian Power; Sixth time Consul.

AURELIAN.

Obverse Legend.

IMPCAESMAVRANTONINVSAVG.

Imperator Cæsar, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, Augustus.
The Emperor Cæsar, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, the
August.

Reverse Legend.

MARSVICTOR.

Mars the Conqueror.

SEPTIMUS SEVERUS.

Obverse Legend.

LSEPTSEVAVGIMPXIPARTMAX.

Lucius Septimus Severus, Augustus, Imperator Undecim,
Parthicus Maximus.

Lucius Septimus Severus, the August, Imperator the
Eleventh time, surnamed Parthicus Maximus.

Reverse Legend.

VICTORIANAVGGERM.

Victoria Nostri Augusti, Germaniâ.

The Victory of our Augustus, in Germany.

MACRINUS.

Obverse Legend.

IMPCMOPELSEVMACRINVSAVG.

Imperator Cæsar, Marcus Opelius Severus Macrinus,
Augustus.

The Emperor Cæsar, Marcus Opelius Severus Macrinus,
the August.

Reverse Legend.

PONTIFMAXTRPP.

Pontifex Maximus, Tribunitia Potestate, Pater Patriæ.
Chief Priest, with Tribunitian Power, Father of his
Country.

DIADUMINIANUS.

Obverse Legend.

MOPELANTDIADVMINIANVSAVG.

Marcus Opelius Antoninus Diaduminianus, Augustus.

Marcus Opelius Antoninus Diaduminianus, the August.

Reverse Legend.

PRINCIVVENTVTIS.

Princeps Juventutis.

Prince of Youth.

JULIA DOMNA.

Obverse Legend.

IVLLIAVGVSTA.

Julia Augusta.

The August Julia.

Reverse Legend.

SANCTÆVESTÆ.

Sanctæ Vestæ.

To Holy Vesta.

JULIA MÆSA.

Obverse Legend.

IVLLIAMÆSAAVG.

Julia Mæsa Augusta.

Julia Mæsa the August.

Reverse Legend.

FECVNDITASAVG.

Fecunditas Augustæ.

The Fecundity of Augusta.

JULIA PAULA.

Obverse Legend.

IVLIAPAVLAAVG.

Julia Paula Augusta.

Julia Paula the August.

Reverse Legend.

VENVSGENETRIX.

Venus Genetrix.

The Matron Venus.

JULIA SOAEMIAS.

Obverse Legend.

IVLLIASOAEMIASAVG.

Julia Soaemias Augusta.

Julia Soaemias the August.

Reverse Legend.

VENVSCAELESTIS.

Venus Cælestis.

The Heavenly Venus.

PLAUTILLA.

Obverse Legend.

PLAVTILLAAVGVSTA.

Plautilla Augusta.

Plautilla the August.

Reverse Legend.

PIETASAUG.

Pietas Augustæ.

The Piety of Augusta—or Pietas Augusta, August Piety.

About the beginning of the present century, two Roman imperial coins were found near Broughton-in-Cartmel. One of these was a *Sestertius* (brass coin) of the Emperor Nero; the other an *As* (copper coin) of the Emperor Adrian. The following are the legends, devices and inscriptions on these two coins:—

Obverse Legend of the Coin of Nero.

Around the laureated head of the emperor is the following inscription in Roman capitals—

IMPNEROCLAVDIVSCAESARAVGGERMPMTRP.

Imperator Nero Claudius Cæsar Augustus, Germanicus, Pontifex Maximus, Tribunitia Potestate.

The Emperor Nero Claudius Cæsar the August (surnamed) Germanicus, Chief Priest, with Tribunitian Power.

Reverse Legend.

On the field of the reverse of this coin are the figures of two men on horseback, the horses prancing, capering, and apparently held back with difficulty. One of the men holds in his right hand a very long spear or javelin, in a position for meeting an attack or for attacking; the other man holding a similar spear in his right hand, in a leaning position, over the right shoulder. Underneath the horses are the following letters, having reference probably to amphitheatrical performances, of which this emperor was so fond, and frequently one of the chief performers himself. (There is the appearance of some letters on the top of the field of the coin not now legible):—

DECVRSIO.

A tilting, tournament, or race.

Obverse Legend of the Coin of Adrian.

The emperor wearing a radiated crown.

HADRIANVSAVGVSTVS.

Hadrianus Augustus.

Adrian the August.

Reverse Legend.

On the field of the reverse of this coin is a female figure (Abundance?) holding in her left hand a cornucopia, and on each side of her two much smaller figures standing close to her, and holding upright in their hands, stems of grain or something of the kind. Around the edge of the field of the coin is the following inscription:—

HILARITASPR.

Hilaritas Populi Romani.

The gladness of the Roman People.

On the field of the coin (one on each side of the female figure) are the letters—

S. C.

Senato Consulto.

The Senate being consulted, or

By decree of the Senate.

On the Exergue.

COSIII.

Consul Tertium.

Consul the Third time.

Many hammers or battle axes, of different sizes, and of several different kinds of stone, as well as celts of brass, copper, and stone, have from time to time been found in most parts of the Cartmel district, particularly at Nuns' Hill, Nab Green, Raisholm Tower, and in the meadows below Flookburgh. In draining lately a meadow near the Town Dyke, at Flookburgh, once a part of Winder Moor, and over which, before the enclosure of Cartmel Commons, the sea at high water of spring tides used occasionally to flow, several stone hammers were found, some of which are, or were, in the possession of Mr. John Lawrence, of Flookburgh.

About sixty years ago a labourer was employed by the surveyor of highways of the township of Lower

Allithwaite to get a quantity of gravel and road material in Aynsome Lane, close to the old yew tree still standing there. The labourer's children had one day, as usual, brought his dinner to the place, and whilst he was eating it, the children poked out from the precipitous breast of gravel, a curious-looking earthenware vessel, which, on falling to the ground, broke into several small pieces. The man hearing the noise made by the falling pot, went to see what had happened, and there saw a quantity of half-burnt bones and ashes on the ground, which had fallen out of the earthenware vessel, and also a flat ragstone which the children likewise had poked out of the breast of gravel. The late Mr. Field, a noted antiquary, hearing of this discovery of relics of other days, was not long in being on the spot. He carefully collected the parts of the broken earthenware vessel, and most of the burnt bones and ashes, and then ascertained from the appearance of the urn itself, and the impression of it left in the gravel, that it was in all probability an Ancient British, Roman, or Saxon, cinerary urn, of about 14in. in height, by 32in. in circumference, which had no doubt contained the remains of a human body which had been subjected to the process of cremation. Mr. Field was not able to decide whether the flat ragstone lying near the place where the urn was turned out had been placed over the mouth of the urn, or the mouth of the urn had been turned down upon the flat ragstone. Many of the bones were quite friable and brittle, but some of them were very hard and white, and jingled, on being struck, with a metallic sound. The urn around the top had a zig-zag ornament, and seemed to have been made of a coarse clay, insufficiently baked, or baked in the sun merely.

The names of mountains, rivers, and even of places, have certainly (in these northern parts particularly), not been corrupted in the course of ages, so much as is generally supposed—at any rate, not so much as to be

inexplicable. Either in the prefix or the suffix, or in both, the original names of mountains, rivers, and places can still more or less clearly be traced; thus—*Alt-maen* (the Old Man, Conistone)—*Pen-y-gwynt* (the hill Pennigent)—*Pen-roeth* (the town of Penrith)—*Can* (the river Ken or Kent)—*Dwr* (the river Wyre)—*Dyrcynor* (the river Winster)—*Ilyfn* (the river Leven)—*Caer-luel* (the city of Carlisle)—*Caer-maunguid* (Manchester)—and our *Caer-moel* (the town of Cartmel)—are all evidently derived from the Celtic language; the very spelling of the names not being very dissimilar even at the present day.

It is the received opinion of antiquaries of the present day, as it was also of the most observant antiquary of old, Cambden, that whenever the word castle (*castrum*) *caster*, *cester*, *chester*, *exter*, or *car*, enter into the name of a place, either as a prefix, a suffix, or otherwise, that in all probability the Romans must have once had a station, camp, *castellum*, or post of some kind there. The Romans, it is well known, when naming a camp, station, *castellum*, or post of any kind in a conquered country, latinized the original name of the place, and, therefore, it may be presumed that the British name of the town of Cartmel (*Caer-moel*) might by them be changed into *Castra-vallum*, *Castra-val*, *Castra-mal*, *Car-mal*, *m* and *v* being convertible letters. The Saxons called this town *Carth-mal*, and the Scandinavian nations (Danes and Norwegians) *Garth-mal* or *Garth-mell*, all which prefixes—*caer*, *castra*, *carth* and *garth*, have one and the same signification in these four different languages, meaning an enclosed or walled or secured place (to this day quite a common word—School Garth, Chapel Garth, Girs-garth); whilst the suffixes, *moel*, *mal*, and *mell*, in three of these languages have also one and the same meaning, viz., a bare-topt hill or fell; and thus we get at the derivation of the name of Cartmel and its meaning—a strong, or enclosed, or

intrenched place, amongst the bare-topt hills or fells, and a most graphic description of the place it is, even yet, and must have been particularly so when the Roman camp was there. The exact position of the castellum at Cartmel can only be guessed at. There is a tradition, however, that it stood in the meadow in front of Miss Fell's house, and stretched along the side of the little River Ea, now called "The Beck," to the road leading past Mr. Lowe's shop; and I remember the late Mr. Field pointing out to me, many years ago, what he considered to be the agger of this castellum in Miss Fell's meadow. It was then not very traceable, but he said it had been levelled down and much of it taken away within his remembrance. The meadows on the other side of the River Ea are called "Castle Meadows" to this day, and possibly Miss Fell's meadow may be so called also. The township in which this part of Cartmel town is situate is called "Walton;" i.e., *dwal*, British, a wall, or *vallum*, Latin, a trench; and *tun*, Saxon, a town—a walled or intrenched town. This township is also called "Holker" (Holker Upper), provincially, *How-ker*; i.e., *hol* or *how*, Norse, a hill; and *caer*, British, an enclosed place or camp. Both these names of the township, Holker and Walton, evidently having allusion and reference to the British town amongst the hills, and the Roman camp at Cartmel. The lane leading from Cartmel direct to Lancaster Sands, and over these sands and the river Ken (called by the Romans "Can," hence the name *Concangium*, Kendal, situate on this river), by Hestbank (*æstuarii ripa*) to Lancaster (*Longovicium* or *Alauna*), has ever been called "Cart Lane;" not, however, taking its name from the common cart of the country, none of which vehicles were ever used formerly, the whole traffic of the district having till two centuries ago, and later, been carried on by means of packs on the backs of horses; but being a corruption of *Caer-lane*, *Castra-lane*, *Car-lane*;

no doubt one of the Roman vicinal ways in these parts.

The high hill called in our vernacular "Hoo-barra," appears to have been scarped and levelled at the top, and was probably the *mons explorator^m* of the Romans on the west side of the castellum at Cartmel; the other exploratory mount being at the end of Hampsfield Fell, on the east side of the valley. Watchmen stationed on these elevated hills would have a commanding view of Milnthorpe, Ulverston, and Lancaster estuaries, and of every ford and passage of Morecambe Bay. They could therefore, by beacon or otherwise, on any inroad of the Caledonians or Saxon pirates, not only alarm the castellum at Cartmel immediately below them, but also the great stations at Lancaster, Kendal, and at the head of Windermere.

Near the above-mentioned hill called "Hoo-barra," there are many heaps of rubble stones, all now more or less covered with a thin sward. Some of these heaps of stones are placed in lines at about fifteen to twenty yards from each other. At one time, before the enclosure of the Cartmel commons, these heaps were much more considerable; but have been taken from time to time to build the walls of the enclosures, and for draining purposes. From the name of this hill, "Hoo-barra," it might be supposed that these heaps of rubble stones were so many cairns; for it is well known that the Britons chose hills and mountainous places for their burial grounds. Particularly was this the case on the wolds and moors in Yorkshire, where many of these tumuli, hoos, barrows, and cairns have lately been opened by Mr. Greenwell and others. On Holker Bank, also, there once were many of these heaps of rubble stones; and about one hundred and fifty yards from the place where the rifle volunteer targets now stand, there was a large circle formed of loose stones of all sizes, one hundred and fifty yards in circumference (once perhaps a thick wall), with two

large upright stones standing on the inner side of the north-east part of the circle. When the Cartmel commons were enclosed, about seventy-four years ago, and on several occasions since, these stones were taken away, and used in building the walls of the enclosures; so that there is nothing now to indicate where the circle was, except the partially cicatriced state of the sward where the stones were taken from, and a small part of one of the upright stones, called now, "The Toad-stone," which still stands solitarily there, as if keeping watch and ward over the ground where once, it may be, the Druids performed their awful and mysterious religious rights and ceremonies.

Although there is ample evidence of the extensive district called Cartmel having long been occupied by the Celts or Ancient Britons, in the names of places, mountains, and rivers, and in the number of stone hammers or battle axes, brass and stone celts, rings of brass and stone, ornaments of rag-stone, fibulæ, cinerary urns and Ancient British coins and medals, found from time to time in the district—there does not appear at the present day to be anything remaining that can with perfect certainty be called a *cromlech*, *cairn*, *barrow*, or *tumulus*, however strange this may appear to be. The heaps of stones near the high hill called in our vernacular, "Hoo-barrow," and those other heaps of stones, and the large circular wall of loose stones on "How-ker Bank" (just described)—the tumulus-like mounds called "Apul-bury Hill," to the east of Flookburgh—"Peter Hill" (evidently a corruption of the Celtic or Welsh word *pentwr*, a raised heap or mound), near to the Carke station of the Furness railway—may perhaps be considered exceptions to what is here said. There is too, at a place close to the side of the road leading from the old Lindale highway to High Hampfield—about one hundred yards up that road—a remarkable collection of seven large silurian clay-slate stones, all lying confusedly in the

small space of about ten yards square, on the edge of a mountain limestone rock—the uppermost rocks of that part of the country being all mountain limestone; and there being no clay-slate-stone rocks nearer to the place than about half a mile. Some of these stones are several tons in weight. One stone is about 11ft. in length, 4ft. wide, and 3ft. deep. Another stone 9ft. long 5½ft. wide, and 3ft. deep. Most of the other five being of considerable size, far too large to have been easily moved to the place where they now are, by any known means at the disposal of the Ancient British inhabitants of these parts. They appear to be just such stones as are now to be seen at the bottom of the precipitous clay-slate-stone rocks on Newton Fell, and other places, which no doubt have been loosened from their hold and split off by the action of the elements—rain, snow, frost, and change of temperature generally—none of them being waterworn boulders. If, as is now the received opinion, these large clay-slate stones, of several tons weight, have been conveyed by *icebergs* in the glacial period to the place where they now are, from the other side of Lindale valley, it is not a little strange that they should all have been deposited on the top of a mountain limestone rock, close to each other, yet not touching, and all within the small space of about ten yards square, there being no others of the same kind of rock near the place. Can, then, it may be asked, these large clay-slate stones ever have been a cromlech, or have they ever been used in any way in the civil or religious rights and ceremonies of the ancient Celtic inhabitants of this part of Britain? Further, it may be mentioned here, that, according to tradition, there was on the very top of these Hampsfield Fell rocks of limestone, a clay-slate rocking-stone, which was displaced by some heedless and unthinking persons about the end of last century. There may too be seen, at this day, on the top of these mountain limestone rocks

of Hampsfield Fell, several other silurian clay-slate stones of considerable size, and a few waterworn and rounded porphyritic boulders, called in the vernacular of these parts, "Pei-meeal-staiyans."

EXTRACTS FROM THE OLD FLOOKBURGH CHAPEL BOOK,

Commencing A.D. 1711, and ending A.D. 1800.

These gleanings from the records—the only records—of the "doings" of the inhabitants of the township of Lower Holker, during nearly the whole of the last century, may perhaps not be altogether uninteresting, even to those who have but little regard for what is past and gone.

According to tradition, there used to be in the vestry of Flookburgh Chapel, older manuscript books than the one from which these extracts have been taken; and many other writings and documents relating to the township of Lower Holker, most of which, it is to be feared, have been wholly lost, or have gone to decay, the vestry of this chapel having ever been very damp. In the time of the late Mr. Bristead, several of these records were taken out of the vestry chest (probably on account of the damp), but unfortunately, as is so often the case when anything is borrowed or lent, they never came into the possession of the township again.

THE YEARLY INTEREST OF THE POOR MONEY AND CHAPEL MONEY.

"Jan. 12, 1711.—The yearly interest of ye legacies given to ye use of ye poore within ye Lower End of Holker Townshipp:—

Wm. Preston (lent him) upon

Bond	£14	0	0	....Int.	£0	14	0
Mr. Bateman & Son	6	10	0	....Int.	0	6	6
Seatle & Kilner	5	0	0	....Int.	0	5	0

R

Ja. Dawson & Ald (<i>sic</i>)	£20	0	0	Int.	£1	0	0
Thos. Petty	16	18	2	Int.	0	16	10
From Schoole Land					0	8	0
				<hr/>			
				£3 10 4"			

"The yearly interest of ye legacies given to ye use of Flookburgh Chappell:—

Mr. Lawson (money lent him)	£3	11	3
Tho. Rawlinson (Do.)	2	10	0
Wm. Preston (Do.)	0	10	0
Robert Barrow (Do.)	0	16	0
Mr. Simpson (Do.)	1	7	0
Heirs of Tho. Bond	0	4	0
<hr/>			
£8 18 3"			

COST OF THE POOR IN LOWER HOLKER TOWNSHIP,
IN 1712.

"1712.—Recd. by Thos. Taylor, overseer of the poor for the year 1712, in six bills (poor rates), the summe of..... £25 14 1

Item from T. Preston 2 16 1

£28 10 2

Disbursed to the pensioners (paupers) as ap-

pears by his note	£17	3	9
Disbursed further, as appears by his note..	10	17	2
Item, as appears by ditto	0	8	1
Item otherwise	0	1	2

£28 10 2"

EXPENDITURE OF PARISH MONEY.

"1712.—We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do unanimously consent to and agree that no inhabitant within the Lower End of Holker townshipp shall expend or lay out any moneys upon any accompt whatsoever relating to the affairs of the aforesaid township,

excepting such officer or officers whom such affairs or business may concern. All officers, collectors of any assessment bills, and all officers whatsoever acting in any office touching the aforesaid townshipp, shall within six weeks at the longest, after the expiration of their office or offices, give in their respective accompts, and to be endorsed in the townshipp book, made and provided for that and other concerns relating to the aforesaid townshipp. And all chapel-wardens and overseers of the poore to bring in their accompts within the time aforementioned, how they have distributed the poore moneys, and to have them endorsed in the book. When obliged to go out of the parish to Ulverstone—12d.; to Hawxide—1s. 6d. a journey; to Lancaster—2s.; and for assessing land tax bills—2s. allowed; and all other bills 1s. each. And at taking of the accompts shall not exceed 2s. 6d. a time. And it is fully agreed and concluded on by us whose names are subscribed, that if any person within the aforesaid townshipp, or any of us, shall hereafter act in anywise contrary to all or any of the aforesaid particulars, for every such default he shall forfeit fifteen shillings.”

[Signed by twenty-five persons.]

TOWNSHIP EXPENDITURE ON THE POOR IN 1716.

“ Recd. by Thos. Cowperthwaite, overseer of ye poore for the year 1716, in six bills and other ways, as appears by his noate £27 11 11

Disbursed, as appears by his noate 22 4 8

In the accomptant's hand £5 7 3

Allowed to the accomptant for him, his horse, other men, their horses, their pains and horse hire, for 29 days, at 1s. 6d. per day, comes to

2 3 6

Now in the overseer's hand £3 3 9

Since paid to Jas. Rigg.....	£1	10	0	}	2	10	6
Spent at taking of the accompte	0	3	0				
Since paid to Richd. Bush....	0	17	6				

Now in his hand..... £0 13 3''

DISTRIBUTION OF APPRENTICE MONEY, &c.

“1720.—Our share of poore apprentice moneys, and a part of it for poor house-keepers, received by Nicholas Tompson and Thomas Pepper, on February 21st, 1720, £3. 11 4½d.

Disbursed the aforesaid summe, as followeth:—

To Jno. Atkinson, for his son	£0	11	0
To Robert Barrow, apprentice to Wm. Preston	1	9	0
To Frances Caton, for her grandson Jno. Caton	0	12	0
Samuel Towers	0	12	0
Parcevell Fell	0	2	4½
James Askew	0	1	0
Robt. Bell	0	1	0
Jennet Bell	0	1	0
Anne Rigg.....	0	0	6
Wm. Muckelt	0	0	6
Margaret Brown	0	1	0
<hr/>			
£3 11 4½''			

CHAPEL EXPENDITURE, 1720.

“The accompt of Thos. Cowperthwaite, chappell-warden for a year ended on Aprill 5th, 1720:—

Received by him in one bill of assessment ..	£3	6	2
Disbursed by him, as appears by his bills of particulars, produced by him this 7th Jan., 1722	3	5	0

So rests in the accountant's hands.. £0 1 2''

PAUPERS IN 1723.

“Poore Pentioners (paupers) in anno 1723—Thos. Cas-son Overseer:—

Jas. Askew, at 6d. per week.....	£1	6	6
Widow Bateman, same.....	1	6	6
Peter Bell, 6d. pr. week.....	1	6	6
Wm. Muckelt, same.....	1	6	6
Itm. to him more.....	0	5	6
	<hr/>		
	£5	11	6"
Item for Mary Turner house rent	0	5	0
Peter Bell, house rent	1	3	0
	<hr/>		
Pro anno 1723..	£6	19	6

FLOOKBURGH CHAPEL EXPENDITURE, 1722 TO 1723.

"The accompt of George Muckelt, Chappell-warden for the year 1722:—

Recd. by him, in one bill of assessm't, the			
sume of.....	£6	13	10
Paid by him to ye church.....	£5	15	0
Refused to pay.....	0	3	2
Spent with Mr. Brockbank, on Easter Eve	0	2	0
A Bottle of Wine	0	0	6!
At Assessing of Bills	0	2	0
	<hr/>		
		6	2 8
	<hr/>		

Whereby there appears to be in his hands, according to his noate of disbursements, produced by him this 8th of June, 1725, the sum of 0 11 2"

POOR HOUSE, CARKE BECK.

"24th January, 1725. [illegible] of William Barrow, constable, out of the moneys, vizt., £8. 7s. 6d. levied on the goods of [name erased] by warrant, the summe of four pounds, being in full for all the work done by me at the poor house at Carke Beck, and of all other accounts in respect to the division called Lower End of Holker township, in Cartmel, by me Thomas Ashburner.

Test—Jno. FLETCHER."

Where, it may be asked, was this poor house at Carke Beck—in what part of Carke?

“The accompt of Henry Twiceaday, collector of the window tax, for a year ended on March 25th, 1725 :—

Rests from the accomptant.. £0 7 1''

“ Henry Twiceaday, collector of the land tax for a year ended on March 25th, 1725 :—

Rests from ye collector..£0 8 0½"

“The accompt of Wm. Wane, constable, for a year ended on November, 1725, last past:—

Rests due, to be paid to Wm. Barrow, the
next succeeding constable..... £1 1 7"

ESTATE IN LONG SLEDDALE.

"14th February, 1726. Memorandum, that on the 2nd February, 1726, John Braithwaite and others paid the purchase money for an estate lying in Long Sleddale, for the use and benefit of the curate of Flookburgh Chappell, in this division for the time being; but the Royall Bounty Money, with the money subscribed by the inhabitants there, falling £20. short of answering the whole consideration money for the said estate, they, the said John Braithwaite and others, took up, out of the poor money of this division, the following summes, to make up the said estate, viz.:—£17. from Edward Turner, and £3, part of £4. 14s. from George Muckelt, which £20, and ye interest thereof, ought to be paid yearly to the poor out of the said estate, till such time as the same can be raised out of the said chappell money."

The following memorandum is written in a different hand, immediately under the above:—"The £20 above mentioned was raised out of the chappell stock, and paid in part of the purchase money for Hancock's Lands, for the use of the poor of Lower Holker, 7th Febry., 1739."

From the above memoranda it would appear that this sum of £20, which had been advanced out of the *poor* money in order to make up the amount paid for Long Sleddale Estate, for the use and behoof of the curate of Flookburgh, had been *re-paid* out of the Chapel stock, and the sum afterwards laid out with other money in the purchase of Hancock's lands, for the use and benefit of the poor of Lower Holker.

COST OF POOR, AND CHAPEL-WARDEN'S EXPENDITURE
IN 1725-6.

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of the Lower End of Holker township, the 14th February, 1726, George Muckelt, overseer of the poor for the said Lower end,

anno 1725, gave the following account of the moneys pd. and recd. in respect of his office, vizt.:—

Recd. upon an assessment	£8	14	0
Pd., as by particulars then produced	8	7	7

Balance in George's hands, and now paid to

Mr. Jno. Braithwaite, his successor	0	6	5"
---	---	---	----

"Same day, Bartholomew Noblet, chappel-warden pr. anno 1725, gave the following account, vizt.:—

Receipts upon an assessment	£5	9	1½
Paid, as by particulars then produced	5	16	0

Rest due to Bart. Noblet.....	£0	6	10½"
-------------------------------	----	---	------

The expenditure on the poor, and on the chapel seems to have been in 1725 very little! and this appears from the accounts to have been the case for some years before and after this time. In the end, however, the maintenance of the poor became very burthensome, as will appear hereafter.

VESTRY CHEST.

"28th February, 1727. We do hereby acknowledge to have received the keys of the chest of the Chappell in Flookburgh, which we promise to be always at the command of the substantial inhabitants when required."

[Signed by Jno. Sharpe & Wm. Wane.]

POOR HOUSE.

"May 23rd, 1729. The township is Dr. to £17. disbursed at the purchase and building of the poor-house"—[no doubt the poor house at Carke Beck, wherever that was.]

BOND'S HOUSE.

"1730. Bond's-house in Flookburgh is charged with four shillings yearly, to be paid to the curate of Flookburgh."

There is an entry in the old book as follows:—
 “December 1st, 1725. Due from ‘Bond’s Almes Houses,’
 interest 4s.”

The Rev. Thomas Rigg, the present vicar of Flookburgh, has, ever since his appointment, received this sum of 4s. from the owners of the house opposite the chapel doors (evidently a house of some consideration in its day), and his father, who was clergyman of Flookburgh Chapel for great part of half a century previously, always received this 4s. per annum from the successive owners of this same house. There was a person of respectability of the name of Edward Bond, residing in the township of Lower Holker, in the seventeenth century, who was warden of Flookburgh Chapel in 1689. It is therefore very probable that this house in Flookburgh belonged to him, and that he left it chargeable with the payment of this 4s. per annum to the clergyman for the time being of Flookburgh Chapel.

INCUMBRANCE ON KILLSTONE ESTATE.

“Feby. 2, 1731. Senhouse Atkinson, to Flookburgh
 Chapel Stock Dr.

DR.	CONTRA CR.
To an incumbrance left on Killstone (in Long Sleddle) when purchased to the said chappel.....£141 19 0	By neat proceeds in cash, raised by sale of his goods £13 4 8 Feby. 2nd, 1737. By cash received out of Whasedike, from T. Dixon 70 0 0 Feby. 2, 1738. By Do. 15 0 0
	<hr/> £98 4 8

The above £13. 4s. 8d. was first lent to Wm. Preston and Jas. Bailman, and when called in was paid to Richd. Lancaster, towards making good the incumbrance on Killstone. The above seventy pounds was lent to Jo. Barrow, on separate Bonds—one for £40, for the use of the curate and his successors, and the other for £30, for the use of the poor, in lieu of a like value

lent out of the poor money to the chappel stock, viz., twenty pounds at the purchase of Killstone, and ten pounds to Richd. Lancaster, towards making good the incumbrance on that estate. Both the above summes are called in and paid towards the purchase of Hancock Lands."

KILLSTONE ESTATE, HOW PAID FOR.

"Feby. 2, 1731. Killstone estate belonging the Curate of Flookburgh and his successors.

Dr.	Cr.
To Richd. Lancaster, on mortgage and charges £141 19 0	Feby. 2, 1731. By chappel money paid said Rd. Lancaster, in discharge of the mortgage, as under :
	By Mr. Knipe £45 0 0
	By Thos. Pettie 16 0 0
	By Jas. Atkinson..... 60 0 0
	By Wm. Preston..... 10 0 7
	By Jas. Bailman 0 18 5
	By Jas. Bailman, out of the poor money 10 0 0
	£141 19 0

"Memorandum, that the forty-five pounds paid in by Mr. Knype was a part of the money received from the assignees of Mr. Lawson, and paid to Richd. Lancaster, in discharge of the mortgage on Killstone Estate. Likewise sixteen pounds paid in by Thos. Pettie, was paid to the said Lancaster in discharge of the said mortgage. The further summe of seven pounds, recd. from the assignees of Mr. Lawson, and lent to Thos. Askew, with other chappel money, is likewise called in and paid towards the purchase of Hancock Lands to the chappel of Flookburgh. The remainder of the money recd. from the assignees of Mr. Lawson, being two pounds, one shilling, and sevenpence halfpenny, is lent to Mr. Sands on his note."

JOSHUA AND ROBERT LAWSON'S ACCOUNT.

Per an account in the old Flookburgh book, Joshua and Robert Lawson borrowed on bond, £95. of the

chapel stock, which, with interest up to the time Mr. Lawson and his brother became bankrupts (about 1728-29), amounted to £96. 9s. 7½d. The first dividend received in 1729, of 10s. in the pound, amounted to £48. 4s. 9½d.; and the second dividend, of 5s. in the pound, received in 1732-35, to £24. 2s. 4½d., which two sums, with charges £2. 5s. 7d., amounted to £70. 1s. 7½d.; so that there was a loss to the chapel stock of £26. 8s. 0½d.

HANCOCK'S LANDS.

"Five pounds of the 15 pounds recd. by Thos. Dixon out of Whasdike was payd towards the purchase of Hancock Lands, and five pound lent to Thos. Jackson, and sixteen shillings and fourpence paid to Mr. Fenwick for his opinion touching Senhouse Atkinson's wife's thirds out of Whasdike, and four pounds three shilling and fourpence lent to Mr. Sands—say £15."

HIGHWAYS INDICTED—OPENING OF MOOR DYKE.

"1733. By expenses upon the account of the highways, when indicted..... 8 11
By cash pay'd Eliz. Fresh, for ale sent to the workmen to open the Moor Dyke..... 1 8
By journey to Long Sleddall, to view the differences betwixt Anthony Kellett and John Gibson—say sundry expenses..... 5 8"

From the above and the following entries in the old book, some of the highways appear to have been indicted even so early as 1733 or 1734.—"July ye 17th, 1734. Then payd by Myles Burness to Mr. Jno. Braithwaite, eleven shillings, being balance of his constable bill, out of which payd by Mr. Braithwaite upon the highways when indicted, 4s. 4½d., and more pr. Thomas Sewell, 1s. 10½d. More on account of highways when indicted, 4s. 9d., in all 11s."

CHAPEL EXPENDITURE.

In 1734 the Flookburgh chapel-warden's expenditure, for all purposes, amounted to no more than £3. 16s. 3d.! but this, it must be remembered, was when the very small old chapel was standing, and when the clergyman's living scarcely amounted to £20. per annum. Previous to this, in 1711, the living appears to have been no more than £8. 18s. 3d. In 1745 it amounted to £21. 18s. 9d. (as stated particularly a few pages forward); and twenty-six years after this time, in 1771, it only amounted to £34. pr. annum, as will appear from the following statement.

A Mr. Brucer (or Brewer) about the year 1771, left the large sum of twenty thousand pounds to clergymen whose incomes, in spirituals and temporals, did not exceed £40 per annum—each of such clergymen being entitled by the will to £20. The person who had the disposal of this legacy was a Mr. Hales, of Lion's Inn, the back of St. Clement's Church, London. I have in my possession a copy of a letter written by my grandfather, dated 5th July, 1771, to Fletcher Rigge, Esq., barrister-at-law—grandfather of Henry Fletcher Rigge, Esq., the present High Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster—stating that this large sum had been left as above said; and requesting that he would see the agent who had the disposal of the legacy, and speak to him in favour of the Rev. Richard Fell, Incumbent of Flookburgh Chapel, whose income, spiritual and temporal, was but £34. per annum. I have also in my possession Mr. Rigge's reply, in which he says, "I saw Mr. Hales the day before I left London, he told me he had no orders as yet to distribute the charity to unmarried men, but expected them very soon, and promised me Mr. Fell *should be the first*. He will send down the necessary instruments to be signed, so that Mr. Fell need not trouble himself in the meantime. As

to the time, he said it might be a day, or a week, or perhaps a month, in short, very uncertain." These legacies probably were for the use of the clergymen themselves, and not in augmentation of their livings. Whether Mr. Fell actually received this £20. or not is unknown. Twenty pounds sterling, be it well borne in mind, would be considered no small sum at that day!

CHAPEL-WARDEN'S ACCOUNT FOR 1734.

"James Bailman, chapel-warden for the year 1734, received by his sess bill, £4. 12s. 5½d.

Paid towards the repairs of the church	£2	17	6
Paid in repairing the chapel, &c.....	0	18	9
Charged on Roger Harrison	0	0	4½
July 1737—Rests due to the township	0	15	10
	<hr/>		
	£4	12	5½"

APPRENTICE MONEY.

"Charity money given for putting out poor apprentices in the parish of Cartmel, the interest paid to the three townships alternately, and divided by the Book of Rules placed Feby 2nd, 1734, as under:—

A hundred pounds given by Mrs. Anne Preston, of Canon Winder, secured on Holm (estate)	£100	0	0
Mrs. Jane Kellet's legacy of £20, lent to Mr. Brockbank	20	0	0
Jno. Brockbank's legacy of £20, ditto.....	20	0	0
Nicholas Tompson's legacy of £20—lent Mr. Knipe	20	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£160	0	0

Mary Kilner, of Quarrellflat's legacy of £5 is lent to Thomas Jackson. It is given for putting out poor apprentices in the Lower end of Holker."

POOR MONEY, ACCOUNT OF.

"Feby. 2, 1736. Then lent to Henry Barwick and

his son on bond, £60, which was paid in by the heirs of George Rigg. Forty pounds thereof being Nicholas Tompson legacie, the yearlie interest to be laid out in cloth. Thirty pounds paid in by John Barrow, and paid towards the purchase of Hancock Lands for the use of the poor, was a part of the money received from Thos. Dixon out of Whasdike, and let out to Jno. Barrow for the use of the poor, in lieu of twenty pounds paid out of the poore money at the purchase of Killstone to the chappel of Flookburgh. And ten pounds paid out of the poore money to Richard Lancaster in part of a morgage and charges on Killstone.

“Five pounds paid in by Thos. Jackson was a legacie given by Mary Kilner, of Quarrellflat, spinster, to the poor of Lower Holker.

“Three-fourths of the profits of Hancock Estate is due to the curate of Flookburgh and his successors, they paying twenty-six shillings yearlie for bread for the poore of Flookburgh, and one-fourth of the yearlie profits is due to the poore of the Lower End of Holker.”

COST OF THE POOR IN 1737-38.

“Thomas Wainhouse’s account of the cost of the poor of Lower Holker township for the years 1736 to 1737 and 1737 to 1738, vizt.:—

1736 to 1737—

For Ellin Fairclough board, 52 weeks at 1s. 2d.			
a week.....	£3	0	8
A plaster 8d., pins 3d., schoole master 2s. 4d.	0	3	3
Four persons’ maintenance in the poore house			
16 weeks and two days	3	16	11
Same for Sept. and Octr., 1736	1	12	9
Five persons, from Octr. 1736, to 27th Novr.			
1737	16	9	2
	<hr/>		
	£25	2	9

For maintenance of poor people from 27th

Novr., 1737, to the 17th December, 1738	15	15	0
For junk (to work up)	1	1	1½
To a penny a shilling allowance to the poor people for what they earned	0	2	2
	<hr/> £16 18 3¼		

Underneath, on the Cr. side, is the following:—
“March 9th, 1738. By cash for olcome (oakum) and spinning, &c., as pr. book, £2. 1s. 10d.”

COST OF CHAPEL BELL, &c.

“1736-7.—Thomas Casson, chappel-warden, Dr. to cash received in an assess bill for a bell for Flookburgh Chappel, and for puting it up, £8. 8s. 1d.”

“Recd. of Mrs. Roskall, towards the new bell to Flookburgh Chappel, 5s.”

“Payd for a chain for chappel bell, and mending the ways, 4s. 9d.”

This Mrs. Roskall would probably be the widow of Thomas Roskell, of Cartmell Church Town, who gave by will £30 “to the poor inhabitants of the townships of Holker and Allithwaite,” as recorded on a marble tablet on the north pillar of the tower of Cartmel Church; whose son, Dr. Robert Roskell, of Green, was master of Cartmel Grammar School till he resigned in 1723. He died at Green in 1750, aged seventy-one years.

HANCOCK'S LANDS PURCHASE.

“Feby. 2nd, 1739.—Memorandum. That Hancock's Lands was purchased for £140. and payd for out of the chappel stock and poor money as under, this 2nd Feby, 1739. £140. £

By cash paid in by George Muckelt....	53
By Thos. Askew	12
By Jas. Barrow	40
By Ditto belonging to the poor	30
By Thos. Jackson, belonging to the poor	5
	<hr/> £140

“ Fifty pounds of the above £53. paid in by George Muckelt was a legacy given by Jas. Simpson, of Kirkby Kendal, mercer, by his will bearing date June 10th, 1687, to be secured on land for the uses therein set down, that is sixpence a week weekly for ever, to six poor people of the town of Flookburgh coming to the chapel to hear prayers, the same to be given in bread, the remainder to the use of the curate and his successors for ever. Three pounds, the remainder of the fifty-three pounds above mentioned, was a part of the chapel stock. Seven pounds of the above twelve pounds, paid in by Thos. Askew was a part of the money received of the assignees of Mr. Lawson, and five pounds, the remainder of the above twelve pounds, was received of Thomas Dixon out of Whasdike—both chappel stock. Forty pounds by John Barrow was received of Thos. Dixon out of Whasdike, and was part of the chappel money.”

EXPENDITURE, ON POOR, 1738, 1739.

“ William Barrow, overseer of the poor for the years 1738, 1739:—

To cash recd. in two assessment bills.....	£25	15	6½
To cash recd. by goods sold out of the poor house	1	17	0
	£27	12	6½
By cash disbursed, as appears by particulars produced 27th June, 1739, having paid to the persons in the poor house.....	£20	5	0½
Paid at passing this account	0	1	0
Balance pd. to Roger Harrison, beeing the succeeding overseer	7	6	6½
	£27	12	6½

N.B.—The above ballance of £7. was ordered to be paid to Mr. Jno. Cowperthwaite on account of the poor house, and 2½d. spent.” [Probably the poor house at Carke Beck, wherever that was.]

DISPOSAL OF ELIZABETH ARMISTEAD'S TWENTY POUNDS.

"2nd Febry., 1740.—Then the executors of Jno. Armstead delivered to Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of the said John, £20; and she paid £15 thereof to Wm. Scott, overseer of the poor of Lower Holker, and deposited a cash note for £5, the residue, for which said Scott gave a receipt or discharge for the whole. Now, to discharge Scott thereof, be it remembered that Mr. Robert Crosfield borrowed on his note £10. Paid to Edward Barber, overseer, for 1741, £5, and the note is kept by Mr. Braithwaite for £5—say, in all, £20.

Five pounds of the above twenty was expended by Edward Barber for the maintenance of Eliza Armistead. Mr. Crosfield's note for ten pounds was given to Robt. Washton, when he married the said Eliza Armistead, and the five pound note called in and paid to the said Robt. Washton in cash, June 24th, 1742."

HANCOCK'S LANDS LET TO FARM.

"February 2nd, 1741.—Hancock's Lands was let to farm by the Revd. Mr. Sands to William Field, for three years, at six pounds a year."

GOODS BELONGING TO THE POOR HOUSE.

"Division of Lower Holker. Goods bought for the poor house in the division by Edward Barber, overseer, in 1741:—

Vizt.	Blanketting, 16 yards.....	£0	12	8
	Two coverletts	0	11	0
	Three Blanketts more	0	4	2½
	Three pieces of Bedsteads	0	6	0
	An iron pott (large).....	0	8	0
	Two stands, 2s. 3½d.—a pail, 2d.	0	2	5½
	A bed boulder	0	2	6
	9 yards of tukking for bed and bolster	0	4	6

	£2	11	4
A guilfatt	0	2	0
Six spoons	0	0	9
A table	0	2	1
	<hr/>		
	£2	16	2''.

REPAIRS OF CHAPEL, &c.

“1742. By cash disbursed in repairing the Chappell and Chappell Yard Wall and other incidental expenses, as appears by the account produced this 14th May, 1742, £2. 1s. 1½d.” [This was the old chapel.]

KILLSTONE LET TO FARM.

“Killstone in Long Sleddale, purchased by the bounty money to Flookburgh Chappel, let to farm by the Revd. Mr. Sands, curate thereof, to Anthony Kellett, from Feby, 1743, for nine years, at eighteen pounds a year, and the tenant to lay on the housing, at his own expense, a day's-work of thack yearly.”

MORE GOODS FOR POOR HOUSE.

“March 10th, 1745.—More goods for poor house in Richd. Seatle's custody, which was Thomas Finsthwaite's:—Two oak chests, one barrell, one tubb, one iron pott, a brass pann, a pair of bedstocks and cords, half-a-dozen glass bottles, a rattle crook, a pair of tongs, a seef, a tin quart, an oak cann.

August 10th, 1745. Recd. the above goods of R. Seatle, by George Willson.”

POOR MONEY.

“May 10th, 1745. Charity money given to the poor in the Lower End of Holker is placed as under:—

Nicho. Tomson legacy of £40, the interest to be distributed in cloth; and twenty pounds, the donour not now known, lent to Mr. Henry Borrwick, £60, interest £2. 10s.

Thos. Roskell's legacy of ten pounds, lent
to Thos. Seale £10 at 10d. £0 8 4
A quarter of Hancock's Land rent yearly 1 7 7
Bigland's, Kellett's, and Brockbank's 1 13 0"

• CLERGYMAN'S LIVING.

"June, 1745. An account of ye Chappell's yearly salary at Flookburgh, as on this date:—

Kilstone Estate, then lett for.....	£18	0	0
Handcock's ditto ....nett rent.....	£5	7	8
Deduct for bread ....26s. }	2	12	11
and for poor ....26s. 11d. }			
		2	14 9
Robt. Barrow's Estate at Kentsbank charged with the payment of	1	0	0
Bond's House in Flookburgh.....	0	4	0
	£21	18	9"

The following is in a note:—

"Febry. 2nd., 1745. Flookburgh Chappell charged yearly with the following payments—

A fourth of Handcock's L. Rent due to
the poor of L. Holker £1 7 9
To the poor of Flookburgh, a dole of six
penny loaves weekly 1 6 0"

THE TOWNSHIP FARMS JANE JAPSON'S HOUSE
AND CROFT.

"Feby. 2, 1746. Be it remembered, that the townshipp farmed for Thos. Harlin, and the use of the townshipp, of Jane Japson, her house and croft in Flookburgh, to give the yearly rent of£3 1 0

Townshipp let the meadow to
Thos. Shaw Taylor, to pay
half at Candlemas and half

at May Day, for	£1	0	0
Townshipp allows Thos. Harlin, being poor	1	11	0
Thos. Harlin to pay the re- mainder, & Richd. Seatle note given as security for	0	10	0
	<hr/> £3 1 0"		

“Decr. 3rd, 1747. Recd. of Thos. Harlin, seven shillings in part of the above 10s., which Richd. Seatle gave his note for to the townshipp.”

“Decr. 9th, 1747. Recd. of Thomas Harlin, a further sum of three shillings in full of the above-mentioned note.”

“June 16th, 1748. The above is settled and Jane Japson paid in full.”

PENSIONERS (PAUPERS) IN 1746.

“Pentioners (Paupers) in Lower Holker, at May Day 1746:—

Jane Wilkinson, by week	0	9
Thos. Taylor, ditto	1	9
Ann Ellithorne (abated June 28th)..	0	6
Foulshaw wife and two children	2	0
Thos. Finsthwaite.....	2	0"

CHAPEL EXPENDITURE IN 1750.

“1750. By cash paid to Mr. Turner and Mr. Lambert and Mr. Collinson, viewing the chappel ..	£0	2	3
By cash pd. to Richard Bell.....	0	0	7½
Chappel disbursements this year	1	6	10½
Paid at passing the accounts	0	1	0
Church ditto.....	0	14	7
Cash to the church.....	9	6	8
Passing the accounts, 10th June, 1751..	0	1	0
	<hr/> £11 13 0"		

“Mem. 13th Feby., 1754. That the above £70 (paid in by Capt. Barrow, £30; and George Rigg £40) is likewise paid in by Thos. Seattle, and paid towards obtaining the Queen’s bounty to ye chappell of Flookburgh.”

“The £40 paid in by George Rigg was money raised out of wood which was sold off the estate at Long Sleddal.”

PENSIONERS IN 1759.

“Pentioners (paupers) in Lower Holker, May 28th, 1759 :—

Ellen Bell, per ann.	£5	4	0
Myles Burns, widow, per ann....	4	0	0
Ann Barber, per month.....	0	3	0
Edward Allanby, per month....	0	4	0
Eliz. Shaw .....do.....	0	3	0
Wm. Postlethwaite...do.....	0	5	0
Isaac Dixon .....do.....	0	6	0
Frances Fletcher.....do.....	0	4	0

House rents—

Thos. Harlin, per annum	£2	10	0
Jane Atkinson....do.....	0	18	0
Robt. Simpson .. do.....	1	6	0”

MEMORANDUM.

“May 28th, 1759.—Jno. Alenby, overseer of the poor for Madam Catharine Lowther.”

This lady, (née Catharine Preston), was the last of the Prestons of Holker, and was wife of the first Sir William Lowther, of Holker, who was grandson of Anthony Lowther, of Mask, Esq., by Margaret Penn, daughter of the famous Admiral Sir Wm. Penn, and sister of the founder of Pennsylvania. She was grandmother of the last Sir Wm. Lowther, of Holker, who died April 15th, 1756. In Holker Hall are portraits of Admiral Sir Wm. Penn, and most of the other persons here mentioned, in excellent preservation.

The following is an extract from the will and codicil of Catharine Lowther's (née Preston) father, Thomas Preston, of Holker Hall, Esq., which, as he was a donor to Flookburgh Chapel, as well as to Cartmel Church, and to the poor of other parts of the Parish of Cartmel, may not improperly be given here.

"4th March, 1691-2.—Thomas Preston of Holker, Esq.

"Whereas, by indentures of lease and release, dated 12th and 19th April, 1675, made between me of the first part, Sir Roger Bradshaigh, of Haugh, Knight, of the second part, and Charles Houghton, Esq., then eldest son and heir apparent of Sir Richard Houghton, of Houghton Tower, Bart., of the third part, in consideration of a marriage between me and Elizabeth my now wife, I did grant to the said Charles Houghton, and other trustees, my capital messuage of Holker, &c., to certain uses, and I confirm the same. I desire and give the Lordship of Cartmell to my daughter Katharine and her heirs for life; then to my niece Eliz. Preston and her heirs, and then to my right heirs. Also the Rectory and Tythe Barns of Cartmell to the said two in succession. Then to my wife Elizabeth, and she to pay £40 per annum to Cuthbert Ogle, son and heir to my sister Ogle. To my niece Ogle ———. To the poor of Holker £30. To the poor of Broughton and Alithwaite £30. To the better adorning of the new vestry in Cartmell Church, and for furnishing the same with books, and for railing in the communion table and altar, £50. To St. John's College in Cambridge, £50, and the interest of it to maintain a poor schollar who shall be taught and sent thither from Cartmell School. To the poor of Cartmell £100. To St. John's College aforesaid, £100 for another poor schollar from Cartmell School. To Cartmell School £100. To St. John's College £50 more. To the Chappell of Flookburgh £50, and the interest to the Reader there for the time being, The books now at Cartmell town which

were formerly my father's, I give to the church at Cartmell, to be placed in the said new vestry there. To my nephew Henry Bradshaigh £20. My wife and daughter Katharine executors. Supervisors, my cousin John Bradill, of Conishead, Esquire; John Fletcher, of Cartmell, Gent.; Benjamin Fletcher, of London, Gent., and Robert Atkinson.

“CODICIL.—I, Thomas Preston, of Holker, Esquire, now being come up to London to attend the service of the honorable House of Commons assembled in parliament, of which I am a member, but now being indisposed and seized with a violent sickness, I hereby give and devise to my wife (daughter of Sir Roger Bradshaigh) my lease granted to me from the Crown of the Mannor in Furness, formerly the estate of Sir Thomas Preston, Bart. Dated January 30th, 1696-7. [Inv. 8th Febry. 1696-7.—£1506. 15s. 0d. Adm. gr. to his widow and dau., 26th March, 1697.]”

EXPENDITURE ON HIGHWAYS.

“March 26th, } Jas. Seale, surveyor of highways,
to Dec. 12th, 1768. } total cost, £46. 14s. 8½d.

Decr. 9th, 1768, } Mr. Stockdale, ditto, £40. 13s. 3d.”
to Oct. 11th, 1769. }

This heavy expenditure (heavy at that day), was incurred in widening the road from Sandgate to Flookburgh for the first time. Soon after the beginning of this century this road was widened a *second* time, either altogether or in most places. This was the only coach road, oversands, to and from Lancaster and Ulverstone, until about 1810—not the one some time after used through Carke. Two long coaches, then called, provincially, “Dillies,” holding each thirteen inside passengers, and a heavy load of luggage and passengers on the top, passed through the whole length of Flookburgh in my remembrance, every day, I think, except perhaps

on Sundays. At one time there was a strong opposition, and then the number of coaches was increased to three or four every running day. These coaches, it was at last found out, were too heavy for the passage over Morecambe Bay, inasmuch as they frequently got fast in the *quicksands*; so lighter coaches, holding fewer passengers, were substituted for the long ones, and as the hill on the west side of Flookburgh was very steep, and the bridges and the road at the low end of Carke had been widened and made convenient for carriages, the road through the western or upper part of Flookburgh became wholly disused by the coaches, which from that time passed along the much more level road through Carke.

COST OF POOR IN 1769 to 1770.

The poor in the year 1769 cost, with the payment of two house rents of £1. 12s. 6d. and 15s. respectively, £58. 16s. 6d., or £4. 10s. 5d. per month. In the year following, the maintenance of the poor was *let* to Abram Read, at £3. 1s. 9½d. per month or per annum £40. 3s. 3½d.

DIVISION OF DALE MONEY.

1769.—About this time Bartholomew Nobblet left by will £40, the interest and profits of which he directed to be given “to poor housekeepers in the town of Flookburgh; but not to be given to pensioners (paupers), except it be given to them over and above their pensions—to be given to such as be really objects of charity, without favour or affection.”

“The interest of this money, at 9d. in the	
pound, amounted to	£1 10 0
And this added to what had always been	
divided amongst the poor from Bigland’s,	
Brockbank’s, and Kellett’s legacies....	1 8 6
Hancock’s Lands	1 6 4½

	£4	4	10½
Thompson's and other legacies	2	12	6
Money arising out of Hancock's fields, &c.	0	15	6½
<hr/>			
Amounted to.....	£7	12	11"

And was divided as under, say Nov. 15th, 1770.

	Cash.	Cloth.	Noblets.	
"Jane Penny.....	7s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	0s. 0d.	
Robt. Wilson	7s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	2s. 0d.	
Mary Pennington..	3s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	2s. 0d.	
Jenny Caton.....	3s. 0d.	2s. 8½d.	2s. 0d.	
Wm. Harrison....	7s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	2s. 0d.	
Margt. Wilson..	12s. 0d.	2s. 8½d.	2s. 0d.	
Edward Stones....	9s. 5d.	2s. 8½d.	2s. 0d.	
Thomas Simpson..	5s. 0d.	2s. 8½d.	2s. 0d.	
Ann Veray	5s. 0d.	2s. 8½d.	0s. 0d.	
Jas. Shaw.....	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	2s. 0d.	
Thos. Pickup	7s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	2s. 0d.	
Thos. Mills.....	10s. 0d.	2s. 8½d.	2s. 0d.	
Wm. Simpson....	10s. 0d.		2s. 0d.	
Ann Dodgson			2s. 6d.	
Betty Dixon.....			2s. 6d.	
Richd. Shaw.....			3s. 0d.	
<hr/>				
	90s. 5d.	32s. 6d.	30s. 0d.	£7 12 11"

CHAPEL-WARDEN'S EXPENDITURE.

"Particulars of chapel expenditure in 1774, 1775—
John Backhouse, chapel warden.

1774.	£	s.	d.
By journey, when came into place	0	1	6
By matts for chapel 10d., broom for ditto 1d.	0	0	11
By rushes for chapel 2s., book of articles 1s.	0	3	0
By a broom for ditto 1d., washing surplices 1s.	0	1	1
April 15, 1775.			
By bread at Easter, 6d., wine carriage from Cartmell, 8d.....	0	1	2

	£	s	d
By three dinners, Easter Saturday	0	5	0
April 16.			
By gravel for chapel yard 6d., taking ditto into ditto 2d.	0	0	8
By taking rushes into chapel	0	0	6
By making 2 cushions 6d., writing bill 6d..	0	1	0
May 11.			
By Thos. Harrison, for new chapel gate	0	8	0
By Wm. Simpson, iron work for ditto	0	6	5
By Jno. Johnson, mason work for ditto	0	1	6
By Wm. Shaw, for sundries about yard gate	0	12	2
By carting mould and stones from ditto	0	1	0
By ale for workmen at ditto	0	1	0
By Mr. Walker, our portion to church	2	17	8
By John Harrison, frieze, thread, drab & nails	0	2	3½
By Edwd. Briggs, state room 1s., writing bill 6d.	0	1	6
By Wm. Riding, for repairing chapel windows	0	5	0
By cash paid Wm. Dover	0	6	2½
By Thos. Ashburner, sundry repairs in chapel	0	2	0
By ale assessing bill 6d., commissary 7s. 10d., journey 1s. 6d.	0	9	10
By Mr. Collinson, for caveat to prevent Abraham Fell from being churchwarden ..	0	5	0
By expenses passing this account	0	0	6
	£6 14 11"		

It will be observed that in the above charges are the following two:—"1774. By rushes for chapel 2s.;" "April 16th, 1775. By taking rushes into chapel 6d." It therefore appears (as was the case one hundred years previously, even in good houses, playhouses, and public buildings generally, in London and other places), that the floor of Flookburgh Chapel had probably all along been bedded with rushes, up to so late a period as 1775, as has already been stated in this little work—perhaps on the annual "Rush-bearing Days." But

this was when the old chapel was still standing, and about two or three years before the present new chapel was built—a particular account of the erection of which will be given presently. There does not appear in the account any charge for a clerk's salary.

EXPENDITURE OF ENCROACHMENT MONEY.

“25th November, 1776. Mem. That the interest of the encroachment money, £2. 5s. 9½d., belonging to this township, was ordered to be laid out upon Winder Moor this next summer, being due for the year 1775.” Many persons from time to time had made encroachments on the Cartmel commons, paying the usual compensation to the twenty-four sidesmen of the parish for doing so; this, in time, it seems, had amounted to a considerable sum, the interest of which was annually divided at Cartmell Church by the twenty-four sidesmen amongst the seven townships of the parish, in certain proportions, according to the “Book of Rules.” The portion belonging to Lower Holker appears to have been £2. 5s. 9½d. in 1775, and was ordered by the ratepayers of the township to be laid out on Winder Moor, then common land; probably in cleaning out the Winder Moor drain, as had from time to time been done previously. At that time and up to the time of the enclosure of the commons in 1796, almost the whole of the water of Winder Moor ran past Rougham Point to the end of Humphrey Head. The only exception to this was the water from Winder Myers and the two Winders, which, after a very crooked and devious course, flowed into Morecambe Bay, in front of Raven Winder Hall.

This water from both Winders and from the Winder Myers had very probably at one time flowed into Morecambe Bay, at the place where the commissioners under the Cartmel Commons' Enclosure Act afterwards made the present Lenibrick Sluice; but centuries ago the sea

having worn away great part of Lenibrick Point, composed of a friable stony loam, seems to have thrown forward towards Canon Winder Hall, a high ridge of stones and gravel (shingle); and another ridge of the same sort up to the high land to the south side of Sand Gate, and thus to have barred and stopt the outlet of the water-course once there, turning it away towards the east.

THE BUILDING OF FLOOKBURGH CHAPEL, IN 1776-1777.

The following is a copy of "The Subscription Bond for Flookburgh Chapel." "To all people to whom these presents may come. We whose names are subscribed, inhabitants and owners of houses and lands within the chapelry of Flookburgh, in the parish of Cartmel and County of Lancaster, send greeting. Whereas the said Chapel of Flookburgh is insufficient to receive the number of inhabitants resorting thereto for divine worship, and the roof and walls thereof so very ruinous: it is (by the principal part of the inhabitants at a meeting to consult thereupon, and by the advice of able and experienced workmen) thought more eligible to pull the whole down to the ground, and erect a new one of sufficient dimensions to hold the people coming thereto, on the following terms and conditions, and agreeable to the plan hereto annexed, that is to say: the building to be 60 feet long, and 30 feet wide within the walls. The pews therein to be uniform—painted alike and numbered. The double ones each 7 feet by 4 feet 3 inches, to be placed in the centre, and the single pews each 7 feet by 2 feet 6 inches, on the outside of the isles, and to be subscribed for by and appropriated to the inhabitants, and to be rated and paid for—to wit, the double ones at £10, and single ones £5 each—towards the erection, making common seats, and other requisites,

besides the charge of making the said pews to each owner, in the choice whereof there shall be no preference, but each subscriber shall have the pew the number whereof shall fall to her or his lot by way of ballot. If the whole number of pews be not subscribed for by the people within the said chapelry, the same may be subscribed for by other neighbours, or sold at the best to be got for the same. If the money to be raised by the means aforesaid shall fall short to defray the expense of the said building, making common seats, and other conveniences to be made therein, such deficiency shall be made up by a tax to be levied upon such inhabitants in proportion to what they pay to the land tax; and all reasonable repairs to be from time to time made good by the same mode of taxing. And it is unanimously agreed that Richard Fell, Clerk, minister of Flookburgh, Nicholas Thompson, John Jopson, John Braithwaite, James Seale and James Stockdale, all within the chapelry aforesaid, gentlemen, or a majority of them, shall receive the cash for the pews subscribed for as aforesaid, and shall manage and direct the prosecution of the building and everything pertaining to the said chapel, or to be had, done, and executed on account thereof. And to rate and assess such deficiency of cash as shall be wanting (after that raised from the pews is applied) upon the inhabitants in manner and form aforesaid, and interest of money (if any money be borrowed) to carry on the work. To which proposals and conditions we do hereby severally agree and consent, and do for ourselves respectively, and for our heirs, executors and administrators hereby consent and promise to pay and perform our respective part thereof. In witness whereof we have set our respective hands and seals, the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1776."

On January 6th, 1777, the committee named in the aforementioned "Subscription Bond," met at Mrs. Bar-

row's, "The Fire Engine Inn," in Carke, and then resolved "that John Hird and John Wainhouse, should be applied to, to give separate plans and elevations of the said chapel, together with proper bindings of the timber, size of the timber, size of the scantling, with an estimate affixed thereto of the charge of walling sufficiently in lime and sand; slating and finding the slate; tearing, plastering, ceiling by the beams; rough-casting and sinking the groundwork two feet, and the charge of wood, glass, &c., for the windows and doors, including the old materials." It was also resolved "that advertisements be distributed for letting the walling, carpenter work, seating and glazing the said chapel, on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at the house of Thos. Butler, innholder, in Flookburgh." These resolutions of the committee were at once carried out, advertisements were distributed, naming the day, &c., for the letting of the work or works (the 25th Febry., 1777), when Anthony Garnett, sen., and Anthony Garnett, jun., having offered to build and complete the said chapel for the sum of £148, were declared the undertakers.

To show the care the committee took in this matter, it may be well to give here the conditions of letting:—

"The undertakers of the building are to find all materials, vizt., stones, lime, clean shilla sand, hair, slate, ridgestones, bricks, laths, pins, nails, scaffolding, sine trees (centres), &c., &c. The undertakers of the walling are to dress the groundwork, two feet deep, all round the buildings, and if it should be found that two feet are not enough, then the letters shall sink it deeper at their expense. The undertakers are to have all the stones and old slate in and upon the old chapel, except the freestones that are in the windows and doors and the new blue slates that are suitable to be laid on again, with the slate that now lies in widow Briggs' garden, which slate is to be weighed and paid for at the same rate the slate stands them to for the new

cover. The undertakers are not to have or cause to be used in the building, any of the stones in or upon the chapel yard walls. The stones for the building are to be got on Holker Bank, Wartbarrow, or any other sound blue or limestone quarry. The undertakers are to take down the old chapel at their own expense. The time allowed for building the walls and covering in with slate, from the 1st of April to the 20th of June first. The rough-casting is to be completed in August, and all the plastering before Michaelmas first. The walls are to be 2 feet 6 inches thick at the bottom, and 2 feet one inch at the top. The throughing of the walls, and mortaring, are to be executed as shall be described at the time of letting. The slate is to be the best second blue, to be laid on with sufficient band and seam, and well pointed or teared with lime and hair. All the doors, windows, and dome, to be arched double. The windows and doors to be pointed with good plaster. The walls in the inside to be well plastered with the best lime and hair, two coats. The ceiling to be of the same plaster as the walls, except the out coat, which is to be of the best run lime plaster. The altar to be plastered in the same manner as the ceiling. The throughs in the walls to be laid in the diamond way, the space between each through to be not more than two feet, and the first course of throughs to be laid three feet from the surface. The whole to be five courses of throughs, equally divided. The walls to be laid in sufficient mortar, but not to be daubed on the outside. The vestry to be built of bricks laid flat, and plastered inside and out with the best lime plaster, two coats. The ridgestones to be laid with plaster. The bell to be hung in the manner it is at present, and the pedestal, ball, and weather-cock to be fixed as at present. The length, breadth, and height of the building to be according to the plan, particularly the breadth in the inside to be full twelve yards wide when finished."

Notwithstanding these very strict and judicious rules and conditions, the contractors seem to have very early began to build the walls of the chapel in a very insufficient way; for on the 13th June, 1777, the committee addressed a letter to the contractors, warning them that their work, except as high as the first course of throughs, was not according to contract, and requiring them to pull down the building to this first course of throughs, and to re-build it properly; also intimating to them that the time for finishing the walls and covering in the building had nearly elapsed, and that the committee were determined to seek a remedy at law, if they, the contractors, did not complete properly the contract. On the 27th June the committee again reminded the contractors that the time for covering in the building had elapsed, and again threatened law proceedings unless they forthwith proceeded to complete their bargain. On the 30th of June, 1777, the committee and the contractors having met together, agreed to leave all matters in dispute between them, to the determination of William Holm, waller, of Kendal, and William Mount, waller, of Ulverstone. Accordingly these two wallers met and inspected the work at the chapel, and decided "that the side walls be taken down to the top of the arches, and a sufficient course of throughs laid, at two feet distance in width, to be walled to the proper height, for a sufficient plate, which plate the workmen are to find at their own expense."

Under these untoward circumstances, the new chapel was not reared till the 15th July, 1777, and was not flagged till February, 1778. The Ulverstone singers came to sing at the new chapel on the 10th of May, 1778, and on the 5th of July following, the Fins-thwaite singers came to the chapel to sing also.

The committee, after the letting of the building of the chapel, contracted for the glazing, painting, plastering, and the erection of the pews and gallery; and

did everything else by the day. Labourers' wages were at that time 1s. 8d. per day; a horse and cart and man 2s. 6d. per day; oak wood was 1s. 10d. per cubic foot; sheet lead 20s. per cwt.; flags, unfaced, 3s. 2d. per square yard. The windows were made at 4½d. per foot, and glazed at 1s. 2d. per foot. The contract for the erection of the gallery was £66. 15s. The pulpit, common forms, communion table, rails, &c., cost £19. 1s. 0d. Two frames for commandments and creed, 9s. Frame for king's arms, 10s. 6d. Lettering the ten commandments, Lord's prayer, and creed—167 dozen letters @ 5d.= £3. 9s. 7d. Drawing king's arms, £3. 3s. A double pew cost—for ground room, £10, making and putting up £2. 17s. 6d., painting 4s. 3d., in all £13. 1s. 9d. A single pew on the ground floor £5, making and putting up £1. 13s. 6d., painting 3s., in all £6. 16s. 6d.. In the gallery, where the pews were all single, the price varied according to situation. They were higher priced than the single pews on the ground floor, the prices ranging from £5. 10s. to £8. 10s.; but this seems to have included the erection of the pews, and also the painting. The sum received for double and single pews, materials of the old chapel, and a rate of £44. laid on the township, amounted to £595. 3s. 4½d. The total cost of building the chapel and entirely finishing it, inside and out, being £596. 11s. 2½d. There were in the new chapel, when completed, sixteen double pews and 27 single pews, besides a considerable number of common sittings. As disputes about pews have sometimes arisen, it may be well here to give a copy of the list of the pews, and their numbers, and the names of the owners, "as drawn the 25th April, 1778—names in one bag, numbers in another bag; Lord George Cavendish, by consent of the subscribers, being entitled to pew No. 31."

DOUBLE PEWS.

Lord Geo. Cavendish	No. 31	Thomas Fish	.....	No. 23
Mary Evans	.....	17 Fletcher Rigge,	Carke Hall	28
James Stockdale	.....	19 James Atkinson	.....	26

Double Pews (contd.)

John Strickland	No. 21
John Jopson	16
William Richardson . .	20
John Braithwaite	22
George Holmes	27
Miles Walker Hall	25
Nicholas Thompson	29
John Baker	24
James Seattle	30
James Maychel	18

SINGLE PEWS ON THE GROUND FLOOR.

James Hatch	14
John Jopson	13
Nicholas Thompson	2
James Stockdale	6
James Taylor	3
Thomas Court	34
Lord George Cavendish . .	10
William Postlethwaite . .	37
Thomas Coupland	11
John Barrow	5
Nicholas Thompson	36
John Davis	39
William Dover	42
Fletcher Rigge, Carke Hall	35
John Braithwaite	44
John Allanby	40
Thos. Preston for Dawson	1
George Cowperthwaite . .	33
William Shaw	38
Francis Preston	12
John Jopson	43
James Maychel	7
James Seattle	9

Single Pews, Ground Floor (contd.)

Thomas Preston	No. 41
James Seattle	4
Myles Walker Hall	8
Lord George Cavendish	15

SINGLE PEWS IN THE GALLERY.

Lord George Cavendish	62
James Stockdale	46
John Jopson	64
John Strickland	60
James Seattle	52
John Wainhouse	63
James Stockdale	61
Nicholas Pritt	48
John Allanby	55
John Greenwood	58
Jennet Barrow and Elizabeth Crosfield } . .	58
James Atkinson	51
John Carter	56
Lord George Cavendish	54
John Braithwaite	49
Mary Evans	59
Nicholas Thompson	45
Lord George Cavendish	50
Ditto	57
Mary Sewell	47

John Braithwaite exchanged No. 49 for No. 46 with James Stockdale.

The heirs of Carke Hall having a faculty for a pew in the old chapel, No. 32 was erected in lieu thereof.

Since the year 1777 the chapel of Flookburgh has been somewhat enlarged at the east end, the cost incurred having been defrayed by subscription and the sale of pews. At that time a new gallery was erected all along the side of the north wall of the chapel, the sittings being all free. A few years afterwards an organ was purchased, also by subscription, and placed in this new gallery; and very lately a neat iron railing has been put up all along the top of the chapel yard wall, and a new and appropriate double gateway entrance made into the chapel yard; so that this "chapel of ease," though still but of plain appearance, and little like the ordinary church, now, under its present excellent and exemplary pastor, amply supplies all the spiritual wants of the chapelry.

The old school adjoining Mrs. Helm's residence—built of a kind of cobble facing, filled internally with the well-known old tenacious cement, and which, according to tradition, was once the *Court House* of the Borough and Manor of Flookburgh—some years ago was sold, and the proceeds of the sale, along with a considerable sum given by His Grace the Duke of Devonshire and other landowners, employed by his grace in building a new and much larger school, on land adjoining to the parsonage house, which parsonage his grace had also generously erected at his own cost (there never having been any parsonage house previously), and presented, along with the land, to the chapelry of Flookburgh, of the living of which he is patron, as well as of the other four livings of the parish of Cartmel.

LAND TAX.

"When the land tax is twelvepence a pound, the parish of Cartmel pays as under:—

<i>Allithwaite</i>	{ Upper End of Allithwaite	£4	1	6
	{ Lower End	4	19	11½

		£9	1	5½
<i>Broughton</i>	{ Broughton	4	19	2½
	{ Stavely	4	19	2½
<i>Cartmel Fell</i>	Cartmel Fell	6	12	3
<i>Holker</i>	{ Upper End of Holker	6	7	9
	{ Lower End of Holker	6	8	0
		<hr/>		
		£38	7	10

“ When thirty pounds is laid or charged on the parish of Cartmel by way of land tax, the proportion of each division is as under :—

Upper Holker.....	£4	19	10
Holker, Lower End	5	0	0
Broughton	3	17	6½
Stavely	3	17	6½
Cartmel Fell	5	3	4
Allithwaite, Upper End....	3	3	8½
Allithwaite, Lower End ..	3	18	1
<hr/>			
£30 0 0”			

“ When the parish raiseth thirty pounds by the ‘Book of Rules’ the proportion of each division is as under :—

<i>Holker</i>	{ Upper End....£5	3	8	}	£11	8	0½
	{ Lower End....	6	4	4½			
					11	11	8½
Broughton, Cartmel Fell and Staveley					7	0	3
Allithwaite, both divisions					<hr/>		
					£30	0	0”

This “Book of Rules” seems to have been some agreement made at some time, by the seven townships of the parish of Cartmel, as to the proportion each township should pay to any rate or tax laid on the whole parish. About the beginning of this century (19th) an Act of Parliament was passed, enabling persons who chose to do so, to redeem their land tax on what were considered to be favourable terms; conse-

quently in most parts of Cartmel parish, and very generally throughout the kingdom, the land tax was then redeemed. Where people were unwilling to accept this offer, or had not the legal power to do so, the Act enabled other persons to purchase this land tax, which, when so purchased, became a fee farm rent, payable to such purchasers annually on the 5th of April, out of the land, the land tax of which they had so bought or redeemed. My grandfather purchased the land tax of several places in this township, and the land tax (now a fee farm rent) is regularly paid to me. As the occupiers of some of the properties on which these rents are chargeable have occasionally doubted the legality of the claim, not being able to conceive how charges of this kind could have arisen, it cannot but be well to explain the matter here.

CLERK OF FLOOKBURGH CHAPEL'S SALARY.

“1776.—Paid Edward Stones, clerk, (salary) 7s. 6d.”
There does not appear to have been any salary paid to a clerk at Flookburgh Chapel before this time; at least there is no charge of the kind in any of the chapel-wardens' accounts.

WRECK MONEY.

“November 1776.—Jno. Braithwaite his acct. with
Winder Moor Wreck Money.

Dr.		Cr.
To wreck upon	By Jno. Simpson—12 days at 1s. 8d.	£1 0 0
Winder Moor,	By Robert Wilson—15 days at 1s. 2d.	0 17 6
that he took in	By Edward Stones—calling the tillage	
a sale	thrown out of drains	0 1 0
£2 0 0	By drink at settling the tillage	0 1 0
	By Mr. N. Thompson	0 0 6
		<hr/>
		£2 0 0"

“ Mr. Nicholas Thompson his acct. of Wreck Money, &c.

Dr.		Cr.
Nov. 25th, 1776.		1783.
To the tillage thrown up in		Decr. 16. By balance due to
Winder Moor drain	£0 14 6	the township of Lower
Balance recd. of Mr. Braith-		Holker
waite	0 0 6	£3 0 9
To interest of encroachment		
money, Lower Holker pro-		
portion, ordered to be laid		
out in making drains upon		
Winder Moor	2 5 9	
	<u>£3 0 9</u>	

WRECK AND ENCROACHMENT MONEY.

“ Jno. Braithwaite his account of Wreck Money and Encroachment Money.

1777.	Dr.
“ March 31st.—To encroachment money he received, our	
proportion of interest for one year	£2 5 9
1778.	
Apl. 11.—To Richd. Bulfield in full of wreck	
for last year	2 1 6
April 20th.—To encroachment money received	
Lower Holker proportion of interest for	
one year	2 5 9
	<u>£6 13 0</u>
1777.	Cr.
Sept. 8.—By John Simpson, for	
draining	£1 10 0
By Robt. Wilson, 22 days' work,	
at 1s. 2d.	1 5 8
	<u>£2 15 8</u>

By Jno. Backhouse, ballance of his ac.	0	10	5	
By expenses of setting to sale the wreck, and another night receiving the money	0	10	10	
By Edwd. Stones (clerk of chapel) calling sale of wreck.....	0	1	0	
By balance carrd. to new accot..	2	15	1	
				6 13 0"

JOHN BACKHOUSE'S ACCOUNT OF WRECK MONEY.

Dr.				Cr.
" March 19th, 1779.				April 11th, 1778.
To wreck money recd. of Rd. Bulfield.....	£1	17	0	By an account of labouring and carting in making Brigg between Nab Green and Long Stile
To J. Braithwaite recd. from him the balance	0	10	5	£2 7 5"
	£2	7	5	

OMISSIONS IN THE OLD CHAPEL BOOK.

"Memorandum.—Flookburgh, 20th January, 1782. On looking over the book we find that the divisions of the charitable money which have been made, are not entered in this book from 1775 (the time J. Jopson parted with the book) till this present year; but we whose names are hereunder written do certify that the money has been divided, but not entered, at all the intermediate years, from 1775 to 1781; and also that the interest on the division's proportion of the encroachment money, has all been divided till this time. Signed by the minister, Richard Fell, J. Braithwaite, Wm. Postlethwaite, James Stockdale, Jno. Backhouse."

CLERK AND DOGWHIPPER'S SALARIES.

" Apl. 1st., 1782.	
Paid Edwd. Johnson (Dogwhipper) sallary, and for whip 2d.	£0 5 2

Paid Edwd. Stones sallary as clerk	£1	10	0
Jno. Iving for a pitch-pipe.....	0	1	0
Paid expenses at Mrs. Hall's on Easter			
Monday	0	12	2"

[Mrs. Hall kept the King's Arms Inn in Flookburgh.]

PRIEST OR ASKEW BRIDGE.

“Octr. 13th, 1784.—Mem. At the same time the surveyor (of highways) has given no disbursements of Priest Bridge” (made in 1781-2).

“Mem. That James Abbot and William Robinson says that Mr. Baker gave three guineas on account of Priest Bridge, and J. Braithwaite, of Flookburgh, the remainder for the township of Lower Holker.”

INDICTMENT OF THE HIGHWAY FROM CARKE TO NEWTON.

“PRIEST” OR “ASKEW” BRIDGE?

Sometime about the middle of last century, my grandfather, James Stockdale, of Carke, and Benjamin Hall, of Newton, in Cartmel (grandfather of the present Mr. Hall, of Grange, and who in that day kept a much-noted pack of foxhounds, and lived in one of the good houses in Newton, where the very high fruit walls are still standing), indicted the public highway from the village of Low Carke to the village of High Newton. This at that day was a very unusual proceeding, and gave rise to great complaints on the part of the ratepayers of the townships through which this highway passed, they universally declaring that the cost of carrying out the work would beggar them ! The road indicted was about five miles in length, and was set out, formed and made of the statute width of that day—20 feet between the fences; nor has it at any time since, except in a very few places, been at all altered. At the present day that part of the road lying between Egg-Pudding-Stone and High Newton appears exceed-

ingly narrow, as if it had never been made of the same width as the lower part of the road; but on close examination the original walls will be found still standing on each side, at the full statute width. Seedling thorns, hazels, and other trees have, however, been suffered to grow up immediately in front of the two walls, and then from time to time have been fashioned into hedges, a yard wide or more on each side, thereby curtailing the width of the road to little more, in some places, than 16 feet. In fact there is now both a wall fence and a hedge on each side of the road generally!

For some years after this road was widened and completed, there were probably no bridges of any kind over the streams passing across it, either at Longlands, Barngarth, near Priest Bridge, the Race near Cuckoo Bridge, or the Race at Carke; the only bridge then existing being probably the County Bridge, opposite "The Fire Engine Inn," at the last named place. In my remembrance a very long flat ragstone or flag was laid over the stream in Barngarth, close alongside of the meadow wall, for the use of foot passengers; carts, cattle, and horses passing the stream by the ford there; nor was there any other bridge at this place till perhaps about the year 1810.

The Cark Cotton Company, it is well known, made the bridge called "Cuckoo Bridge," covering the double water-way with large flat ragstones; and also the arched bridge over the mill race at Carke; whilst the present bridge, called "Askew Bridge"—a little below one of the very oldest bridges in the parish, "Priest Bridge," one arch of which fell in a flood about the year 1807, and was never re-built; worthy of the notice of antiquarians—was not erected till the year 1781, and that was on the following occasion. On the 7th of May, 1781, an aunt of mine, Jane Stockdale, died at Carke, and, as was usual at that day, a great number of persons (about three hundred), were bid to the funeral, which

took place three days afterwards. Late as it was in the spring, many days of heavy rain had caused Carke Beck to overflow all its banks, so much so that the meadows near Priest Bridge were deeply covered, as well as the road, with water, making the ford there wholly impassable. On the funeral procession reaching the meadows near Cuckoo Bridge, it was clearly perceptible that there could not be a passage for vehicles of any kind that way to Cartmel; so all the conveyances had to turn back, their inmates, with the rest of the people and the corpse (at that day invariably carried on the shoulders), passing along the high part of the adjoining field near the common, and then over the narrow pack-horse bridge called "Priest Bridge" to Cartmel. Mr. Thomas Askew, of Birkby Hall and Fell Gate, a friend of my grandfather's, was one of the persons who attended this funeral. He was that year surveyor of highways for the township of Lower Allithwaite, and he then declared "that it was too bad that the dead could not be taken to their 'long homes' but through difficulties of this kind; and that, being surveyor of highways, he would build a bridge where the old ford then was." This, with the consent of the two townships of Lower Holker and Lower Allithwaite, he really did; and as the bridge, or rather the road-way over it, passed the river "askew," and not at right-angles with the stream, and as the surveyor's name was Askew also, this bridge has ever since been called—not "Priest Bridge," which is the name of the old narrow pack-horse bridge close adjoining—but "Askew Bridge."

It is quite astonishing how tenaciously people in former days held to what was called "The Corpse Road," and how "unlucky" it was thought to be to depart from it. The Corpse Road from Flookburgh to Cartmel Church is not by the direct road through Carke; but by "The Green Lane;" and on one occasion I remember a great squabble taking place when a corpse

(that of one of the family of Mr. Jopson, of Myerside) was carried through the folds of the two farms at Green—though this really was the Corpse Road, and not the present road round the two barns there, this last road not having been in existence till some time after 1796, when it was made by the Cartmel Commons' Enclosure Commissioners.

CHAPEL-WARDENS' TREAT ON EASTER SATURDAY.

"1788.—At a meeting on Easter Saturday, the 22nd March, 1788, it was thought proper by the company at the said meeting to limit the expense of the treat to the Chapel-wardens for their dinners and drinking, and it is hereby resolved by the subscribers to this, that the charge in future against the township shall not exceed one guinea for a treat on Easter Saturdays."

[Signed by James Stockdale, Jno. Jopson, Jno. Wainhouse, Wm. Shaw, Jno. Braithwaite, and Richard Hall.]

REV. RICHARD FELL APPOINTED TO SETTLE ALL ACCOUNTS OF THE TOWNSHIP.

"Memorandum this 14th March, 1789. It is agreed at this meeting, that the Revd. Richard Fell shall settle all public accounts relating to this parish, for which he is to have five shilling per annum, to be paid out of the constable bill, and to commence from Easter next."

DRAIN IN BACK LANE, FLOOKBURGH.

The following entries are in the surveyors of highways' accounts in 1769 and 1794:—

"Octr. 9th, 1769. By pd. Wm. Shaw, about Back Lane drain, 6s.

"Sept. 24, 1794. Pd. for a grate for the conduit between Flookburgh and Myerside, 1s."

This probably is the grate near the site of the old tithe barn, in the large drain which empties itself near

the house occupied by Mr. John Butler at Myerside. I have heard old people say that before this drain was walled and covered in, the sea (tide) used to flow up the then open ditch into Eccleston Meadow, on very extraordinary high tides—such as that which threw a boat over the hedge near “The Town Dyke” into the croft now belonging to Mrs. Helm. There are several persons now living who have heard their relations speak of this last occurrence, the other is so strange as scarcely to be credible.

If, however, any one will take the trouble to examine the locality, at and about Myerside, he will find that the house occupied by Mr. John Butler there, is really placed on the very top of what has, at one time, been the ancient sea beach; and that beyond it, near the cowhouses and barns there, is a considerable hollow, where may be seen on the surface of the road, the covers of the large drain which drains the low ground behind Mr. E. Burrough’s house, and the equally low ground about Eccleston Meadow. Anyone standing in the little narrow lane there, will perceive that the level of the low ground just spoken of, and that near the stables, cowhouses and barn, behind the house at Myerside, is not much different, and that but for the drain there, all the low land behind that part of Flookburgh would be covered with a shallow piece of water.

That the tide can rise under certain peculiar circumstances far beyond all ordinary bounds, especially when the wind has been for days blowing very furiously from the south-west or south, is known to most persons who live on the shores of Morecambe Bay. The highest tide in this century was on the 27th day of December, 1852; and though by the tide table it was calculated as a tide of 16ft. 6in. only, it rose no less than about two or three feet (perpendicular) above any other tide ever before known by the oldest inhabitants of these parts. The sea water, indeed,

flowed into my cellar at Carke, where it stood 16 inches in depth. It got into the wine bins, carrying away the sawdust and letting down the bottles, breaking several containing wine of great age (more than fifty years old!) as well as several bottles of Holland's gin. A label on one bottle of this gin fortunately remained legible, indicating that it had been placed on the bottle by my grandmother in the year 1785. As two bottles of this Holland's gin are still in the cellar, they may remain there altogether *untouched* for the luck of the house; though "*manes et penates*" of this kind are not to be adored, it is well known, with impunity!

Though the wind on the 27th of December, 1852, became a heavy gale at the time of high water, it did not begin to blow very strongly till about seven o'clock in the morning of that day. Had there been on the 27th of December a perfect hurricane blowing, as well as for some days previously, and had the tide been one calculated by the tide table to rise 22 feet (our highest tide) instead of 16 feet 6 inches, there can scarcely be a doubt that it would have flowed up the old large drain into Eccleston Meadow, and the other low land below the western part of Flookburgh, as was mentioned to me by old people, it used to do in former days, on some extraordinary occasions. In order that this tide may be compared with others, which may occur hereafter, it may be well to give, from a memorandum made by me at the time, still further particulars of the occurrence. This extraordinary rise of the sea water overtopped most of the sea embankments in the parish of Cartmel. It covered all the low land in Holker Park, even to within four or five hundred yards of Holker Hall; the land about Bigland Scar; the Old Park Farm; and the low lands at the Friths and Waitham. The stacks of the Old Park farm stood more than 3ft. deep in water. The road from Old Park to Waitham Wood was covered by the sea water 15 inches deep, and

between Waitham Wood and Bigland Scar fully 9 inches deep. Rats, mice, and other small animals in great numbers crept with wonderful agility high up into the trees and hedges on both sides of the highway, from Bigland Scar to Old Park, and most of them would thereby have saved their lives, had not some boys and young men, when the sea water had partly retired, amused themselves in forcing them with sticks and stones out of their places of refuge into the water. The crossing of the river Leven on the Ulverston Sands was stopt about one and a half to two hours before the time calculated in the tide table. The sea water flowed up the road to within two feet of the most westerly of the four pillars of my gateway, and came into the lower part of the shrubbery. It stood 3 feet 8 inches deep in the two houses by the road side, belonging to the heirs of the late Captain Postlethwaite. It flowed into the barn of Mr. Hall's estate below my house, and was about half an inch deep on the barn floor. Near the Low Marsh House it broke over the old embankment, and, running up the ditches, actually entered the cellar of the house at Myerside, occupied by Mr. John Butler, where the drain already spoken of, leading from Eccleston Meadow and the low land below Flookburgh, discharges itself upon Winder Moor. The tide water stood 6 inches deep in my bathing house, and washed down about forty-five yards of the wall at that place. It flowed thirteen yards up the road at Sand Gate, and overtopped all the shingle beaches near the Salt Cote's hill, and as far as Lenibrick Point, carrying many hundred tons of gravel and even large stones into the fields at those places; and so violent was the action of the sea, that it broke in many places (almost through the mound) the new sea embankment constructed by the late Mr. Towers, of Duddon Grove, to enclose East Plain estate. At Foulshaw Mosses and other places on the shores of Morecambe Bay, many

sheep and cattle were drowned ; some of them when in the farm buildings, and some in the fields ; amongst the rest, several sheep on High Frith farm, in Cartmel parish. It has been observed that these monstrous tides have occurred on this western coast of the kingdom periodically (about every twenty-five years), so that probably there may be another in the year 1877.

DISTRIBUTION OF DOLE MONEY.

The first account of the division of the dole or dale money, in the old Flookburgh Chapel Book is of the date of Easter, 1741, though certainly there must have been many divisions of this charity long previous to that time. At Easter, 1741, and up to July 28th, 1769, the donations were given partly in cash, and partly in cloth. On November 15th, 1770, Bartholomew Noblet's legacy of £40 was brought into the account, and then the dole money was divided into three portions—cash, cloth, and noblets. This continued till Christmas, 1789, when the vestry resolved that Sir William Lowther's dole should be divided at the same time as the other dole money. In consequence of this resolution, the dole money for forty-four years, up to December 21st, 1833, was divided into four portions—cash, cloth, noblets, and Sir William Lowther's dole. After the year 1833 the dole money was no longer divided into cash, cloth, noblets, and Sir William Lowther's dole—a mode of doling out the charity very much in accordance with the intention of the several donors—but the whole sum divisible was distributed amongst poor industrious persons belonging to the township, not receiving any parochial relief, in such portions as the inhabitant rate-payers at the annual meeting thought meet and proper. Owing to great alterations in the Law of Settlement, it has for some years been thought right that no person residing out of the township, though having a settlement in it, should receive any share of this dole

money. The division of the Flookburgh dole money did not at first take place at Christmas, but about Easter, or in the summer months; at length it became usual to divide the money about Christmas, a much more fitting time; work then being least plentiful and distress the greatest; and this has continued to be the time of doling out this charity money till the present day.

In December, 1800, the sum to be divided stood under these heads—cash £5. 10s. 10d., cloth £1. 12s. 6d., noblets £1. 15s., Sir William Lowther's dole £0. 17s. 5d., total £9. 15s. 9d.

	Cloth.	Noblets.	Cash.	Sir W.'s Dole.
Jane Gardner			6s. 0d.....	
Jno. Harrison, Sr.			6s. 0d.....	
Dolly Ray's Child	3s. 0d.....			
Edward Stones			5s. 0d.....	
Jennet Hewartson.....	7s. 6d.....			
Catharine Taylor			5s. 0d.....	
Richd. Todd	4s. 9d.....			
Natl. Gurnal.....			5s. 0d.....	
Jane Shuttleworth....	3s. 3d.....		6s. 0d.....	
Betty Wilson.....	3s. 3d.....		9s. 0d.....	
Richd. Dixon.....			9s. 0d.....	
Betty Churley			2s. 0d.....	
Mary Bousfield.....			2s. 0d.....	
Jno. Hall			6s. 0d.....	
Robt. Simpson	3s. 3d.....		6s. 0d.....	
Jas. Shaw	4s. 9d.....			
Alice Pickup.....			5s. 0d.....	
Jno. Martin	3s. 0d.....			
Barnard Postlethwaite	3s. 3d.....		6s. 0d.....	
Jno. Wilson			1s. 6d.....	
Robert Taylor (Daughton)			5s. 0d.....	
Polly Simpson	3s. 3d.....			3s. 6d.
Betty Gold	3s. 3d.....			
Robert Hadwen			1s. 0d.....	

	Cloth.	Noblets.	Cash.	Sir W.'s Dole.
Betty Jackson				2s. 6d.
Robt. Douglas	3s. 3d.			9s. 0d.
Mary Gleaves				1s. 5d.
Mary Weales.....			1s. 4d.	
Wm. Howard			5s. 0d.	
Jno. Tenant	6s. 6d.			
William Newby.....	3s. 3d.			
Isabel Thompson			2s. 0d.	
Jno. Dixon		3s. 0d.		
Jane Jackson			5s. 0d.	
Betty Carter			5s. 0d.	
Thomas Barber.....		3s. 0d.		
Jas. Jackson		3s. 0d.		
Jane Park			2s. 0d.	
Jno. Johnson.....		3s. 0d.		
Jno. Best			5s. 0d."	

COMMUNION PLATE.

" 1791.—Paid for a plated flagon and three

pints with silver mouldings.....	£4	16	0
A chalice cup and 1 pint with ditto.....	5	0	11
A salver with foot ditto	2	5	0
Engraving, &c., and box	0	6	6
A table cloth	0	12	3"

The above-mentioned plate, according to a copy of a letter I have in my possession, written by my grandfather to Messrs. Boulton and Watt (Watt! a name that never can be forgotten!) of Soho, Birmingham, was manufactured at their works there, then of world-wide celebrity. This communion plate, which was not of solid silver, but of plated metal with silver mouldings, after some seventy-six years of continual use, had become very shabby, and even made the sacrament wine taste more or less bitter if left therein but for a very short time. It was then (1867) that the benevolent Mr. Pollard, of Holker, presented to the Chapel of Flookburgh its present

handsome and appropriate communion service, vizt., a flagon, two chalices, one paten, two alms dishes, and a spoon, with a case to contain the whole. On the paten is the following inscription :—" Ad gloriam Dei. Presented to Flookburgh Church by Mr. John Pollard, of Holker, in memory of his devoted and affectionate wife, who departed this life on the 20th of April, Anno Domini 1867. Thomas Rigg, B.A., incumbent."

But Mr. Pollard's benevolence did not stop here, for he presented to the Chapel of Broughton-in-Cartmel, where his wife was interred, a handsome flagon and two plates, with an inscription engraven on the flagon similar nearly to that placed on the paten presented to Flookburgh Chapel. Mr. Pollard's intention was to have made this gift exactly the same as the one he presented to Flookburgh Chapel, only he ascertained that Field Broughton Chapel already possessed a handsome silver cup and paten, given in 1817 by the late Scholes Birch, Esquire, then of Stoney Dale.

MISCELLANEOUS ENTRIES IN THE OLD FLOOKBURGH CHAPEL BOOK.

"Thomas Casson's account, 5th April, 1722, working
and geting stoups, and hinging of yet£0 2 6

Upon the acount of Ref. (Ralph) Flether
(Fletcher) at Hoker Banck yet, & cartfull
of stones, geting and leading 0 1 9

£0 4 3"

Mr. Ralph Fletcher was constable of Holker Lower township for the year 1721, and lived at Holker House (?) The yet (gate) here mentioned, probably was that which stood across the highway (at that time very narrow) between the then old thatched barn of Holker Farm and the small cottage on the other side of this lane or road, then also thatched; and which cottage is the

most northerly of the three pretty cottages now standing there—about fifty yards to the south of Holker House. This gate across the highway kept the cattle and sheep on the commons, till the passing of the Cartmel Commons' Enclosure Act, in 1796. Holker at that time stood upon the common, and in hot weather cattle strayed into the village, and stood at this gate.

“October 10th, 1770. By paid (by surveyor of highways) about finishing Grisepool Road, 1s. 6d.”

This no doubt was the road leading from Carke on the north side of the beck, to Grisepool Marsh, Quarry-flat, and Ulverstone.

“October 16th, 1771. By paid J. Braithwaite a balance due him for land and fences in widening the road between Sand Yeat and Flookburgh in 1768-9, 11s. 3d.”

“April 11th, 1778. By paid for labouring and carting, and making a brigg between Nab Green and Long Stile, £2. 7s. 5d.”

Where was this “Long Stile?” Was it in Back Lane, or the lane leading to Raven Winder Hall? which last road was, till indicted about the year 1820, exceedingly narrow—not wider than the present Katen Lane, leading from Sand Gate to Carke—some six or seven feet wide between the fences.

“1789. Paid (by the Chapel Warden) for a pitch pipe 5s., chamber pot 2d., dog whipper 5s.”

In my remembrance, strange as it may seem, the psalms were sung at Flookburgh Chapel by the clerk, *altogether alone*; who, leaving his desk, stood with pitch pipe in hand near to the communion table; when, the congregation all devoutly standing, and *entirely mute*, he deliberately sounded the key note; and then commenced and continued to drawl out, in the most doleful way, the whole of the verses of the psalms of the day. Well do I remember poor old William Wardley, the then clerk of the chapel, with his meek face and fine

bald head, doing all this with the most imperturbable sanctity of manner. Now-a-days most people might find it rather difficult to restrain something more than a smile at a *solo* performance of this kind; such, however, was far from being the case then. At that time a humble demeanour and modesty of manner in all things were considered to be meritorious, and earnestly inculcated accordingly. On entering the chapel, before or during divine service, most of the male part of the community, with eyes on the ground, stroked down their "toppings" in all humility! now-a-days, it is in vain to deny, there is far too much of what must be considered the very reverse of all this!

"Septr. 25th, 1795. Paid John Fell for half of Rosthwaite Bridge repairing, £14. 5s. 9½d."

"Paid sundry expenses about building Carke Bridge, from May 12th to Septr. 26th, 1795, £15. 8s. 11d."

This last entry of £15. 8s. 11d. was probably the cost of re-erecting the bridge opposite my house at Carke, which fell in a flood in 1795, just ten minutes after my father had passed over it on his way to Holker House, where he then lived.

"1795. Paid for walling chapel window up, 4s."

What window was this? If it was a window then giving light to the vestry, and had been carelessly walled up, it may account for the extreme dampness of the place—so damp indeed that no books or documents of any kind can be kept therein for any length of time—this part of the chapel being immediately exposed to the prevailing south-west winds and beating rains.

"1796. Paid Edward Stones, clerk of the chapel, his salary, £1. 10s. 0d."

"Paid Workmen, planting in the chapel yard, 1s."

The clerk's salary was originally no more than 7s. 6d. per annum. Indeed, in the earliest chapel-warden's accounts extant, there is no charge of the

kind to be found. From the above entry of "Paid workmen planting in the chapel yard," the age of the broad-leaved ash and the sycamore tree still standing there is ascertainable. In this year, 1871, they probably are seventy-five years old. The walnut tree at the south-east end of the chapel was planted long after the other trees. There were other trees in the chapel yard at one time it is said.

"Sept. 29th, 1796. By paid Mr. Fell giving notice in chapel of Shovelling sale, 1s."

Mr. Fell was the clergyman of Flookburgh chapel, and at that day used to read out from the reading desk, notices of sales, &c. Afterwards the clerk of the chapel did the same from his desk. Still later than this, the clerk read all notices after divine service, at the gate leading into the chapel yard.

"1797. Paid salary of clerk, £1. 14s."

No charge for dogwhipper.

"1799. By paid Wm. Dobson for form of prayers on Lord Nelson's victory, and book of articles, 6s."

MAINTENANCE OF THE POOR.

The following is an account carefully collected from the old Flookburgh Chapel books, of the expenditure on the poor of Lower Holker township (including the constable's expenditure at one time, and the church and chapel expenditure at another time), at intervals of five years, from the year 1712 to 1832; and also for the years 1833, 1834, 1835, and part of 1836; when the accounts of the poor expenditure of the township were all kept at the Ulverstone Union Workhouse.

	Poor Rate.			Constable Rate.				
1712-13.....	£28	10	2.....	£10	6	1½.....	£38	16 3½
1717.....	15	6	4.....	13	8	8½.....	28	15 0½
1722.....	16	7	2.....	1	18 11	.....	18	6 1
1727.....	12	11	8.....	3	11 4½	.....	16	3 0½
1732.....	28	18	6.....	2	17 1	.....	31	15 7

	Poor Rate.			Constable Rate.					
1737.....	14	17	6.....	8	5	3	23	2	9
1742.....	30	12	9.....	2	11	3	33	4	0
1747.....	25	12	10..(no constable's acc.)..	25	12	10			
1752.....	19	5	10.....	7	9	7½.....	26	15	5½
1757.....	46	18	0½	8	19	9	55	17	9½
1762.....	48	8	2.....	16	18	5	65	6	7
1767.....	109	10	11.....	12	16	6¾....	122	7	5¾
1772.....	46	8	3½	22	6	1½.....	68	14	5
1777.....	54	19	3½	31	2	11¼.....	86	2	2¾
1782.....	113	2	1¾	16	10	4¼....	129	12	6
1787.....	88	12	8.....	31	14	3	120	6	11
1792.....	133	12	3.....	32	9	6	166	1	9
1797.....	253	10	1.....				253	10	1

The last Constable Rate appears to have been collected in 1793 or 1794.

1802 (Constable's expndtr. pd. out of poor rate) 352 15 11½

1807..... Ditto 317 1 2½

Church and Chapel Expenditure.

1812.....	£25	6	11.....	621	1	7¼
1817.....	4	15	0.....	783	12	11
1822.....	17	13	2.....	617	11	1
1827.....	5	11	10.....	566	8	2¾
1832.....	13	4	7.....	523	10	7
1833.....	21	12	0.....	570	18	11½
1834.....	12	12	9.....	529	19	10½
1835.....	19	1	0.....	516	13	1¾
1836 (from Mar. 23rd to Oct. 11th—7 mo. about)	357	0	8½"			

After which time the accounts of the township were kept at the Union Workhouse.

The cost of maintaining the poor of this nation had for many years been rapidly increasing. In order to put a check on this, an Act of Parliament was passed in 1819, enabling ratepayers to establish "Select Vestries" in every parish of England and Wales. The stringent action of these vestries stayed the evil to some extent, for a while, but the cost of the maintenance of

the poor again becoming intolerable, the Poor Law Amendment Act was passed (in 1836) which no doubt has considerably diminished the expenditure on the poor (proper), though the great increase in the county expenditure, and the cost of a number of new requirements and obligations, more national than parochial, all wholly unknown to our forefathers, have caused the amount now raised under the name of "poor rate," in the whole nation, to be *greater than ever!* To show the abuses in the administration of the sum raised as poor rate, previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, it need only be mentioned that in Lower Holker township nearly the whole of the paupers' house rents were paid out of that fund, as well as the church and chapel expenditure; nay, even the sum of £32. 16s. (in a number of tradesmen's bills) was paid for building the round house, or lock-up house at Carke (the farmers and others having carted up the stones *gratis*)—now found to be of no use whatever, except that of enabling the tenant of an adjoining cottage to use it as a pigstye! In fact, the sum raised as poor rate was at that time on the point of becoming a great and convenient fund, out of which all kinds of expenses whatever might be taken! And, indeed, looking at the action of the legislature for years past, in *reducing* national, and *at the same time increasing* parochial taxation—*malgre* years of petitioning and remonstrance on the part of the parochial ratepayers—and especially at the cruel Act of Parliament passed last session (1870), throwing almost the whole of the cost of *national* education on the poor rate (that is, on real property, now by no means anything like the greatest interest), it would seem as if the legislature also had an idea that the poor rate (collected as it is from persons who, as complainers, have ever been powerless) really was a ready and convenient fund out of which to defray as many charges as possible—whether national or parochial!

The first meeting of the inhabitant ratepayers of the township of Lower Holker, held in pursuance of the Act (59th George III., 1819,) for the establishment of select vestries in parishes, did not take place till the 1st of February, 1821, when the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

“Resolved that a select vestry be appointed, and that the following gentlemen do constitute the select vestry, for the purposes above mentioned; and that they commence operations on the first day of May next:—

“James Stockdale, Sen.	John Baker,
James Stockdale, Jun.	James Newby,
Morecroft Kirkes,	William Rigg,
Brian Jopson,	Richard Maychel,
Nicholas Harrison,	Edward Hall,
William Bispham,	Richard Hoggat.”
John Bryers,	

A few extracts from the old book, recording the voluminous transactions of the “Select Vestry” of the township of Lower Holker, for the fifteen years they were in power—from the 1st of February, 1821, to the 17th of September, 1836, when the management of the poor was vested, as before said, in the “Board of Guardians”—may somewhat show the nature of their proceedings.

“August 1st, 1821.—Ordered that notice be given at the proper time next year, to give up the poorhouse at Kentsbank.”

“May 1st, 1822.—Ordered that Wm. Bispham and Nicholas Harrison be requested to attend the sales at Abbot Hall (then the parish poorhouse), along with the overseer to purchase such part of the furniture as may be wanted to furnish the intended poorhouse at Flookburgh.”

“May 15th, 1822.—Ordered that such provisions be

provided by the overseer for the poorhouse as will be suitable and proper for it; and that Thomas Addison and his wife do superintend the house, as master and mistress, under the overseer and any of the vestry."

"February 6th, 1822.—Ordered that the house belonging to Mr. Stockdale, at the bottom of Flookburgh be taken for a poorhouse."

Dec. 12th, 1827.—At a great meeting of the ratepayers of the township of Lower Holker, held for the purpose of trying to put a stop to the custom of yearly hirings, the following amongst other resolutions was unanimously passed:—"That under these considerations we the undersigned do firmly resolve that; henceforth we will not, on any account whatever, hire any person into our service by the year; but will, on the contrary, hereafter hire everyone by the half year only, as is practised now in other parishes; taking the utmost care that no construction can be put upon the words of hiring that will give the person hired a settlement."

[Signed by twenty-two of the principal ratepayers.]

"December 10th, 1834.—Ordered that a lock-up house be built near the guidepost at Carke, if upon examination it be found to be a suitable situation, and that Mr. Stockdale, Mr. Nicholas Harrison, and Mr. William Robinson be fully empowered to choose the situation of the lock-up house, and to build and see the same carried into full execution."

On the 17th of September, 1836, the last meeting of the select vestry of the township of Lower Holker took place, after which the entire management of the poor was, as before said, vested in the board of guardians, and the accounts all kept at the union workhouse at Ulverstone, the very last orders of the vestry being as follows:—

"Ordered that John Inman be allowed 20s. relief, for procuring him a horse. That Sarah Thomas be allowed one pair of clogs. That Mary Ann Park have

one blue brat apron. That Mary Thompson be allowed to have her clogs soled, and to have one common handkerchief and one blue apron."

CARTMEL CHARITIES.

The charities of the parish of Cartmel are very numerous, and must have been thought considerable in amount even in former days, when money was so very much more valuable than now. How little indeed is ever thought of this diminished value of money at the present day! nay, there is a general rejoicing at the greatly increased prices all commodities now bear—the increased price of land in particular—and an entire unconsciousness of the fact that the money paid both for land and all other commodities has fallen in value correspondingly. If the value of money be measured by the wages of labour—not perhaps quite a correct way of measuring it—its depreciation now, compared with what it was in former days, will be found quite startling. The wages of a common day labourer at the time the wall round Cartmel churchyard was built (in 1626), were, as may be seen in the old church book, twopence per day; whilst at the present time (1871) the wages of a common labouring man are three shillings per day, or *eighteen times as great* as they were in 1626, though the hours of work are considerably less!

If, then, these changes in the relative value of money and the commodities it is exchanged for have been so startlingly great when compared with the comparatively modern period A.D. 1626, our amazement becomes much greater if we go back to times far earlier—to the reign of the earlier Norman kings—and compare the price of commodities then with prices of the present day. In the reign of Edward I. (1275), the rent of pasture land was 1d. per acre, arable land 3d. to 6d., and good

meadow land 8d. per acre; whilst the rent of the Lord Mayor of London's house was just twenty shillings per annum! Scarce indeed, and therefore correspondingly valuable, must money have been, when a whole acre of pasture land could be rented for a penny, and a lord mayor's house for a pound per annum!

The report of the Charity Commissioners, dated 15th January, 1820, gives a very full account of all the Cartmel charitable donations, obtained chiefly from the only person at that time who had any knowledge whatever of parochial matters in Cartmel—the admirable Mr. Field. This report of the commissioners is far too lengthy for insertion in this little work; but the part relating to this (Lower Holker) township may perhaps be appropriately enough given here, with a few observations and explanations to some extent eeking out the information contained therein.

REPORT OF THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS.

TOWNSHIP OF LOWER HOLKER; JAMES SIMPSON'S AND OTHER CHARITIES.

“Certain premises called ‘Hancock Fields,’ near the town of Cartmel were conveyed by James Hancock to Sir Thomas Lowther, in 1739, in consideration of £140. By indenture dated 18th September, 1740, it is witnessed and declared by Sir Thomas Lowther that the premises were granted to him, his heirs and assigns in trust, that one fourth part of the rents might be taken by the poor of Lower Holker, and the further sum of twenty-six shillings should be laid out in bread and distributed pursuant to the directions in the last will of James Simpson, and that the residue and remainder of the rents shall go to the curate of Flookburgh and his successors. It appears from an entry in the parish book that £50, part of the purchase money of Hancock Fields, was a legacy left by James Simpson, by will dated June 10th, 1687, to be secured upon lands for

the uses following:—That is, 6d. a week to six poor people of the town of Flookburgh coming to the chapel to hear prayers, to be given in bread; the remainder of the said £50 to the curate and his successors; that £55 more was part of the Chapel Stock; and that £35 belonged to the poor. *We could not learn from what sources the Chapel Stock or Poor Money arose.*

“This property is managed by Mr. Bristed, the incumbent of Flookburgh Chapel, who is entitled to three-quarters of the rent, paying 26s. for bread, which is given away every Sunday. A fourth part of the rent, £7. 10s. 5d., is paid by him to the officers of the township for the use of the poor, and is distributed with other money as hereafter mentioned.”

In explanation of this part of the report of the Charity Commissioners, it may be observed that so far as can be learnt from the accounts in the old Flookburgh Chapel book, and several memoranda scattered about in it, intended no doubt for explanation of the accounts, that the money paid for Hancock Fields, when purchased in 1739, was obtained from the following sources, the names of the original donors of the several sums being here given, as far as can be ascertained from documents—not very perfect:—

James Simpson's (a mercer, of Kendal,) legacy of 6d. per week for ever to six poor people of Flookburgh coming to hear prayers at the chapel; to be given in bread; the remainder to curate and his successors	£50	0	0
This amount taken out of the Chapel Stock	3	0	0
This sum received from the assignees of Joshua and Robert Lawson (bankrupts) who had borrowed the sum of £95 of the money belonging to Flookburgh Chapel, and which, with arrears of interest, then			

	£53	0	0
amounted to £96. 9s. 7½d., there being ultimately a loss by these bankrupts of the chapel money of £26. 8s. 0½d.....	7	0	0
A sum of £5. received from Thomas Dixon out of Whasdike Estate, on account of money borrowed belonging to the chapel	5	0	0
A further sum from Thomas Dixon out of Whasdike of (the ultimate loss on this account being £43. 14s. 4d.)	40	0	0
A sum of £30. taken out of Chapel Stock (£20 of which had been taken out of the <i>Poor</i> Stock and lent to the Chapel Stock, when Killstone Estate was purchased in 1726 to augment the chapel; and a further sum of £10. also lent out of the <i>Poor</i> Stock to the Chapel Stock in 1731, in order to pay off an incumbrance on Killstone Estate, which had remained on the estate till then). Both these sums, having been repaid, were applied towards the purchase of Hancock Fields, being poor money.....	£30	0	0
A sum of £5., being a legacy of Mary Kilner, of "Quarralflat," for putting out apprentices, poor children of Lower Holker township	5	0	0
	£140	0	0

As regards the Chapel Stock and Poor Money which the Charity Commissioners say "they could not learn from what sources they arose," some little further information may perhaps be contained in the following list of donations to Flookburgh Chapel and the poor of Lower Holker township, and other receipts; several

of which donations have already been enumerated in this work, yet may perhaps be here again given without any impropriety:—

A Legacy given by the will of Thomas Preston, Esq., of Holker, in 1696, to the Chapel of Flookburgh; the interest thereof to go to the reader there for the time being	£50	0	0
Another legacy given by Thomas Preston "to the poor of Holker" (whether Upper or Lower Holker, or both, is not stated)	30	0	0
Dr. Henry Godolphin's gift to the Chapel of Flookburgh in 1726	100	0	0
Queen Anne's Bounty	200	0	0
Sir Thomas Lowther's donation ..ditto..	100	0	0
Nicholas Thompson's legacy, the interest thereof to be laid out in cloth, and given to the poor of Lower Holker township..	40	0	0
A donor unknown	20	0	0
James Simpson's legacy (a mercer, of Kirkby Kendal), the interest thereof to be given in bread (as mentioned before).....	50	0	0
A donor unknown; half the interest thereof to be given for putting out poor children apprentices in Lower Holker township, and half to the poor	10	0	0
A sum of £40 received for wood sold off estate in Long Sleddale	40	0	0
A rent-charge on lands at Kents Bank, to the Chapel of Flookburgh	1	0	0
A rent-charge on Bond's House, Flookburgh, to Flookburgh Chapel (house opposite chapel doors), of	0	4	0

Augmentation
of Curacy.

Thomas Roskall's legacy of £30. to the poor of Lower Holker, and Lower Allithwaite townships	15	0	0
Bartholomew Nobblet's legacy, "the interest thereof to be given to poor house keepers of the town of Flookburgh; but not to be given to pensioners unless it be given over and above their pensions; to be given to such as be really objects of charity, without favour or affection"....	40	0	0
Mary Kilner, of Quarralflat; the interest to be applied in putting out as apprentices, poor children of Lower Holker township	5	0	0
Queen Anne's Bounty in 1756	200	0	0
The Executors of the late William Stratford, L.L.D.....	100	0	0
Other benefactors.....	100	0	0

Augmentation
of Curacy.

Besides the above legacies, Lower Holker township is entitled to a share of certain other legacies left to the poor of the *whole parish* of Cartmel, as well as to a share of other legacies left to the *whole parish* for putting out poor children apprentices. The money so received for the poor is, as before mentioned, given away at Christmas every year, along with the other money, to poor housekeepers who reside in the township and belong to it, not receiving parochial relief. The apprentice money so received is divided every *three years*, along with the interest of Mary Kilner's legacy, amongst the poor children of the township who have been bound apprentices. It may be mentioned here that at one time *females* were in receipt of a part of this apprentice money, as will appear from the following two entries in the old chapel book:—"February, 1739. Paid to Mr. Brahen, with Ellen Fairclough, when put out an apprentice to Wm. Scott, £1. 1s. 0d."

“July 9th, 1762. By cash paid to Mark Dobson, for the use of his apprentice Ann Veray, £1. 0s. 0d.”

INSCRIPTION ON A BLACK STONE ATTACHED TO THE
SOUTH WALL OF FLOOKBURGH CHAPEL, REFERRING
TO THE AUGMENTATION OF THE CURACY, 1756.

“A.D. 1756.

“This C of Flookburgh was augmd., and A.D. 1762
lands purchased, with £400.

Whereof Qn. Anne's Bounty	£200
By Execrs. of Wm. Stratford, L.L.D.	100
By other benefrs.	100”

It seems from this inscription that the curacy was augmented in 1756, though the lands here referred to were not purchased till 1762.

POOR LANDS OR POOR PADDOCKS.

From the Charity Commissioners' Report.

“It appears by another entry in the chapel book that £115 was placed out at interest, belonging to the poor, and that this sum was laid out in the purchase of land at Flookburgh, 13th February, 1779. This is the property purchased jointly with the division of Lower Allithwaite, as mentioned particularly in the account of charities in that township. The share of the rent belonging to Lower Holker amounts to £8. 13s. 6½d. This sum (except 6s. 1d.), together with the money received from Hancock Fields, and the share of the parish charities (charities of the whole parish of Cartmel) for the poor, are given away generally at Christmas, amongst the poor householders who do not receive parish relief, in sums varying from 5s. to 15s. It appears that a sum of £5., included in the £115 above mentioned, was given for putting out apprentices—the sum of 6s. 1d. is therefore set apart from the £8. 13s. 6½d. on this account, and added to the share of the parish charities for apprentices, and they are disposed of together.”

The £5. mentioned above by the Charity Commissioners was a legacy given, as before stated, by Mary Kilner, of Quarry-flat, for putting out poor children of Lower Holker township apprentices.

The acreage of this Poor Land ("Poor Paddocks") was originally only 3a. 1r. 31p., but at the time of the enclosure of the Cartmel commons, in 1796, an allotment was made to it by the Commissioners, on Grange Fell, of 1a. 0r. 36p.; and since then (about 1856) the Ulverstone and Lancaster Railway Company passed their railway line through the land, and, per agreement with the "Twenty-four Sidesmen" of the parish of Cartmel, gave for the land they took up for the purposes of their railway, twice as much land close adjoining, and laid it free of all cost, to the original Poor Lands or "Poor Paddocks." Last year (1870), the Railway Co. (now the Furness Railway Co.) required a further quantity of this same Poor Paddocks for the purpose of making a bridge over their line, in the place of the dangerous level crossing there. The Railway Company required 744 square yards of this land, and offered for the same after the rate of £200 per statute acre. In consequence, a meeting of the twenty-four sidesmen of the parish of Cartmel was held, on the 1st July, 1870, when the proposals of the Railway Company were agreed to "on condition that they pay all costs of application to the Charity Commissioners, if necessary; of investing the purchase money, and of power to receive dividends." The bridge over the railway line has since been built, so that there is now no longer a most dangerous level crossing in the town of Flookburgh. This Poor Land or Poor Paddocks was purchased jointly with the township of Lower Allithwaite, in 1779, for the sum of £212, of which sum Lower Holker paid £115, and Lower Allithwaite £97.; and the rents of the land are divided every year between the two townships proportionately.

BENJAMIN FLETCHER'S CHARITY.

From the Charity Commissioners' Report.

"Flookburgh Chapel was entitled to a portion of Benjamin Fletcher's Charity, but we cannot discover how it has been invested. It is not impossible that the sum of £55. mentioned as chapel stock, and forming part of the purchase of Hancock Fields, may have been this bequest. It is stated in an old parish book that this bequest was laid out with others in the purchase of lands at Long Sleddale, in Westmorland, for the augmentation of the curacy; but in the conveyance of that estate in 1726, £200. is said to be given by the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty—£100, by Sir Thomas Lowther, and £100. from the donation of Dr. Henry Godolphin; and in a subsequent augmentation in 1762, which we have also examined, there is no mention made of the name of Benjamin Fletcher. The curate teaches school, receiving quarterage. It is to be observed that Benjamin Fletcher's bequest is for the better maintenance of the schoolmasters, and does not require that they should teach any children gratuitously."

It is impossible from any documents now existing to give any account of how Benjamin Fletcher's legacy has been applied. It has already, at page 316, been stated how the money was raised for the purchase of Hancock Fields—the legacy of Benjamin Fletcher (which was £200, the interest thereof to be applied to the better maintenance of the four schoolmasters and readers of divine service at the four chapels of the parish for the time being, to be equally divided amongst them) not forming any part of the purchase money. According to what the Charity Commissioners state, as above, the name of Benjamin Fletcher is not mentioned at the time the land was purchased for the augmentation of the Flookburgh curacy in 1762—when the sum raised was £200. from Queen Anne's Bounty, a donation of

£100. from William Stratford, L.L.D., and a subscription by the inhabitants of Lower Holker, £100. At the time of the first augmentation, in 1726, Killstone Estate was purchased with the money received from the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, £200; Sir Thomas Lowther's donation, £100; Dr. Henry Godolphin, £100; a sum, not named, subscribed by the inhabitants; and £20. taken out of the poor money (afterwards repaid)—Benjamin Fletcher's name nowhere appearing. Again, at the time of the purchase of Killstone Estate, in 1726, there was a mortgage on the place of £141. 19s., which was paid off Feb. 2nd, 1731; but Benjamin Fletcher's legacy does not seem to have formed any part of the money paid in discharge of the mortgage.

Benjamin Fletcher was of the family of Fletcher, of Field Broughton, Wood Broughton, St. Andrew Moor, Birkby Hall, and Raven Winder Hall. He was a solicitor, and lived in London. He and his brother John, of Cartmel, were in 1697 supervisors of the will of Thomas Preston, of Holker, along with John Braddyll, of Conishead Priory. Another brother (or cousin?) was Joseph Fletcher, of Birkby Hall, a magistrate for the county, and one of those arbitrarily summoned to Lancaster by King James II. to declare whether or not they were in favour of the abolition of the penal laws and tests; he also was a donor to the Cartmel Charities, having charged his estate with a rent charge of 40s. (redeemable by a payment of £40), for putting out as apprentices, poor children of Lower Allithwaite township, as well as having given £10. to the poor of the said township towards a stock.

Whoever will take the trouble to read over diligently the old books and documents of the parish of Cartmel, will see that many legacies have been left for different charitable purposes, all record of the application of which is entirely lost. It is certain too, from the records still remaining, that from time to time charity money

has been lost by the bankruptcy or insolvency of persons to whom the money had been lent. Formerly there were no banks, even the public funds were not in existence; money, therefore, was lent on note, bond, or mortgage (generally on note or bond), to such persons as were thought able to repay it. As this was not perfect security, of course there were losses. In Lower Holker township a loss of £43. 14s. 4d. (as has already been stated), was incurred in a mortgage on an estate called Whasdike; and another loss by Joshua and Robert Lawson, of £26. 8s. 0½d., being a balance unpaid of a bond for £95. and interest thereon. The Bank of England was not established till 1694, 5th & 6th William and Mary; the Bank of Scotland, not till 1695; and the Royal Bank of Scotland not till 1707. As to country banks, they are of a much more modern date, none perhaps of these having been established till about the year 1770, or perhaps a little earlier. Two banks (the present banks?) were established at Kendal on the 1st of January, 1788. Banks at Lancaster and Whitehaven might be established about the same time. In this parish, until the late Mr. Field established his bank at Cartmel (Church Town) soon after the beginning of this century, there must have been a great want of banking accommodation, so that all spare money would necessarily be lent to neighbouring persons of respectability, as has been shown was really the case. In very early times trade was carried on almost altogether by barter; where there was any money, it was generally hidden for security's sake, in a *stocking foot* or something of the kind, in the thatch! and hence the number of little treasures that have been found from time to time, on pulling down old thatched cottages. In this village of Carke, the late Mr. John Bispham, about the beginning of this century, found in the thatch of an old house he was then pulling down, a stocking foot containing many silver coins of Queen

Elizabeth and James I.; and a little before that time, the same person found a much larger quantity of silver coins of the same two Sovereigns, which had been in the very same way deposited in a hole that had been made in the high wall which surrounds what once had been the extensive gardens and pleasure grounds of the ancient residence of the Rawlinsons of Carke Hall. This wall is a remarkably strong one. The hole where the treasure had been deposited had evidently been artificially made, long after its erection, and had more or less damaged it; so that about the year 1795 that part of the wall fell, and it was in repairing the gap that John Bispham, son of the farmer of Carke Hall, found the silver coins. He and his brother sold the coins to a watchmaker at Kendal, for as much as bought them each a good silver watch.

Part of the soil taken from near the old cottage spoken of was laid in one of my gardens at Carke, and occasionally, in digging over the soil, a silver coin same as those mentioned above, is turned up. The following is a description of one of these coins:—

On the Obverse of the Coin.

A portrait of James I.

Inscription.

IACOBVS·D:G:ANG:SCO:FRA:ET:HIB:REX.

Jacobus, Dei gratia, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ, Rex.

On the Field of the Coin.

The Roman numerals XII—twelve pence, or a Shilling.

On the Reverse of the Coin.

The royal shield, charged with the arms of France and England quarterly in the first and fourth quarters, Scotland in the second quarter, and Ireland in the third quarter; so borne till the introduction of milled money, at the Restoration.

Inscription.

EXVRGAT·DEVS·DISSIPENTUR·INIMICI.

ENCLOSURE OF THE COMMON LANDS OF CARTMEL PARISH.

The enclosure of the Cartmel Commons, Waste Grounds, and Mosses, in the 36th year of the reign of George III., 1796, was considered at the time a great and memorable event, causing as it certainly did the conversion of an extensive tract (some eight or nine thousand acres) of bare, because always over-stocked, pasture land, *used in common*, into numerous well-fenced enclosures, more or less capable of cultivation, set out and allotted by the Commissioners, as nearly contiguous as circumstances would admit, to each person's original property, and above all allowing of such allotments being enjoyed in *severalty*. Under this Enclosure Act too, there were formed and made many excellent roads, covered throughout with small broken stones ("Macadamized," when Mc.Adam was either a child or unborn!) in the place of ruinous old clog-wheel-cart and pack-horse tracks; many wide and useful bridges built where previously there were merely unsafe fords and slippery "stepping stones;" several deep main drains cut through swamps, mosses, and low grounds; and lastly, there was constructed, under the powers of this same Enclosure Act, a long line of sea embankment on the shores of the Bay, for the protection of the valuable marsh lands of Wyke, Bank Moor, and Winder Moor, by all which works the aspect of Cartmel Parish was greatly changed, and that very much for the better. Great, however, as were the advantages derived generally from this enclosure of the commons, it was certainly anything but beneficial to one part of the community—the small proprietors—the owners of cottages and gardens, or cottages, gardens, and small tracts of land—for all these had rights on the common land, and as is always the case, had pushed these rights to an extreme—to a greater extent than was at all equitable. When,

therefore, the commissioners, as they could not but do, allotted to these persons no more of the common land than their diminutive properties entitled them to receive, their dissatisfaction may easily be understood. Properties which had not been in existence twenty years previous to the passing of the Enclosure Act, such as new houses, mills, and all other erections of the kind, did not entitle the owners of them to make any claim for allotments of common in right thereof, though very possibly some of those who owned these properties had unfairly enjoyed the right of intercommoning on the waste previous to the passing of the Act of Parliament. Where any persons had made encroachments on the commons, and had been in the enjoyment thereof for twenty years or upwards, previous to the passing of the Act, or had paid a consideration for the same to the twenty-four sidesmen of the parish, whether they had or had not held the same twenty years or more previous to the passing of the Act, the commissioners confirmed the title to such encroachments, but did not allot in right thereof any of the common land to the persons who had made such encroachments. Where persons had made encroachments on the commons *within* the period of twenty years next before the passing of the Act, and had not paid a consideration for the same to the twenty-four sidesmen of the parish, the commissioners, though they confirmed the title and right to the same, allotted to such persons a correspondingly less amount of the common land to which they might be entitled in right of their other ancient properties.

Some persons probably will be inclined to smile when, amongst the many other advantages attendant on the enclosure of Cartmel Commons is enumerated the entire expulsion thereby from the parish of Cartmel, of that very plaguy complaint "the ague!" Often have I heard my late father and other old persons say that previous to the enclosure of the commons in 1796, the

ague was one of the most common complaints in this country—as prevalent as it is, or rather once was, in Lincolnshire and other low-lying districts, and indeed well might this be the case, seeing that in almost every part of Cartmel parish there were then extensive morasses, swamps, pits, ponds, marshes, stagnant sheets of water, obstructed streams, and much undrained, or at any rate very ineffectually drained, land.

The main water-courses of Ellerside, Stribers, Burnbarrow, and all the other mosses in those parts were quite *superficial*, and universally neglected; whilst the “Deer Dyke” had actually been allowed to grow up, and was therefore wholly useless. The land of the Old Park farm, the two Friths, Lady Syke, Maenhouse, Low Wood, Holker Parks and Quarryflat, was either without any drains at all, or had none cut deeper than about eighteen inches to two feet from the surface. In the whole of the Cartmel valley, the valley of Burnses, Howbarrow, and Speelbank, at Mungeon, Green Hurst, Wood Broughton, High Carke, Seattle, Ayside, Fiddler Hall, Fair Rigge, Newby Bridge, Cartmel Fell, Tarn Green, Back of Newton Fell, and other places, the drainage was in no respect different from that at the places already mentioned, whilst the marsh land at the Old Park, Quarryflat, Wyke and Winder Moor, was covered twice every twenty-four hours, at spring tides, by the sea; the effluvia arising from the stagnant water, impregnated with vegetable matter in a state of putrefactive decomposition, being, especially in the summer months, exceedingly disagreeable and nauseous—*marsh miasma* in fact, one of the grand exciting causes of the ague!

The following minute and particular account of what took place at the time of the enclosure of Cartmel Commons, in 1796, may perhaps not be considered either too much in detail or irrelevant, inasmuch as it will enable anyone very easily to understand what was

done in this enclosure 75 years ago, almost as well, indeed, as if the enclosure of the commons had taken place but yesterday; showing, too, as it will, how and by what means this, then considered great, undertaking, was accomplished, and who were chiefly instrumental in carrying it out.

After years of exertion on the part of several persons of influence, in the parish of Cartmel, commencing as early as 1768, an Act of Parliament, as before said, was obtained in the 36th George III., 1796, "for improving, dividing and enclosing the commons, waste grounds and mosses in the parish of Cartmel, in the county palatine of Lancaster." In the Act the number of acres of common is stated to be eight thousand, but probably the real quantity was considerably more than this. The cost of carrying the Bill through Parliament, and other necessary expenses was defrayed by the following landholders, advancing for the purpose £200 each, viz., Lord Frederick Cavendish, Thomas M. Machell, Esq., James Stockdale, Esq., Langdale Sunderland, Esq., George Bigland, Esq., and Jeremiah Dixon, Esq., amounting in the whole to £1200; in addition to which Mr. Stockdale (my grandfather), who was much the most active promoter of the project, and, after the Act was obtained, much the most assiduous in carrying it out, advanced a further sum of £800, supplementing it afterwards by another sum of £1352. 10s., in order to enable the Commissioners to proceed with the enclosure at all points without stop or hindrance, before selling any part of the common land to pay the necessary cost thereof, as they were empowered to do by the Act of Parliament.

The Commissioners appointed by the Act, were Thos. Fletcher, of Whitwell, in the county of Derby; Henry Waddington, of Crow Nest, in the county of York; and William Dawson, of Tadcaster, in the county of the city of York.

The first meeting of the Commissioners took place at Mrs. Hulland's, "The Cavendish Arms" Inn, in Cartmel, on the 25th of July, 1796, when Henry Waddington and William Dawson, two of the Commissioners named in the Act, did severally administer to each other, take, and sign, the usual oath; notice of this meeting having been given in the Parish Church and all the Chapels, on the 10th July, 1796.

The Commissioners again met on the 24th August, at Mrs. Hulland's, pursuant to notice they had given on the 31st of July, in order to receive the claims of the several persons interested in, or entitled to the commons, waste grounds and mosses, in the said parish, and they did then and there administer the usual affirmation to Wm. Johnson, he being a quaker; and the usual oaths to Thomas Ingilby, John Gibson and Joseph Young, all of whom they had that day appointed surveyors. On the same day the Commissioners appointed Jno. Gibson to survey and measure all that part of the parish which lies on the south and south-east side of the highway leading from Carke to Cartmel Church Town, and from thence by Fell Gate down Cart Lane to Kent or Lancaster Sands.

Joseph Young was appointed by them to survey and measure all that part of the parish which lies on the west side of the highway leading from Carke, by Cartmel Church Town, Broughton Chapel, and Fiddler Hall, to Newby Bridge.

Wm. Johnson was appointed to survey and measure all that part of the said parish which lies on the north and east side of the highway leading from Kent or Lancaster Sands, through Cart Lane, by Fell Gate, Cartmel Church Town, Broughton Chapel, Fiddler Hall, Ayside and Newton, down Tautup to Witherslack. And they appointed Thos. Ingilby to survey and measure all that part of the said parish which lies on the north side of the highway leading from Witherslack up

Tautup, by Newton, Ayside, and Fiddler Hall, to Newby Bridge.

On the 13th September, 1796, the Commissioners met a second time to receive the claims of all persons interested in the commons, waste grounds, and mosses of the parish.

On the 12th December, 1796, Thomas Fletcher, one of the Commissioners named in the Act of Parliament, having died, the other two Commissioners met, and, as authorised by the Act, appointed William Whitelock, of Brotherton, in the West Riding of York in his stead.

On the 12th, 13th, and 14th of December, 1796, the Commissioners examined the several claims already delivered to them, and compared them with an abstract thereof left in the hands of Mr. William Field, vestry clerk of the parish, for the inspection and perusal of the several persons interested in the commons, waste grounds, and mosses, when it appeared that considerably more than three hundred persons had made claims, to three hundred and two of whom the Commissioners afterwards allowed most of their claims; and lists of these persons and their claims as sanctioned, having been made out, were distributed amongst the parishioners, one of these being now in my possession, but too voluminous for insertion in this little work.

On March 14th, 1797.—William Dawson and William Whitelock, two of the Commissioners, met at Mrs. Hulland's; Henry Waddington, the other Commissioner, being, on account of ill health, prevented from attending; when the said William Dawson administered the prescribed oath to the said Wm. Whitelock, the Commissioner appointed in the room of the late Thomas Fletcher, deceased. The following day the Commissioners took a view of Windermoor and the adjoining grounds, on account of the proposed sea embankment and drainage. On the 16th they commenced a valuation of the old

enclosures, lying within John Gibson's survey. On the 17th they attended at the King's Arms Inn, Flookburgh, to receive proposals for the construction of the said embankment, when Millington, Clough and Co., having delivered in the lowest proposal, were declared the takers of the work, which was to be completed in six months from the date of the contract. The Commissioners afterwards (on the 18th) re-commenced their valuations, and continued in that employment until the first of April, 1797.

June 8th, 1797.—The Commissioners met at Mrs. Hulland's, and on the following day viewed the sea embankment contracted for on the 17th March, and on Saturday, the 17th June, and five following days in the following week were employed in valuing further parts of the ancient enclosures. On the 17th they contracted with Wm. Clough for the remainder of the embankment, and making good the creeks—the embankment at 2s. 8d. per floor, and filling the creeks at 3d. per cubic yard, to be measured in the delf, and 2s. per superficial floor for the sod flagging. They also contracted with Philip Wright and John Dodd for cutting the drain from the strand near Carke Beck through ancient enclosures to Windermoor, at 2s. 6d. per floor; and thence over part of the said moor to the Town Dike, at 2s. per floor; and on the same day they contracted with Robert Webster for building the clough (sluice) and roadway over it, at the outfall near Lenebrick, according to Wm. Johnson's plan, and at the price stated in his proposals.

On August 8th, 1797, the Commissioners William Dawson and William Whitelock met at Mrs. Hulland's, and Mr. Henry Waddington, another of the Commissioners being dead, they appointed in his place Mr. Robert Waddington, of Crow Nest, to be a Commissioner, who the same day took and subscribed the appointed oath. They then proceeded to receive evidence in sup-

port of claims, and also evidence in support of objections; on which business they were employed until the 9th in the evening. On the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 14th, they were engaged in valuing the ancient inclosures within Mr. Young's part of the survey, when they finished the said valuation and examined the book and sketches. On the 15th they viewed the intended place for the embankment at Wyke, and examined the valuation book with the sketches belonging to Mr. Johnson's part of the survey.

Nov. 6th, 1797. The Commissioners proceeded to value part of the ancient inclosures within Mr. Ingilby's survey, and were employed therein until the 14th.

April 25th, 1798.—The Commissioners met at Newby Bridge Inn, and proceeded to value the remainder of the ancient inclosures within Mr. Ingilby's survey, and also valued the commons within Mr. Young's part of the survey, and that part of Mr. Gibson's survey called Windermoor. At this meeting they set off several lots of common land for sale, and directed Mr. Robinson, solicitor, to advertise the same, referring to sketches and handbills for particulars, and where they were to be seen. They also ordered the encroachment money then invested in the funds to be paid into the hands of Messrs. Hutton, Jackson, & Co., Bankers, in London, and gave Mr. Stockdale, jun. (my father), who had volunteered to pay all accounts and manage matters generally (*gratis*), to draw upon these Bankers.

On the 3rd July, 1798, the Commissioners valued part of the commons within Mr. Johnson's survey, and the remainder of the commons within Mr. Gibson's survey; and sold several lots of land, viz., a lot near Backbarrow to Mr. Gardner, for £716.; a lot at Quarry-flat Marsh to Mr. Richardson (for Lord Frederick Cavendish), for £300.; a lot at Blakeholme-nab to Mr. Jno. Gibson, for £132; and the Low Marsh to Messrs. Stockdale and Robinson, for £2705. They also set out

several more lots to be offered for sale on Friday, the 12th of October, 1798.

On Oct. 10th and 11th, the Commissioners valued the commons behind and upon Newton Fell, and on the 12th sold by auction the following lots of common :—

	Noa.	A.	R.	P.		
To Wm. Wilkinson.....	2, 3 & 4.....	16	2	38..	for	£398
Ditto.....	1 & 5	11	2	30	„	287
Miles W. Hall	7, 8 & 9.....	15	2	0	„	325
Ditto.....	12 & 13.....	19	3	32	„	393
Wm. Bispham	6 & 10	12	1	38	„	292
Edward Bell	11 & 14.....	13	2	19	„	300
Robert Webster	15 & 16.....	8	0	8	„	165
M. Robinson	17	5	1	4	„	105
Wm. Harrison	18	5	3	20	„	121
Peter Butler	19 & 20.....	10	2	32	„	212

Total amount of sale.....£2598

The Commissioners were kept up all night attending the auction and signing agreements, and next day valued the common land near Fiddler Hall.

Oct. 15th, 1798.—The Commissioners received a request from Mr. Wilkinson, of Castlehead, that he might have an allotment at or upon Wilson Hills, as it would be an advantage to his estate. They also received a request in writing from several proprietors or owners of Moss Dales, within the lines of lots of common advertised for sale, to be the purchasers of their several Moss Dales; or to have the same as part of their several allotments. These requests the Commissioners thought reasonable, and proceeded in dividing the residue into lots and settling the conditions of sale, when the following lots of common were sold.

A—A piece of meadow or pasture
ground against the river A. R. P.
Winster, containing 4 1 24.....£80
Sold to John Barrow.

	A.	R.	P.	
	4	1	24	£80
B.....Sold to John Barrow....	3	2	35	68
C.....Ditto.....	7	3	37	144
D.....Thomas Barker.....	8	2	0	161
E.....Ditto.....	8	2	0	161
F.....Ditto.....	5	1	0	100
G.....Ditto.....	10	1	0	254
No. 2.....Mr. Isaac Hall.....	94	0	10	705
1.....John Dawson.....	10	0	6	171

Total amount of sale.....£1844

The Commissioners after this valued that part of the commons left unfinished on Newton Fell, and set out a road upon Holker Bank. They made memoranda of work to be done, such as bridges upon Winder Moor, stopping up the tunnel at Gulley-nab, fencing the Bishop's allotments from the bridge near Witherslack to the Quakers' Burial Ground, getting stones for fencing, disposing of the earth from the sides of Winder Moor drain, as far as Carke Beck; which memoranda, they say, "we gave to Mr. Stockdale, who was so kind as undertake to let us have his assistance in this business *gratis*." They also gave notice that the owners of the land adjoining Winder Moor drain might have the earth thrown out of the drain provided they removed it from the side of the drain in their respective inclosures on or before the 25th March, 1790. At this meeting they also heard evidence respecting Miss Thompson's claim to Pepper Marsh and Holywell Marsh, but deferred determining thereon, as Miss Thompson proposed to get and show to them a verdict of a trial had at Lancaster sixty years previously, as she said, when the right to this Marsh was in question. They also wrote to Mr. Robinson (solicitor) respecting the roads proposed upon Holker Bank, for Lord Frederick Cavendish's information.

On April 9th, 1799.—The Commissioners were em-

ployed in viewing the sea embankment and drainage on Winder Moor; viewing and setting out roads on Holker Bank; receiving the purchase money for land sold in July and October, 1798; making out and settling with Mr. Stockdale; viewing and setting out Land near Backbarrow for the bishop of Chester and Messrs. Birch and Co.; viewing and valuing mosses at Ellerside, Waitham, and behind Newton Fell, and selling herbage of mosses; calculating, &c., for bishop's allotments, and fixing on lines of drainage through the mosses behind Newton Fell; riding the bounds of Lindale; setting out roads on Templand Bank, &c.

On July 15th, the Commissioners met at Skipton in Craven, and "by examining into the collection of property," claims of rights of common, tithes, &c., and exemptions from tithes, confirmed all the claims of exemptions by modus, or ancient customary payments in lieu of tithes of corn; settled the proportion out of the titheable estates for corn, and the proportion for wool and lamb, and all small tithes; and deducted those proportions and the moduses out of each person's respective claim; agreed to allow 8s. for each common right house in gross, and to deduct thereout 9d. for Easter dues, small tithes, &c.; set off several allotments on Templand Bank, Low Marsh, Holker, Backbarrow and Cartmel Fell; and afterwards finished Mr. Gibson's part of the survey.

On the 2nd February, 1800, the Commissioners met at Cartmel and afterwards viewed the stone quarry, in Mr. Askew's allotment near Fell Gate, and the sale lots. The following parcels of common were offered to John Atkinson, Esq., viz., a piece of land adjoining an allotment made to him near Lindale, eight acres; and Car Land near Castlehead, twelve acres; at the price of £215.

On the 21st February, 1800, the Commissioners ordered that the fence ditches at the ends of the allot-

ments on Winder Moor and Bank Moor should be made four feet wide at the top, and two feet six inches in depth; and that the side fences should be made with a ditch three feet wide at the top, and two feet in depth, and that the quick wood should be planted twelve inches from the verge of the ditch. They ordered that William Bispham should have notice given him to take up the wall in the drain against his allotments on Winder Moor, and to set it (the wall) two feet back. They also ordered (by a notice put up on Flookburgh Chapel door) the owners of all allotments on Winder Moor and Bank Moor to make their respective parts of the fencing on or before the 26th of March, 1800, according to a specification then in the hands of Mr. Gibson, the surveyor of that part of the commons.

On April 23rd, 1800.—The Commissioners met at Cartmel, and viewed the allotments on Holker Bank, and were employed in examining into the accounts of fencing, when several alterations were made, “because of having taken more to the account of the Bishop’s allotments.” They viewed Winder Moor fencing, roads and drains; viewed allotments at Backbarrow, Mr. Bigland’s and several others; ordered the bridge over the water at Bank Moor, and another over the public drain leading from Mr. Whinfield’s estate (Outerthwaite) to be built; and necessary “howls” or conduits in other places in the road to and from Raisholm and Bank Moor; viewed an old map of Miss Thompson’s Humphrey Head Estate, and considered the evidence before produced to them, and determined that her boundary was by the line of the channel from Raisholme; viewed Eggarslack, and made a charge of £3., to be paid by Mr. Wakefield for land (0a. 3r. 9p.) taken from the Bishop’s and Fletcher’s allotments, in making his fence; viewed the allotments behind Newton Fell; made out an account of all the public and private ways

upon the commons; wrote notices for the church and chapels of their having allotted and staked out the commons, and requiring the proprietors to fence them before May Day, 1801; notifying to them that all common-right had ceased, and been determined for ever; wrote notices that an account of the roads would be left in the hands of the church and chapel-wardens; and appointed John Gibson surveyor of the public carriage roads.

On May 1st, 1800, the following notice was published by the Commissioners, at the parish church and all the chapels of the parish of Cartmel:—

CARTMEL ENCLOSURE.

“Notice is hereby given, that the commons and waste grounds within the parish of Cartmel are now allotted and staked out, and all and every person and persons to whom allotments are made, are hereby required to observe the particular directions with respect to their fencing, as are given to them by the several surveyors; and to make the same on or before the first day of May, 1801. And they are further required to take notice that immediately after such allotting and staking out, all right of common *ceases* and is *for ever extinguished*. Notice is also hereby given that we have set out and appointed *all such public and private ways* over the commons and waste grounds within the parish of Cartmel, *as we think necessary*; and that our account thereof is left with the church and chapel-wardens.”

It may be observed here that very few of these lists of roads now remain, though I possess one signed by the Commissioners, a copy of which will be found a few pages forward.

January 18th, 1801.—The Commissioners attended at Mrs. Hulland's on every day from the 19th to the 24th, and ordered the surveyors to divide the several allotments amongst the seven townships of the parish, for

rating and other parochial purposes. They then estimated the value of Ellerside Moss Herbage; heard the objections of Mrs. Evans to Mr. Stockdale's diversion of the road near his house at Carke; heard the allegations of Messrs. Birch, Hall, Gibson, Barrow, Wilson and others, as to the Bishop's allotments, and of Rawlinson's heirs as to a lime kiln in Myers' allotment in the old road to Flookburgh. Agreed with several persons for parcels of the common undisposed of; fixed a price with Mr. Machell for over fencing, and for land over allotted to him; and agreed with Mr. Stockdale for a piece of common undisposed of at Speelbank, for £375.

The Commissioners, on March 23rd, 1801, and the two following days, were employed in arranging about the lands reserved for sale, and in selling the same by auction, which they then completed; and on the 26th, 27th, and 28th, were employed in dividing all the land *sold*, amongst the different townships or chapelries, for the purposes of parochial taxation. They determined that the Low Marsh should be rated to each of the seven townships of the parish of Cartmel in proportion to the amount they had valued each township at for the purposes of the division and enclosure of the commons; and that "the Bishop's allotments should be rated to the land tax duplicates of the date of passing the Act." This was, however, postponed "because the duplicates sent by Mr. Robinson were not of the *whole* parish." It was at the same time ordered by them that Mr. Johnson, the surveyor, should set out the drains on the mosses behind Newton Fell, so as to take the level forward, and thereby more effectually drain them; and make a branch from the leading one towards Mr. Wilkinson's moss, in the shortest direction across, or by the side of, Mr. Thomas Court's moss, and over a moss purchased by Thomas Widder. They ordered also that the level should be brought across a lot of common purchased by Mr. Isaac Hall and others, to the high-

way at the bottom of Tautup, leading to Witherslack. They likewise ordered that at a proper season, the road over Winder Moor towards the Holm, should be covered ten feet wide with broken stones not bigger than a goose's egg, these stones to be nine inches in thickness on the crown of the road; farther, that Mr. Johnson should give the necessary instructions for the drainage behind Newton Fell, and that for it, his superintendence of Winder Moor, and other work, he should be paid the sum of fifty guineas.

The following statement will show how the Commissioners assigned the common lands they had *sold*, to the seven townships of the parish, for rating and other parochial purposes:—

UPPER ALLITHWAITE TOWNSHIP.

Owner.	Places.	Quantity.			Anl. Value. Shillings.
		A.	R.	P.	
Isaac Hall....	Behind Newton Fell....	32	0	29..	257·105
John Wilkinson, Esq...	Sheepbarrow & Castlehead...	20	0	0..	268·000
Ditto	Sinking Green	6	0	25..	153·775
Jas. Barrow..	Moss behind Newton Fell	1	0	33..	7·260
Ditto	Ditto.....	0	1	23..	1·580
William Barber	Ditto.....	3	0	36..	12·850
James Beck	Ditto.....	2	1	13..	14·736
Nicholas Barrow.....	Ditto.....	4	0	13..	32·648
Carter Brocklebank ..	Ditto.....	1	3	17..	7·440
Jas. Barker	Ditto.....	3	0	1..	24·048
Edward Doran & Wife	Ditto.....	1	2	0..	12·000
Edward Doran & Bell	Ditto.....	4	2	27..	42·020
John Denny.....	Ditto.....	1	3	25..	15·240
Robert Fell	Ditto.....	0	2	28..	5·640
Captn. Kellet	Ditto.....	1	3	4..	12·425
John Gibson.....	Ditto.....	3	1	29..	13·372
Richard Medcalf.....	Ditto.....	3	2	6..	28·480
Thomas T. Wilson	Ditto.....	2	2	8..	15·120
Carried forward..					94 1 32..923·739

Owner.	Places.	Quantity.			Anl. Value. Shillings.
		A.	R.	P.	
	Brought forward..	94	1	32	923·739
Jas. Redman..	Moss behind Newton Fell	7	0	39	57·952
John Preston	Ditto.....	1	1	18	10·920
George Slater	Ditto.....	5	1	32	32·700
Jno. Tugwood	Ditto.....	4	1	29	39·879
Chrstr. Widder	Ditto.....	0	3	32	6·650
Jno. Wilkinson, Esq...	Ditto.....	16	3	22	118·216
Jno. Gibson	Ditto.....	20	1	2	200·666
Jno. Preston	Nether Newton	8	0	30	44·784
Rev. J. Bramwell..	Mosses behind Newton Fell	1	2	4	13·725
Total..		160	3	0	1449·231

LOWER ALLITHWAITE TOWNSHIP.

Owner.	Places.	Quantity.			Anl. Value. Shillings.
		A.	R.	P.	
Robert Atkinson ..	Bank Moor	14	0	22	381·726
M. Bigland ..	Moss behind Newton Fell	2	1	35	19·552
James Maychell	Ditto.....	1	1	22	11·080
Robert Atkinson..	Moss Ellerside	2	1	30	12·815
Mr. Whinfield.....	Ditto.....	9	0	24	54·900
William Field..	Near Cartmel Town....	0	0	19	2·500
Myles Walker Hall, Esq..	Winder Moor	35	1	32	1063·500
Robinson & Stockdale.....	Ditto....	8	0	8	241·500
Ditto	Ditto....	5	1	4	158·250
William Harrison	Ditto....	5	3	20	176·250
Mr. Whinfield.....	Ditto....	30	3	27	927·570
Ditto.....	On Templand Bank....	6	3	13	122·958
Ditto.....	Ditto	2	2	8	35·700
Total..		124	2	24	3208·301

UPPER HOLKER.

Owner.	Places.	Quantity.			Anl. Value. Shillings.
		A.	R.	P.	
Birch & Co.....	Backbarrow.....	4	0	0	60·000
James Caddy	Trundlebrow.....	0	2	16	7·200
Jas. Stockdale, Esq....	Speelbank.....	98	2	33	321·839
Mr. Bigland.....	Hazleridge	69	3	32	489·650
Carried forward..		173	1	1	898·689

Owner.	Places.	Quantity.			Anl. Value.
		A.	R.	P.	
	Brought forward	173	1	1	878·689
Birch & Co.	Backbarrow	129	2	29	1164·438
Thos. Maddar ..	Behind Newton Fell ..	2	1	5	13·680
Robt. Walker.....	Newton Fell	1	2	24	13·240
Edwd. Barrow	Ellerside	3	0	22	15·690
Ld. Fred. Cavendish...	Nr. Quakers' Meeting House	55	0	10	338·947
John Barrow..	Behind Newton Fell	16	0	16	402·500
John Dawson	Ditto	10	0	6	110·412
Total..		391	0	33	2937·596

LOWER HOLKER.

Owner.	Places.	Quantity.			Anl. Value.
		A.	R.	P.	
Lord F. Cavendish..	Quarryflat Marsh	190	3	24	500·000
Wm. Wilkinson, Esq...	Holker Bank ..	1	2	32	20·400
John Baker.....	Ditto	0	3	28	11·100
Wm. Wilkinson, Esq...	Winder Moor ..	28	1	28	852·750
Ditto.....	Ditto	21	2	33	651·210
Peter Butler	Ditto	10	2	32	321·000
Mrs. Evans.....	Ellerside Moss	5	3	25	29·530
John Baker	Ditto	5	3	6	28·950
William Harrison.....	Ditto	7	1	24	37·000
Heirs of C. Rawlinson, Esq..	Ditto	11	3	38	84·000
Jas. Stockdale, Esq...	Marsh at Carke..	3	3	9	45·720
Total..		289	0	39	2581·660

CARTMEL FELL.

Owner.	Places.	Quantity.			Anl. Value.
		A.	R.	P.	
J. Wakefield, Esq..	Common nr. Foxfield	55	3	35	266·395
Do...Do.	nr. Cartmel Fell Chapel	41	1	36	210·748
Jno. Pool.....	Do. nr. Gillhead.....	287	0	0	1121·954
Capt. R. Allen ..	Do. and Moss behind Newton Fell	4	0	5	28·217
William Bispham ..	Winder Moor.....				
Edward Bell.....	Ditto.....	13	2	19	408·600
Total..		414	2	13	2410·524

BROUGHTON.

Owner.	Places.	Quantity.			Anl. Value.
		A.	R.	P.	
Capt. J. Atkinson..	Com. behind Newton	41	2	19	200·666
J. Wakefield, Esq...	Eggarslack.....	154	0	30	462·564
J. Wilkinson, Esq..	Blawith & Castle Moss	40	2	20	457·000
J. Birch, Esq..	Mosses bnd. Newt'n Fell	14	2	14	72·487
Edmund Briggs.....	Ditto.....	2	1	16	18·800
Thos. Bramwell.....	Ditto.....	0	3	16	5·100
James Fletcher.....	Ditto.....	14	2	38	103·159
Edward Hall.....	Ditto.....	5	3	8	29·000
Jno. Gardner.....	Ditto.....	1	0	39	17·952
Capt. Herbert.....	Ditto.....	9	0	35	83·007
Thos. Machell, Esq. .	Ditto.....	4	1	31	26·700
Ditto.....	Ditto.....	2	0	23	15·015
Ditto.....	Ditto.....	3	3	22	27·216
William Turner.....	Ditto.....	1	3	28	11·580
Edward Turner.....	Ditto.....	1	1	24	8·400
Ditto.....	Ditto.....	0	0	25	·624
Dr. Postlethwaite....	Ditto.....	1	2	33	10·230
Ditto.....	Ditto.....	0	0	30	1·295
Jno. Strickland.....	Ditto.....	8	0	1	48·060
Ditto.....	Ditto.....	0	3	24	3·600
Ditto.....	Ditto.....	2	2	6	14·680
Wm. Turner.....	Ditto.....	1	0	28	10·575
Ann Riding.....	Ditto.....	4	2	24	37·200
Robt. Taylor.....	Ditto.....	2	1	2	15·820
T. Barker..	Common behind Newton Fell	32	2	0	812·500
J. Stockdale, Esq. .	Do. on Winder Moor	5	0	21	153·960

Total..358 0 37..2647·140

STAVELEY.

Owner.	Places.	Quantity.			Anl. Value.
		A.	R.	P.	
George Biggin, Esq..	Blakeholm Nab ..	12	2	16	100·800
Thomas Machell, Esq..	Nr. Canny Hill..	28	0	8	63·400

Carried forward..40 2 24..164·200

Owner.	Places	Quantity.			Anl. Value. Shillings.
		A.	R.	P.	
	Brought forward..	40	2	24	164·200
Jno. Brockbank....	Fair Ridge.....	16	2	4	82·625
Robert Myers	Ayside	13	1	10	106·504
Jeremiah Dixon, Esq..	Near Fell Foot..	8	2	20	51·750
Thomas Machell, Esq..	Near Canny Hill	22	3	34	68·244
Capt. J. Atkinson..	Moss bnd. Newton Fell	9	3	5	39·140
George Barrow.....	Ditto.....				
Isaac Hall..	Common and Moss behind Newton Fell	11	1	36	62·650
Isaac Hall.....	Ditto.....				
Jno. Newby..	Moss behind Newton Fell	1	3	4	12·460
Jno. Slater..	Common & Moss behind Do.	26	3	20	147·812
Jno. Brockbank ..	Crookshaw Moss....	2	1	33	9·824
Thos. Taylor..	Do. & screed of common at Hazlerigg	1	0	2	4·000
Bishop of Landaff ..	Gommers How..				
Dr. T. Court..	Common & Moss behind Newton Fell	4	3	15	28·000
Ditto.....	Ditto.....				
	Ditto.....	2	0	3	16·317
Total..		950	2	18	2299·181

On re-consideration, the Commissioners directed that the Low Marsh and the Tithe Allotments should belong to and be rateable for all parochial purposes to the several townships of the Parish as follows:—

Upper Holker Township ..	1-sixth of the Annual Value.
Lower Holker	1-seventh do.
Upper Allithwaite	1-twelfth do.
Lower Allithwaite	2-elevenths do.
Broughton	2-thirteenths do.
Staveley	2-fifteenths do.
Cartmel	2-fifteenths do.

The Commissioners did not assign any particular part of these large tracts of what had been common land to any particular township, but ordered that each

township should be entitled to its share of the annual value of the whole tract or tracts in the proportions here stated.

The Commissioners, from the 20th to the 25th of September, 1802, were occupied in viewing the roads, drains, and sea embankments on Winder Moor, Bank Moor, and Wyke Marsh, as well as the premises at Carke belonging to Mrs. Evans, at the instance of Mr. Bevan, where they found the cause of complaint removed. They then viewed the allotments of John Wilkinson, Esq., and John Strickland, at Blawith, and near Castlehead; the road from sundry enclosures of Ann Riding, Mr. Herbert, and others, to the Broad Gate road; the roads and drains behind Newton Fell; the several moss dales claimed by Richard Buttle, at Mungeon Bottom, Tottlebank, Outley, Seattle, Carke Fell, and at a place called by him "Kemp Moss." They ordered that "as the drain leading from Humphrey Head over Bank Moor to the Mill Water near Raisholme, and from the said Mill Water over Winder Moor, and over certain ancient enclosures to the new sluice at Carke Beck, wants bottoming and scouring out, and, as the owners of lots and allotments of land on the said Bank Moor and Winder Moor, and of certain ancient enclosures nearly adjoining thereto, are the only persons benefitted by the said drainage, that they do forthwith at a vestry or other meeting, proceed to elect a proper person for the purpose of laying an acre tailrate, on all the owners of the said allotments, and to let and superintend the bottoming and scouring out of the said main drain, and account for the receipts of money and expenses thereof, and that henceforward every year, at or about the time of Easter, they proceed in like manner to elect such person for the purpose of laying and collecting an acre tailrate for the scouring out of the said drain once in every year, before midsummer, and oftener if need be, and to see to the repairs of the sluice, and certain bridges to be awarded by us over the said drain,

and also to the repairs of the sea embankments over the said Bank Moor, Winder Moor, and Wyke Moor, and that the substance of this order shall be made a part of our award, and further, that it be published in the church and chapels of the parish of Cartmel, or put upon the doors of the said church and chapels."

They further ordered that as the fences directed to be made by Agnes Dickenson in the allotments made to her near Hazelrigg, against allotments made severally to John Brockbank and Mr. Bigland, had not been completed, or even begun, that notice be given to her forthwith to make them at once; and that if not done on or before the 13th day of February, that they, the Commissioners, would enter into and upon the said allotments, and let the fencing thereof, and reimburse themselves for the expense incurred for such fencing, &c., out of the rents, issues, and profits.

They at the same time ordered William Johnson to set out from Broad Gate road in Blawith, a private road or way of the breadth of twenty feet, over Mr. Wilkinson's allotment, along the south and east sides of Mr. Wm. Turner's orchard, and along the south sides of allotments severally made to Jno. Denny, and the Revd. Jno. Bramwell, to ancient enclosures of Ann Riding, Jno. Strickland, and others.

There is a memorandum in the Commissioners' notes as follows:—"This was a lot sold to Mr. Wilkinson, subject to a road, and now set out as above at his particular request!"

The Commissioners likewise ordered Mr. Johnson to report to them the expense of removing certain obstructions in the drainage of the Bishop's allotments behind Newton Fell, and that Mr. Gibson, the surveyor of the roads, should forthwith let the stoning (metalling) of the road over the said Bishop's allotment behind Newton Fell; the width of the stoned part to be 12 feet, the depth of the stones 9 inches on the crown of the

road, with all necessary soughs and sewers. Mr. Gibson was also ordered to let the stoning and completing of the road from Raisholme over Bank Moor to the lands of the heirs of Wm. Dover, at Wyke, and from thence along the west side of Humphrey Head, over and by certain allotments made to Jno. Myers, Esq., Mr. Thomas Spencer, and Miss Thompson, and to the ancient estate of the said Miss Thompson at Rougham; the road to be of the width of 12 feet, with 9 inches of broken stones on the crown, and three to four inches at the sides.

On the 3rd July, 1803, the Commissioners met at Mrs. Hulland's, and gave instructions to the several surveyors to fill up and complete a general map of the parish for their award, and also instructions for the award itself, and for a rate for Winder Moor drainage. They viewed the clough (sluice) near Carke Beck (at Lenebrick) and the road on Bank Moor. Let to James McCune the said road, to be made 10 feet wide of broken stones, with a cover of gravel; the stones to be 9 inches deep on the crown, with a ditch on each side, at 10s. 6d. per rood. Made out an account of all the purchasers of the common lands, as well as accounts with Bankers and with Mr. Stockdale, and verified them. Suggested a meeting being called of the twenty-four sidesmen of the parish, in order to consult with them as to the disposal of the money in the hands of Messrs. Worswick, the Bankers, and as to whether it would or would not be advisable to purchase stock with such money. Afterwards, the twenty-four sidesmen having met in the vestry of Cartmel Church, the Commissioners produced to them the account of the money expended and received (by them) in the enclosure of the commons, up to that time, by which it appeared that a considerable sum was then due from them to the parish, and was in the hands of Worswick and Co., Bankers, Lancaster, viz., a balance of £8,738. 8s.

The following is an account of the whole of the common land of the parish of Cartmel *sold* by the Commissioners, showing the amount received for each parcel, and the names of the several purchasers:—

J. Birch, Esq., per Mr. Gardner	£716	0	0
Lord Frederick Cavendish ..	300	0	0
George Biggins, Esq. ..	132	0	0
James Stockdale, Esq., and J. Robinson, Esq. ..	2705	0	0
William Wilkinson, Esq. ..	685	0	0
William Bispham ..	292	0	0
Myles Walker Hall, Esq. ..	718	0	0
Edward Bell ..	300	0	0
Robt. Webster & } for J. Stockdale Mr. Robinson } & J. Robinson, Esqs. }	165	0	0
Ditto Ditto ..	105	0	0
Jno. Birch, Esq. ...	73	0	0
Mr. Gardner ..	6	5	0
Mr. Bramwell ..	7	15	0
Captain Kellet ..	9	0	0
Captain Allen ..	21	0	0
Mr. Fletcher ..	70	0	0
Captain Herbert ..	46	0	0
Thos. Machell, Esq. ..	20	0	6
Thos. Wilson ..	11	7	2
Mr. William Turner ..	8	13	9
Mr. Postlethwaite ..	7	8	11½
John Strickland ..	36	1	0¾
Ditto ..	4	1	4
Thos. Court ..	21	16	11
James Barrow ..	7	4	7¾
Edward Turner ..	7	0	8
Mr. Gibson ..	16	0	0
W. Barber ..	15	0	0

Carried forward...£6,505 15 0

Brought forward..				£6,505	15	0
Jas. Beck	..	..	..	7	10	0
Edward Doran	..	..	..	5	0	0
Jno. Slater	..	..	..	133	0	0
James Redman	..	..	..	30	0	0
Doran and Bell	..	..	..	21	0	0
Captain Atkinson	..	..	..	36	0	0
William Turner	..	..	..	6	0	0
Ann Riding	..	..	..	20	0	0
Miss Bigland	..	..	..	12	0	0
Nicholas Barrow	..	..	..	18	0	0
George Barrow	..	..	..	14	0	0
Robert Taylor	..	..	..	9	0	0
John Preston	..	..	..	6	0	0
Robert Walker	..	..	..	7	7	0
George Slater	..	..	..	27	0	0
Jno. Tugwood	..	..	..	21	0	0
Edward Hall	..	..	..	26	10	0
Carter Brockbank	..	..	..	6	10	0
Richard Metcalf	..	..	..	14	0	0
Robert Fell	..	..	..	1	10	0
Jno. Strickland	..	..	..	10	10	0
Edmund Briggs	..	..	..	11	15	0
Mr. Postlethwaite	..	..	..	0	10	0
Thomas Harrison	..	..	..	30	0	0
Mr. Isaac Hall	..	..	..	45	0	0
Ditto	..	..	..	1	10	0
Thomas Mather	..	..	..	7	0	0
Thomas Court	..	..	..	10	0	0
Jno. Wilkinson, Esq.	..	..	..	82	0	0
Mr. J. Newby	..	..	..	5	10	0
John Denny	..	..	..	8	10	0
Thomas Bramwell	..	..	..	2	10	0
Wm. Harrison	..	..	..	121	0	0
Carried forward..				£7,262	17	0

Brought forward..				£7262	17	0
Peter Butler	..	..	..	212	0	0
Jno. Barrow	..	..	..	292	0	0
Thomas Barker	..	..	..	676	0	0
Isaac Hall	..	..	..	705	0	0
John Dawson	..	..	..	171	0	0
John Wakefield, Esq.	..	..	..	480	0	0
Interest received	..	..	..	0	13	0
Christr. Widder	..	..	..	4	0	0
James Barker	..	..	..	14	14	0
James Machell	..	..	..	7	0	0
Jas. Caddy	..	..	..	6	0	0
William Wilkinson, Esq.	..	..	..	25	10	0
William Wilkinson, Esq.	..	..	..	705	0	0
Jno. Baker	..	..	..	15	0	0
James Stockdale, Esq.	..	..	..	162	0	0
Mr. Winfield	..	..	..	941	0	0
Mr. Harrison	..	..	..	310	0	0
Thomas Machell, Esq.	..	..	..	94	15	0
John Brockbank..	..	..	..	84	0	0
Ditto	..	..	..	7	7	0
Thos. Machell, Esq. (Fencing)	..	..	..	100	0	0
James Stockdale, Esq.	..	..	..	375	0	0
Mr. Robert Myers	..	..	..	150	0	0
John Wilkinson, Esq.	..	..	..	215	0	0
John Baker	..	..	..	5	0	0
Mrs. Evans	..	..	..	8	0	0
Robt. Atkinson	..	..	..	5	10	0
Edward Barrow..	..	..	..	4	0	0
W. Harrison	..	..	..	22	10	0
J. Wakefield, Esq.	..	..	..	3	0	0
Heirs of C. Rawlinson, Esq.	..	..	..	50	0	0
Mr. Winfield	..	..	..	9	0	0
Thos. Taylor	..	..	..	3	3	0
Carried forward..				£13125	19	0

Brought forward..	£13125	19	0
Jeremiah Dixon, Esq.	60	0	0
Mr. Poole	451	0	0
Thomas Machell, Esq.	110	0	0
Barton & Wakefield	1602	0	0
John Wakefield, Esq.	415	0	0
Lord Frederick Cavendish	345	0	0
John Preston	64	0	0
John Wilkinson, Esq.	1583	0	0
Mr. Winfield	249	0	0
James Stockdale, Esq.	76	0	0
George Bigland, Esq.	300	0	0
Mr. William Field	3	3	0
Messrs. Birch and Robinson	60	0	0
Mr. Isaac Hall	2	1	0
Interest received	34	9	5½
Interest received of Mr. Slater for one year, on £133	6	13	0
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Total	£18487	5	5½

From this account it will be perceived that the greatest purchasers of the Cartmel Commons were the following persons:—

John & Jacob Wakefield, Esqs., Kendal ..	£2500	0	0
James Stockdale, Esq., Carke	2100	10	0
John Wilkinson, Esq., Castlehead	1880	0	0
John Robinson, Esq., Ulverston	1487	10	0
William Wilkinson, Esq., Flookburgh	1415	0	0
R. Winfield, Esq., Kendal	1199	0	0
Messrs. Birch and Robinson, Backbarrow ..	849	0	0
Isaac Hall, Esq., Newton	751	10	0
Myles Walker Hall, Esq., Raven Winder Hall	718	0	0
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Total	£12900	10	0

About the end of the year 1804, the Commissioners had so nearly completed everything they were empowered by Act of Parliament to do, in the enclosure of the

Cartmel Commons, that what remained undone was comparatively inconsiderable. This they left almost entirely to the management of my father, who had all along kept the accounts and paid most part of the cost of the enclosure as a volunteer, aiding them in every way, *gratis*. Indeed, the Commissioners might at that time have signed their award and left the country but for an unexpected difficulty or two which then arose. They had sold a much greater quantity of the common lands than they need to have done; that is, they sold common land which produced with interest, &c., &c., the sum of £18,418 4 3

They also sold out of the public funds (as they were empowered to do by the Act of Parliament), stock belonging to the parish—purchased with money received at different times for encroachments made on the commons, and long before invested there, amounting to	414	6	6
They had had advanced to them at first by several persons interested in the commons (to be repaid with interest)..	1800	0	0
They received for peats sold off Winder Moor	2	0	0
Ditto a balance of interest from bankers	1056	0	8
Ditto dividends at different times on £7000 Stock, amounting in the whole to ..	1186	10	0

Their total receipts being..£22,877 1 5

Whilst the total cost of the enclosure, including Solicitors', Commissioners', and Surveyors' charges, and the cost of making drains, embankments, roads, &c., &c., amounted only to	16,914	16	6
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Leaving a balance due from the Commissioners to the parish of	£5,962	4	11
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Which balance they called "surplus money" and finally (but not till about 1810-11) divided amongst those of the proprietors who were entitled to it. It is questionable, however, whether this was the exact sum divided ultimately.

Previous to the making of Ellerside Moss Road and other roads; repairing Wyke embankment (which had been damaged by the sea); and other costs incurred; the balance due from the Commissioners, as before said, was £8738. 8s.

As no provision had been made in the Act of Parliament for the division of any surplus money there might be, the Commissioners were of course at a loss to know what to do with this large balance, and how to dispose of it legally. They called a meeting of the twenty-four sidesmen of the parish at which meeting it was decided "that the Commissioners could not properly dispose of the surplus money in their hands without an Act of Parliament to amend and alter the former Act," and the meeting came the more readily to this conclusion inasmuch as the Commissioners, for safety's sake, had consulted the eminent counsel, Sir Samuel Romilly, on the point, whose opinion (then laid before the vestry meeting), was, that there was no way of getting out of the difficulty but by applying for another Act of Parliament, giving full power to the Commissioners to dispose of this surplus money; when advantage might be taken to confirm anything done informally under the former Act. The parishioners having thus sanctioned the application for a new Act, it was at last applied for, and obtained—but not for some time afterwards; indeed, the division of the surplus money was not finally accomplished till, as before said, about the year 1810-11. Even the award of the Commissioners, though made out, remained unsigned till the 13th October, 1809; so that those who had purchased part of the Cartmel Commons, or had had any of the Common Lands

allotted to them, must have held such lands for ten years or more without having had any title to them, or at least any sufficient title; for the Act of Parliament empowering Enclosure Commissioners to give titles to allotments of common previous to signing their award, was not passed till about 1824.

The late Mr. William Wilkinson, brother of John Wilkinson, "The great Iron Master," of Castlehead, purchased of the Cartmel Commons' Enclosure Commissioners, in 1798, a considerable quantity of the common land on Winder Moor, and for the accommodation of this and other land, erected the very large farm buildings now standing in Flookburgh. He was a very clever, but a most arbitrary man—quite as arbitrary as his brother, "The great Iron Master." About the year 1802, or perhaps a little earlier, Mr. Wilkinson compelled the inhabitants of the lower part of Cartmel parish to widen, to the full statute width, several of their very narrow and almost impassable highways (nine to twelve feet wide, with high hedges, and trees on both sides), so unlike the wide and regularly constructed roads the Cartmel Commons' Enclosure Commissioners were at that time making in many parts of the parish. He began by so greatly threatening the inhabitants of the township of Lower Holker and Lower Allithwaite with the indictment of their roads, that these townships were induced, at considerable expense, to widen to the full statute width, the highway leading from Flookburgh to Sandgate; the road from Flookburgh through Carke and Holker to Bigland Scar Meadow; and the road from Flookburgh to "John o' Three Dollies," called "Green Lane." After this, and in despite of the greatest possible grumbling and remonstrance on the part of the general ratepayers of the parish, he actually indicted, at the annual sessions held at Lancaster, in June 1804, one of the roads which the Cartmel Commons' Enclosure

Commissioners had set out, but had not made, viz., the road leading from Bigland Scar Meadow to Stribers; the Commissioners not having intended this to be a public highway, but only what they called a "private carriage and driftway;" though certainly it had ever been an *ancient public road*. This road passed along the eastern side of Ellerside Moss, and was then quite in a ruinous state—almost impassable—and yet it was the only road for the conveyance of peats from the adjoining moss for the townships of Lower Holker, Upper Holker, and Lower Allithwaite—peats being almost the only commodity easily obtainable for the fire at that time in this country! As the inhabitants of each of the seven townships of the parish of Cartmel had at all times been accustomed to repair their own highways (these townships being so many separate parishes), they were not a little astonished to find that Mr. Wilkinson had indicted the inhabitants of the *whole parish*, for not repairing this "Ellerside Road," and not the inhabitants of the two townships of Lower Holker and Upper Holker, through which alone this highway passed. Accordingly a meeting of the seven townships of the parish was called, and held in the vestry of Cartmel Church, on the 4th September, 1804, (all the townships attending the meeting, except Lower Holker), when it was resolved to traverse the indictment and to show that under the circumstances (each township having ever repaired its own roads), no indictment against the parish *at large* could be supported. In the meantime Mr. Wilkinson, in his usual headstrong way, vigorously pushed on the matter, and, to the great surprise and dismay of everyone, actually indicted, at the Michaelmas quarter sessions, the *parish at large* for not repairing *another* of the highways in the township of Upper Holker, viz., the road leading out of the last-mentioned road at Stribers, across Burnbarrow Moss to the village of Lowwood. Whether there ever

had been a public highway from Stribers over Burnbarrow Moss to Lowwood is very doubtful. The inhabitants of Upper Holker had indeed used a ruinous road from Stribers to their mossdales on the south side of Burnbarrow Moss; and the inhabitants of Lowwood and other places adjacent had used an equally bad road to their mossdales on the north side of this same moss, but it is very doubtful whether there ever had been a continuous road or thoroughfare from Lowwood to Stribers in this direction. Be this as it may, Mr. Wilkinson's action in the matter was so impetuous and so irresistible that another vestry meeting was called and held on the 26th February, 1805, when the parishioners came to the conclusion that it was *most advisable to submit to both these indictments!* particularly as Mr. Wilkinson in the meantime, and whilst the parishioners were, as usual, lazily deliberating on the matter, had applied for and obtained a writ of certiorari for removing the first indictment into the Court of King's Bench! The result of all this was of course disastrous enough, for ultimately two heavy fines were laid upon the inhabitants of the *whole parish*, viz., one of £900 for not repairing the road leading from Stribers to Lowwood, and one of £1200 for not repairing the road from Bigland Scar Meadow to Stribers! Mr. Wilkinson was not long in levying the larger fine of £1200, laid upon the inhabitants of the parish; he at once sent over a bailiff to Carke, to demand of my father £600, and the like sum (£600) of Mr. Jeremiah Dixon, of Fell Foot, with both of whom he had had violent quarrels. The bailiff arrived at Carke and demanded the £600. At that time there would be no banks nearer than Lancaster? My father drew a cheque for £600 on his bankers, Messrs. Worswicks & Co. (Lancaster), and gave it to the bailiff, who at once refused to receive it, declaring that Mr. Wilkinson had cautioned him not to take any cheque, but to demand either gold

or Bank of England notes; and he sat himself down, and said he would not leave the house until the money was paid! For some time it seemed as if he was fully determined to keep his word, for he doggedly remained in the house some hours; but seeing the perplexity he was causing, he did at last take the cheque, and then set forward to go to Fell Foot; but on arriving there he found Mr. Dixon was in London, and therefore far out of his reach.

On the 15th of April, 1805, a parish meeting was held in the vestry of Cartmel Church, Mr. Daniel Dickinson, Solicitor, of Ulverstone, having brought in his bill for opposing the indictment of the highway from Bigland Scar Meadow to Stribers, amounting to £30. It was resolved at the meeting that the surveyors of the following townships should pay it, and in the following proportions:—Upper Allithwaite £4. 4s.; Lower Allithwaite £4. 12s.; Upper Holker £6. 8s.; Staveley £4. 8s.; Broughton £4. 10s.; Cartmel Fell, £5. 18s. As the inhabitants of Lower Holker Township did not attend the meeting of the 4th September, 1804, nor agree to the traversing of the indictment, they were not required to pay any part of this attorney's bill.

On the 15th September, 1805, the Commissioners wrote to my father requesting him to get Mr. Gibson, the surveyor, to set out "Ellerside Road," 30ft. in width, and to let, in public, the making of it. They requested him to attend the letting and to manage the matter generally, as he had often done before. The Commissioners stated also in this letter that they had desired Worswick and Co. to pay my father's drafts to the extent of £300, in making this road; which £300, with a balance then in my father's hands, they thought might perhaps complete the work. In September, 1805, the making of this Ellerside Road (Bigland Scar Meadow to Stribers) was let in five lots, and fully completed in October, 1806, costing, as I see by the accounts, £399. 9s. 4d.

The Commissioners, as has been previously mentioned, had, before the indictment of Ellerside Road by Mr. Wilkinson, set out what they called "a private carriage and drift-way," nearly in the same direction in all parts as the indicted road except at and beyond Baines' Paddocks, where it deviated some fifty yards or more in some places. They therefore thought it but right that they should defray the cost of making this indicted road out of the funds they had in their hands, which funds they called "surplus money."

On the 26th May, 1806. A meeting of the parishioners of Cartmel was held in the vestry of the parish church, when it was resolved that application should be made to the Cartmel Commons' Enclosure Commissioners "for the payment of the £900, with which the parish now stands fined for not repairing the road from Stribers to Low-wood."

On the 17th of December, 1807, the Commissioners, by an order on Worswicks and Co., for the sum of £1,200, repaid my father and Mr. Dixon the sum of £600. each, which, as before mentioned, they had been called upon to pay for the inhabitants of the parish, as a fine for not repairing the Ellerside Road. Before doing this, the Commissioners consulted the parishioners on the matter, when it was agreed that two of the principal landholders of each of the seven townships of the parish should give a joint promissory note to the Commissioners for the whole of this sum of £1,200, by way of better securing them, the Commissioners, and sanctioning the transaction. That things would run at all smoothly after the indictment of the parish at large for not repairing these two most expensive roads was hardly to be expected. The five townships in which these two roads did not lie, and which townships, as before mentioned, had always been at the cost of making and repairing *their own highways*, grumbled much that they should be compelled to make and re-

pair the roads of Upper and Lower Holker townships. Hence, for some time after these roads had been completed, little or nothing was expended in repairing them : consequently they again became more or less out of order ; and then it was that Mr. Wilkinson made application to the Court of King's Bench, for a rule to show cause why an additional fine of £200. should not be levied upon the inhabitants of the parish, for not putting into proper repair the road from Bigland Scar Meadow to Stribers. A meeting, in consequence of this, was held in the vestry of Cartmel Church, on January 15th, 1808, to take the whole matter into consideration, when it was resolved that proper steps should be taken to prevent the rule from being made absolute by Mr. Wilkinson ; and that application should be made to the Cartmel Commons' Enclosure Commissioners for the sum of £200. in order to put the road into repair, and that if the Commissioners should refuse, that the inhabitants of the parish would put the road into repair at their own expence. It is probable that the Commissioners did advance this £200. wanted for the repair of this road. I have in my possession a letter from Mr. Hartley, clerk to the Commissioners, dated 26th January, 1808, in which he says "Mr. Dawson (one of the Commissioners) declares 'that they, (the Commissioners) cannot consent to the drawing out of any more of the surplus money, upon the application of Mr. Stockdale or any other proprietor, unless security be offered to replace it in a given time, as was done in the last instance.'" This security, from what is stated afterwards, appears to have been given by my late father, Mr. Bigland, Mr. Machell, and Mr. Crossfield, and so the money was obtained.

Not long after Mr. William Wilkinson had made this last application to the Court of King's Bench for a fine of £200. on the inhabitants of Cartmel for not repairing Ellerside Road, he died (in 1808), so that the

parish and the Cartmel Commons' Enclosure Commissioners ceased to have farther apprehensions from this quarter. He used to say that he well knew how much he was disliked for indicting the roads in Cartmel, but that the day would come when all he had done in this respect would be approved of. In this he certainly predicted rightly.

August 4th, 1808. A vestry meeting was held in the parish church of Cartmel, for the purpose of examining the accounts of Mr. Bigland, who had been appointed to lay out what was needful of the two fines of £1,200. and £900., in the repairs of Ellerside, and Stribers and Lowwood roads. At this meeting several items in Mr. Bigland's accounts were objected to (as is always the case when anyone serves many masters!) particularly the charges for land purchased for widening the road; the charge for collecting the fine of £900, which the surveyors of highways it was alleged, ought to have collected; the cost of fences, walls and bridges, &c.; and it was therefore resolved that Messrs Mason, Wilson, and Jenkinson, Solicitors, of Lancaster, should be employed to apply to the Quarter Sessions for a rectification of the account, the expenses of the application to be paid out of any surplus that might remain of the said two fines.

On the 29th September, 1808, another meeting of the parishioners of Cartmel was held in the vestry of the parish church for the purpose of "taking into consideration the propriety of referring to arbitration the dispute respecting the road from Stribers to Lowwood," when it was determined "that the putting to reference the said dispute without the consent of the Quarter Sessions would be improper, but that the parishioners were willing to refer the matter to such counsel as the Court of Quarter Sessions should name, with the consent of the counsel of both parties, and that if they should not be able to agree upon an arbitration,

then the discussion of the dispute to proceed at the ensuing sessions." How this dispute was ultimately settled (if it related to Mr. Bigland's accounts) there is nothing remaining either in the parish documents or in any of my late father's letters and memoranda to show; but it is probable *this dispute* was about the *roads generally*, and as to who equitably was bound to repair them.

On the 7th of May, 1811, a vestry meeting of the the parishioners of Cartmel was held in the usual place, for the purpose of taking into consideration, as was stated in the notice, the propriety of making application to the Enclosure Commissioners to pay off all the charges now incurred on account of repairing the high roads leading from Bigland Scar Meadow to Low-wood Bridge; and also to advance out of the "surplus money" in their hands such a sum as would put the said road into good repair; when it was resolved "that the Commissioners be requested to cancel the notes given to them by Mr. Bigland, Mr. Machell, Mr. Stockdale, and Mr. Crossfield, for money then expended in repairing the said road. That £70. would put the said road into sufficient repair, and that the Commissioners be requested to pay out of the surplus money, the sum of £50. to Mr. Crossfield, which, with £20. then in his hands, would be sufficient for the purpose. That the Commissioners be also requested to advance the sum of £200, if they should have so much money remaining, in order that the same may be funded for the purpose of keeping the said roads in repair for the future. That the said James Crossfield, when he shall have received the sum of £50. from the Commissioners, shall pay the said sum of £70. into the hands of Messrs. William and John Field, in order that it may be laid out in repairing the said road." Whether the Commissioners acceded to all or to any of these requests, there is now no evidence whatever to show

certain it is, however, that the disputes about the repairs of these most expensive, Ellerside, and Stribers and Lowwood, roads, passing in many places as they do over soft peatmoss, continued as rife as ever; so that on the 7th of April, 1813, the two disputing parties met *on the self same day!* in the vestry of Cartmel Church, and entered into resolutions the very opposite of conciliatory. One party resolved "that two persons, (Mr. Crossfield and Mr. Birkett), should be appointed to make application to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to set aside the judgment against the inhabitants of the parish upon an indictment for not repairing the highway from Stribers or Burnbarrow Moss to Lowwood, and that the parties may be let in to plead to the said indictment." Twelve persons of influence in those townships of the parish in which neither of the indicted roads were situate, signed these resolutions. The other, and perhaps the stronger, party, thirteen in number, signed resolutions to the following effect:—"That the highway from Stribers to Lowwood being much out of repair, and likely to cost in the reparation thereof the sum of £150, resolved, that application be made to the justices assembled in Quarter Sessions at Lancaster, to levy a fine of £150. upon the inhabitants of this parish to be paid into the hands of Thos. M. Machell, Esq., of Aynsome, in order to put the said road into repair, and to oppose any application that may be made for revising the judgment already obtained against the inhabitants of the said parish upon an indictment for not repairing the said road." Here, then, we see two powerful parties apparently bent upon an expensive contest. This, however, never occurred; for, on second thoughts, a timely compromise was judiciously come to. Hence, on the 29th September, 1813, another meeting was held in the vestry of Cartmel Church—no less than thirty of the most influential persons of the parish attending—when

it was resolved "that the sum of £350. be raised by the parish *at large* in order to put the road leading from Bigland Scar Meadow to Lowwood bridge, commonly called "The Ellerside Road," into complete repair; and also to pay several sums of money which the parish now owes to Mr. Hartley (clerk to the Cartmel Commons' Commissioners) and others, and that after the said road shall be repaired, the same shall for ever hereafter be kept in repair as follows, namely, that part which lays through the woods and enclosures of George Bigland, Fletcher Rigge, Esqs., and others, and over Burnbarrow Moss, and also one half of that part of the road which lays between Stribers Woods and Bigland Scar Meadow at the north end thereof, to be kept in repair by the inhabitants of Upper Holker, and the remainder of the road to Bigland Scar Meadow to be kept in repair by the inhabitants of Lower Holker, and that each township within this parish shall afterwards repair their own roads as formerly. And that if it should be deemed necessary after the said roads are completely repaired, Mr. James Crossfield and Mr. James Birkett are hereby authorised to apply to the Court of Quarter Sessions, to set aside the judgment obtained against the inhabitants of this parish for not repairing the said road. Farther, that the said sum of £350. be forthwith raised by the several surveyors of the highways within this parish and paid into the hands of Mr. Daye Barker, of Lowwood, or such person as he shall appoint, and that he be requested to see that the same is properly applied for the purposes aforesaid, and that his accounts be laid before a vestry meeting to be held for examining the same." It might have been supposed that this meeting, and the resolutions then and there entered into, would have ended this great parochial dispute but such was far from being the case, for the inhabitants of Upper Holker township would not, after all, take to

the repairs of the road leading from Stribers to Lowwood, alleging (perhaps with some reason), that the parishioners had not performed the promise made at the vestry meeting held on the 29th September, 1813, inasmuch as the repairs of the road had been *very imperfectly done*. For years after this the road remained in a very bad state of repair, no one doing anything at it. On all hands it was allowed that some remedy for this state of things ought to be found. Accordingly a vestry meeting was held in the parish Church of Cartmel, on February 4th, 1825, for the purpose, as was stated in the notice, "of authorising some person to apply to the Court of King's Bench, to set aside the judgment obtained against the inhabitants of Cartmel parish for not repairing the road leading from the Lower end of Burnbarrow Moss to Lowwood Bridge, unless the dispute subsisting between the inhabitants of Cartmel parish and the township of Upper Holker respecting the repairs of the said road shall at such meeting be amicably settled by the parish agreeing to put the said road into repair, and the township of Upper Holker agreeing to keep the same in repair in future." At this meeting it was resolved "that in order to prevent litigation, whereby both parties would probably expend more money than would be sufficient to put the road in repair (the township of Upper Holker at this meeting consenting to the the keeping of the said road in repair for the future), a sum of money sufficient to put the road between Stribers House and Lowwood Bridge into a complete state of repair shall be raised by the *parish at large*, and laid out upon the said road, and that the money shall be laid out within twelve months, under the directions of Thomas Burns, of Bouth, in the said county, gentleman, and Richard Maychell, Esq., of Flookburgh, two indifferent persons, who shall certify when the said road shall be put in a complete state

of repair; and if they disagree, that the same shall be certified by some indifferent person to be named by the said Thomas Burns and Richard Maychell, together with a certificate of two magistrates, which certificates shall be final and conclusive. And it is therefore also resolved and agreed by the inhabitants of the township of Upper Holker, that, upon the said road being certified as aforesaid, they will for ever afterwards keep the said road in repair, and that it shall then belong to the township of Upper Holker, and that the parish at large shall not afterwards be called upon to repair the same; and that upon such certificates being given in, authority is here given to employ counsel, at the expense of the parish, to appear for the township of Upper Holker in the Court of King's Bench, and consent to the said judgment being set aside." Twenty-four persons from all parts of the parish signed these resolutions.

At another vestry meeting, held on Easter Monday, 1825, Thomas M. Machell, Richard Maychell, and William Machell, Esqs., were appointed by the parish to carry into execution the order made on the 4th of February, 1825, for repairing the Stribers and Lowwood road, the surveyors of the different townships in the said parish being ordered to pay to the first mentioned surveyors their respective proportions of the money directed to be raised for putting the said road into repair. This Stribers and Lowwood road having thus again (in 1826) been put into complete repair by the parish at large, and Captain Machell having died, I was appointed in his stead, to examine, along with Mr. Burns, of Bouth, the state of repair of this road, when we certified that the reparation was complete and satisfactory; and two magistrates—Mr. Crossfield and Mr. Maude, having certified to the same effect, it was resolved at a vestry meeting of the inhabitants of the parish, held on the 26th April, 1826, "that

Mr. Remington (Solicitor) be employed and authorised to apply to the Court of King's Bench to set aside the judgment obtained against the parish of Cartmel for not repairing this road." Thus ended a contest of twenty-one years' duration! perplexing, more or less, at one time, the Cartmel Commons' Enclosure Commissioners, and engendering a good deal of animosity throughout the whole parish. Since the termination of this contest, Upper Holker has repaired, and kept in repair, that part of this road (now generally called "The Ellerside Road") which leads from Lowwood Bridge to a large stone on the side of the highway, a little to the north of the old Peat Cote, in Ellerside; and Lower Holker the southern part of this Ellerside Road, from the said large stone to Bigland Scar Meadow.

From what has been already stated, it will be perceived that the Cartmel Commons' Enclosure Commissioners had all along aided and assisted the parishioners as much as it was in their power to do, legally; both in the making and repairing of Ellerside Road out of the surplus money in their hands, and, indeed, would have divided what remained of this surplus money amongst those who were entitled thereto, long before the time it was divided, but for a law-suit they found it necessary to cause to be commenced against a Richard Buttle, for graving peats upon one of the Speelbank allotments, and which law-suit did not get finally determined (against the defendant) till 1811. Before this time, in 1807 and 1808, they (the Commissioners) had made, out of the surplus money in their hands, the highway called "Holywell Road," at a cost of £43. 9s., as well as the road over Winder Moor old embankment, near the present Low Marsh farm house, for 122½ roods forward, up to, and as far as the then newly-formed Low Marsh embankment, at a cost of £15. 5s., including the making of the two ditches; and had likewise repaired the Wyke embankment which

had then been much damaged by high tides, at a cost of £40. 5s. 3d. Indeed, some time after this, when the Commissioners had left the country (in 1813), this Wyke embankment was so greatly damaged by the sea that a rate of 6s. 6d. per acre was levied on the whole of the land of Winder Moor (885 acres), amounting to about £287, in order to repair it. However, at a meeting of the owners of the lands enclosed by the Windermoor and Wyke embankments, held for the purpose of taking the whole matter into consideration, it was unanimously agreed that it would be best to *abandon this Wyke embankment altogether*, inasmuch as it only protected a very few acres of land (six or seven), and to recompense the owner of Wyke estate (the only person who could thereby be injured) by paying to him the sum so levied (£287.), less what would be required to make the adjacent ancient sea embankment, a sufficient protection for the meadow land under Kirket. At this time none of the water of Kirket or Winder Moor ran out at Wyke, the whole of it flowed into the Winder Moor cut, and so passed into the Ulverstone inlet of Morecambe Bay, at the sluice at Lenibrick Bridge.

Before giving any account of the numerous (103) public and private roads and ways over the lands (once common) in Cartmel, set out by the Commissioners for the accommodation of the parishioners and the public generally, it may be well to state what will clearly show how great was the need for the making of these and other roads at the time, and how true Mr. Wilkinson's words were, "that though condemned on all sides for what he had done in indicting the highways in Cartmel parish, the day would come when all he had done in that respect would be highly approved of."

About the year 1801, in the month of November, my father, mother, and myself (this being my first

journey from home, and therefore likely to make a lasting impression), set off from Carke in a gig, passing over Ulverstone Sands at low water, a distance of about six miles. As the sea, soon after our passing over these sands, flowed into the Bay, there was of course no getting back to Carke by the same route, except by waiting several hours in Ulverstone, till the return of low water, so it was determined that we should return by the long and wearisome road round about the head of the estuary. Accordingly, at about two o'clock in the afternoon, we left Ulverstone, and as the roads then were bad, and the pace of the horse consequently but slow (perhaps four miles per hour), we did not reach Greenodd till about three o'clock. At this place, it must be remembered, there was then no Bridge over the Crake, nor any road over the mosses to Hollow Oak; so that the river could only be passed at Penny Bridge, where we did not arrive till some time after. Passing from thence up the steep hill, we came to Underfield, and in time to Bouth, and then, after an equally tedious journey over the Causeway, and through Haverthwaite, we reached the river Leven. At that time Mr. Wilkinson's wide stone bridge, and his Ellerside Road did not exist; but there was an old rotten wooden bridge over the first arm of the river Leven to the island there, and a similar ruinous wooden Bridge from the island to the Cartmel shore, and well do I remember my father getting out of the conveyance and giving the reins to my mother, whilst he carefully, by *stamping on the decayed planks* and *looking out for holes*, tried how far a passage of the two bridges could be safely made. Long was he in accomplishing this, I thought at the time, as the horse was becoming impatient; however, he at last returned, and we, by twisting and twining about to avoid unsafe places, succeeded well enough in passing over the river. Our next difficulty, however,

was in ascending the well known precipitous Bigland Brow, then worn into deep furrows by streams of rain and spring water, flowing, *ad libitum*, down the middle and right across the road from the upper sides. However, by about half-past four o'clock (daylight then rapidly waning away), we reached the top of the hill; and though the road afterwards was narrow and full of ruts, it was at least down hill, so that after passing through Gateside and Beckside, we reached the town of Cartmel about five o'clock, and our own home at Carke half an hour afterwards; completely wet through; the whole journey having been made in a drizzling rain.

Here, then, is a specimen of what travelling was in these northern parts, even so late as the beginning of the present century. A journey of some fifteen miles, from Ulverstone to Carke, over narrow and rough roads, wooden bridges, and precipitous hills, occupying about three and a half hours in the performance! whilst at the present day, I can reach my own home at Carke by railway from this self-same town of Ulverstone, *whether the sea be in the estuary or out!* in about ten minutes! *tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur ab illis!* Had Mr. Wilkinson's Ellerside Road at that time been made, much time would have been saved in this tiresome journey. But what are we to say of the advantages we now find have been conferred upon Cartmel parish and the public generally by that courageous individual, who, in the face of the greatest possible natural difficulties, and solely *at his own cost*, projected and carried out to a successful completion, the railway and sea embankments across Morecambe Bay! Are there words in the English language at all adequate to convey anything like a true sense of the indebtedness of the people of these northern parts to this single minded and most public spirited man?

The following is a copy of the Book of Roads, made

out by the Cartmel Commons' Enclosure Commissioners, and left by them with each of the surveyors of highways of the seven townships of the parish. It is given *verbatim et literatim*, in order that it may do for reference:—

PUBLIC CARRIAGE WAYS (24 in number.)

- 1.—A public carriage way from Templand Lane over Templand Bank, southwards to Allithwaite, which we call "Allithwaite Road."
- 2.—Another public carriage road over Grange Fell, from Yew Tree to Fell Gate, which we call "The Fell Gate Road."
- 3.—Another public carriage road, from the last-mentioned road, and between allotments made to Mr. Thomas Askew and John Atkinson, eastwards to Haver Lane Head, which we call "Grange Road."
- 4.—Another public carriage road from Grange, beginning at Pepper Lane Head, and thence northwards through Eggerslack to Slack, and thence still northwards, between old enclosures belonging to John Strickland, over Blawith Common to Blawith Gate, which we call the "Slack Road."
- 5.—Another public carriage road from the village of Lindale, eastwards over the commons by Wilson House to Sinking Gate, and which we call the "Meadop Road."
- 6.—Another public carriage road from the last-mentioned road, between allotments made to Edward Doran and wife and John Wilkinson, Esq., northwards into the Witherslack Road at the bottom of Tautup, and which we call the "Back of the Fell Road."
- 7.—Another public carriage road, from Upper Newton, eastwards over Newton fell by Tautup and Holme Common, to Blea-Crag Bridge, and which we call the "Witherslack Road."
- 8.—Another public carriage road from Upper Newton, eastward to Nether Newton, and which we call the "Moss Side Road."
- 9.—Another public carriage road, from Upper Newton, westward by Ayside, Fiddler Hall, Canny Hill, and to an ancient lane leading to Newby Bridge Road, which we call "Newby Bridge Road."

- 10.—Another public carriage road, from the last-mentioned road, and near Fiddler Hall, northwards towards Staveley Chapel, and which we call “Staveley Chapel Road.”
- 11.—Another public road from the said Witherslack Road, between allotments made by Isaac Hall, and John Preston, to the northwards to the Quakers’ Meeting House, and thence to an ancient lane and highway near Hodge Hill, and which we call the “Crosthwaite Road.”
- 12.—Another public carriage road from Fell Foot Gate, northwards over the Fell by or near Sohew and Lightwood, to the ancient lane near Collin Field, which we call the “Kendal Road.”
- 13.—Another public carriage road from the said Crosthwaite Road, between allotments made to James Birket, Esq., and the land undisposed of, northwards over the Fell by Green Thorn to the said Kendal Road, near Collin Field, thence still forward to the northward, by Bryan Beck to Hardbarrow, which we call the “Winster Road.”
- 14.—Another public carriage road from Town Head, northwards over the Commons by Birch Hill, and to an ancient lane and highway leading through John Stewardson’s estate towards Bowness—(name not given).
- 15.—Another public carriage road from the last-mentioned road, between allotments made to Miss Harrison and Margaret Pool, eastwards over Cartmel Fell, to an ancient lane and highway near the Birks, and which we call the “Birks Road.”
- 16.—Another public carriage road from the last-mentioned road, between allotments made to James Birket, Esq., and land undisposed of, northwards over the Fell by Rulbutts and into an ancient highway near High House, leading to Bowness, and which we call the “High House Road.”
- 17.—Another public carriage road from Holker, northwards and westwards over Holker Bank, and Waitham Moss to a lane and highway leading to Ulverstone, and which we call “Ulverstone Road.”

- 18.—Another public carriage road from Green Bank, northwards over the common, by Wood Broughton, and into the Low Wood Road, and which we call "Wood Broughton Road."
- 19.—Another public carriage road from a public highway and lane leading from Field Broughton westwards over Broughton Bank and Mungeon Bottom, to Mungeon Gate, and which we call "Low Wood Road."
- 20.—Another public carriage road from Beckside, northwards over Green Bank Fell to the ancient highway and lane in Matthew Dodgson's enclosures, and from the said enclosures to the said Low Wood Road, and which we call "Bigland Road."
- 21.—Another public carriage road from the ancient highway and lane at Brow Edge, northwards by Backbarrow, and to an ancient lane and highway leading to Newby Bridge, and which we call "Backbarrow Road."
- 22.—Another public carriage road over Saint Andrew Moor, in the way from Cartmel to Newton.
- 23.—Another public carriage road from Hazel Rigg, northwards over the common to Newby Bridge Road.
- 24.—Another public carriage road, branching from High House Road, and bounded by allotments made to James Birkett, Esq., and Mr. Joseph Latham, on the east, and by the Land undisposed of and Mr. John Pool's allotment on the west, leading by Gill Head to Bowness.

PRIVATE CARRIAGE, DRIFTWAYS, &c.

- 1.—A private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 18ft. from the Grange Road, between allotments made to Mr. Thos. Jackson and John White and son, northwards into and over allotments made to Henry Borwick and Jas. Fletcher, to the road leading from Grange to Hampsfield, and which we call the "High or Heights Road."
- 2.—Another private carriage and driftway, of the breadth of 18ft. from the last-mentioned road, between allotments made to Ann Ashburner and William Bispham, westward to an allotment made to the Right Hon. Lord Frederick Cavendish.
- 3.—Another private carriage and driftway, of the breadth of 15ft., from the said Heights Road, over an allotment

made to James Fletcher, westward into an allotment made to Mr. Postlethwaite.

- 4.—Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 20ft. from Grange, northwards over allotments made to James Machell and Margaret Herbert, to Handy Field; thence westwards and northwards, on the south and west sides of Eggarslack, sold to Mr. Wakefield, and over an allotment made to John Strickland to Hampsfield, and to ancient enclosures belonging to Wm. Turner, which we called the "Hampsfield Road."
- 5.—Another private carriage road of the breadth of 15ft., from the last-mentioned road, eastwards across Eggerslack to the Slack.
- 6.—Another private carriage and watering way of the breadth of 15ft., from Hampsfield over an allotment made to John Strickland, and over land sold to Mr. John Wakefield, to the Well and to Slack.
- 7.—Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 15ft. from the said Hampsfield Road, westwards over allotments made to James Machell and William Turner to old enclosures of William Turner, Edmund Briggs and John Wilkinson, Esq.
- 8.—Another private carriage and driftway, and public bridleway, of the breadth of 20ft. from Blawith Gate, southwards over Blawith to the Sands, and which we call "Broad Gate Road."
- 9.—Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 15ft., from the said Slack Road, southwards over allotments on Blawith made to John Strickland, Wm. Turner, Thomas Walker, and Ann Ryding, into the said Slack Road again at Pepper Lane Head.
- 10.—Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 15ft., from Broad Gate Road, eastward to ancient enclosures and Clodwell, which we call "Clodwell Closes Road."
- 11.—Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 15ft., from the village of Lindale, southwards over allotments made to the heirs of Christopher Rawlinson, Esq., to ancient enclosures belonging to Captain John Tugwood, and to an allotment made to the Rev. John Bramwell.

- 12.—Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 18ft., from the Meathop Road near Sinking Gate, northwards to several lots and parcels of land on Sinking Green.
- 13.—Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 18ft., from the said Meathop Road, northwards over allotments made to John Wilkinson, Esq., James Fletcher, to land sold to John Barrow, and from thence still northwards over allotments made to Margaret Herbert, James Machell, and John Gardner, to an allotment made to Edmund Briggs.
- 14.—Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 15ft., from the last-mentioned road, westwards over the said John Wilkinson's allotment, to several allotments made to the heirs of Thomas Wilkinson, John Tugwood, John Denny and Agnes Atkinson.
- 15.—Another private carriage and driftway, from the said Back of the Fell Road, eastwards over an allotment made to Lindale Chapel, into an allotment made to the said John Wilkinson, and thence northwards and eastwards, into an allotment made to Thomas Machell, Esq., and to and for the use of Edward Doran, John Strickland, John Wilkinson, Chr. Widder, James Redman, Lindale Poor, Thomas Court, Mr. Postlethwaite, Thomas Bainbridge, Nancy Bell, Robert Allen, Robert Fell, and James Redman.
- 16.—Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 15ft., from the said Back of the Fell Road, eastwards over allotments made to James Barrow, John Strickland, William Turner, Thomas Machell, heirs of Christopher Rawlinson, John Wilkinson, and James Fletcher, to an allotment made to Thomas Barker, and to and for the several owners of allotments adjoining thereto.
- 17.—Another private carriage and driftway of the width of 15ft. from the said Back of the Fell Road, eastwards over allotments made to John Slater, John Atkinson, John Birch, Esq., Robert Taylor, heirs of Christopher Rawlinson, to lots of Thomas Barker and Nicholas Barrow.
- 18.—Another private carriage and driftway, of the breadth of 15ft., from the said Back of the Fell Road, eastwards over allotments made to Isaac Hall, John Slater, Thomas

Bramwell, James Beck, John Preston, John Atkinson, Robert Walker, Thomas Newby, George Barrow, Thomas Madder, Jane Johnson, Geo. Barrow, to and for the use of the several persons who have usually roaded this way to their several mosses.

19. — Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 15ft., from the town of Lindale, northwards over allotments made to the heirs of Christopher Rawlinson, Lindale Chapel, and Captain Robert Allen, to the said Captain Allen's fold, and private road, to the Highway from Lindale to upper Newton.
20. — Another private carriage and peatway from Nether Newton, of the breadth of 15ft., eastwards, &c., as it is now used, over allotments made to the Rev. Henry Seatle, the Lord Bishop of Chester, and Captain John Atkinson, to and into the Back of the Fell Road, near Mr. Isaac Hall's Moss.
21. — Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 27ft., from the Chapel Lane in Flookburgh, southwards over Windermoor, to the Low Marsh, and which we call "Low Marsh Road."
22. — Another private carriage and driftway from the said Low Marsh Road, westwards and southwards to an allotment made to Myles Walker Hall, Esq., and to and for the use of the several owners of allotments adjoining thereto.
23. — Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 20ft., from the said Low Marsh Road, westwards on the south sides of ancient enclosures, to an allotment made to the heirs of Christopher Rawlinson, Esq., and which we call the "Myer Side Road."
24. — Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 15ft., from the said Low Marsh Road, eastwards over an allotment made to the heirs of John Wainhouse, to ancient enclosures of John Jopson.
25. — Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 30ft., from the said Low Marsh Road, eastwards to the Holme, and Wraysholme Parks, and thence northwards, on the west side of the Wraysholme estate and ancient enclosures of James Braithwaite, to an ancient lane leading to Allithwaite, and which we call "Wraysholme Road."

- 26.—Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 20ft., from the said Wraysholme Road, on the south side of Wraysholme Parks, to the Pool, thence across Bank Moor to the Wyke Estate, belonging to the heirs of Wm. Dover, and thence southwards along the west side of the said estate, and the west side of Humphrey Head, to an allotment made to Miss Dorothy Thompson, on the said Bank Moor, and thence of a sufficient breadth over the said allotment, and over the said Miss Thompson's estate, called Rougholme, and over the Spaw Marsh to the Well called Holywell, or Holywell Spaw, and which we call the "Holywell Road."
- 27.—Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 15ft., from the said Holywell Road, eastwards over an allotment made to the heirs of Wm. Dover, to Pidgeon Cot Lane.
- 28.—Another private Carriage and driftway and public bridle way of the breadth of 24ft., leading from Birkby Lane, southwards over a piece of common called the "Green," to the lane (*sic*) and which we call "Green Road."
- 29.—Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 20ft., from the said Green Road, westwards by Rostead Tarn, to the public road leading from Cartmel to Carke, and which we call the "Rostead Tarn Road."
- 30.—Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 18ft., from the said Green Road, eastwards over the Green Common, Riding Brow, and Templand Bank, to a public carriage road which we call the Allithwaite Road, and which said private carriage and driftway, we call "Templand Road."
- 31.—Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 15ft., from the said Templand Road, northwards over an allotment made to Robert Newby, to an ancient lane leading to Birkby Hall.
- 32.—Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 15ft., from the said Templand Road, northwards to ancient enclosures of Thomas Askew.
- 33.—Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 15ft., from the said Templand Road, southwards to a watering place near the homestead of Isabella Sawrey, which we call the "Watering Road."

- 34.—Another private carriage, drift, and bridleway, of the breadth of 18ft., from — Lane, southwards over Temp-land Bank to Locker Lane, which we call “Locker Road.”
- 35.—Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 18ft. from the said Templand Road, eastwards over Templand Common, to ancient enclosures of James Braithwaite and Margaret Seale, to the said Allithwaite Road.
- 36.—Another private carriage road from the said Locker Lane, eastwards over an allotment made to Matthew Knowles, to an allotment made to John Bigland.
- 37.—Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 18ft., from the said Allithwaite road, eastwards to a public Stone Quarry, and which we call the “Quarry Road.”
- 38.—Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 20ft., from the said Allithwaite Road, northwards over Under Wartbarrow, to an allotment made to Mr. John Helm and Alice Wainhouse, and thence northwards and eastwards, over the said allotment to an ancient lane called Between Garths, and thence to the public carriage road called “Fell Gate Road.”
- 39.—Another private carriage and driftway, of the breadth of 20ft., from the village of Carke to a Coal Yard, and to Sand Gate Lane, and to the several ancient enclosures which have been usually roaded that way.
- 40.—Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 20ft., over the common or marsh, southwards to the sluice, and ancient enclosures belonging to the heirs of Christopher Rawlinson, Esq., and to ancient enclosures which have been usually roaded that way.
- 41.—Another private carriage, drift, and bridleway, of the breadth of 20ft., from the Witherslack road at the foot of Tautup, northwards over Tarn Green, and common severally allotted to the Lord Bishop of Chester and Francis Long, Esq., into ancient enclosures belonging to the said Francis Long, and which we call “Tarn Green Road.”
- 42.—Another private carriage, drift, and bridleway, of the breadth of 20ft., from Kit Cragg, northwards over Kit

Cragg Fell, to an ancient road leading to Swallow Mire, and which we call "Swallow Mire Road."

- 43.—Another private carriage and driftway, leading from an ancient lane near Little Thorfinstye, northwards by the "Ashes," and over an allotment made to Robert Greenwood, into the Crosthwaite Road.
- 44.—Another private carriage and driftway from the said Crosthwaite Road, of the breadth of 15ft., westwards over allotments severally made to the Poor and School of Cartmel Fell, and John Rawlinson, to Foxfield, and from Foxfield northwards over allotments severally made to the said John Rawlinson and Susannah Dodson, into the said Crosthwaite Road again, near the Ashes, and which we call "Foxfield Road."
- 45.—Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 15ft., from the said Foxfield road, by Foxfield, and westwards over allotments severally made to John Rawlinson and James Rowlandson, into ancient enclosures called Sowhow, and from the said ancient enclosures over an allotment made to Jeremiah Dixon, Esq., and into the said Kendal Road, which we call "The Foxfield Road."
- 46.—Another private carriage and driftway, of the breadth of 15ft., from the last-mentioned road, on the east side of Sowhow, over allotments severally made to James Rowlandson, Thomas Machell, Esq., and Edward Coward, to an ancient lane leading to Staveley.
- 47.—Another private road or way of the breadth of 15ft., from Newby Bridge Road, eastwards over allotments severally made to Thomas Taylor, John Slater, land undisposed of, and an allotment made to the Quakers' Society, to the said Society's Meeting House, and Crosthwaite Road.
- 48.—Another private road or way of the breadth of 15ft., northwards from the last-mentioned road, over John Slater's allotment, to and for the use and occupation of Joseph Wilson's allotment.
- 49.—Another private road or way of the breadth of 15ft., from the Crosthwaite Road, northwards over the allotments severally made to the trustees for the Quakers' Meeting House, and to Mr. John Gibson, leading to Simpson Ground.
- 50.—Another private road or way of the width of 20ft., north-

wards from the Kendal Road near Lightwood, over the allotments severally made to James Barker, and John Bramwell, to join the Winster Road.

- 51.—Another private road or way of the breadth of 15ft., over allotments severally made to the Rev. John Allonby, as curate of Cartmel Fell Chapel, and Thomas Machell, Esq., from Simpson Ground, northwards to join the afore-said private road from Foxfield and Sohew, to Staveley.
- 52.—Another private road of the width of 15ft., from the Birks Road, southwards to Moor How, over Henry Herd's allotment, thence northwards over the said last-mentioned allotment, and John Dodson's allotment, to join the said road called Birks Road.
- 53.—Another private carriage road or way of the breadth of 20ft. from the last-mentioned road, called Birks Road, southwards to Lutherburn, and thence to an ancient lane leading to Hartbarrow.
- 54.—Another private road or way of the width of 20ft., from the High House Road, over the Rev. Robert Dickenson's allotment to Old House Beck.
- 55.—Another private road or way from the said public road called High House Road, over the Rev. William Elleray's allotment, to Birket Houses.
- 56.—Another private road from the said road called High House Road, on the north side of Rulbutts, over Mr. Birket's allotment to Rostead.
- 57.—Another private road or way of the breadth of 15ft., from the Kendal Road, southwards over an allotment made to James Birket, Esq., to and for the use of an estate called "Apprentices."
- 58.—Another private carriage, drift, and public bridleway of the breadth of 24ft., from Ewe Field Lane over Holker Bank, southwards to Holker, and which we call "Hill Mill Road."
- 59.—Another public bridleway of the breadth of 15ft., from the Parks, westwards over Holker Bank to the Ulverstone Road, and which we call "Holker Bank Road."
- 60.—Another private carriage and driftway, of the breadth of 24ft., from the said Hill Mill Road, between allotments made to the Right Hon. Lord Frederick Cavendish and Miss Russell, westwards over Holker Bank, to Ellerside

Brow, and thence down the ancient track into Ellerside Road, and which we call "Howbarrow Road."

- 61.—Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 24ft., from the said last-mentioned road, northwards to an allotment made to James Stockdale, Esq.
- 62.—Another private carriage and driftway, and public bridleway, of the breadth of 20ft., from the said Ulverstone Road, northwards by Ellerside Moss into an ancient road in Woodland, belonging to the heirs of Christopher Rawlinson, Esq., and which we call "Ellerside Moss Road."
- 63.—Another private carriage and driftway, and public bridleway of the breadth of 20ft, from the Low Wood Road, between an allotment made to the heirs of Christopher Rawlinson, Esq., and land undisposed of, westwards and southwards over an allotment made to the heirs of Christopher Rawlinson, to and into the Ellerside Moss Road at Stribers, and which we call "Ellerside Moss Road."
- 64.—Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 15ft., from Speelbank, northwards over an allotment made to Thomas Bigland, and land undisposed of, to and into the said Low Wood Road.
- 65.—Another private carriage and driftway, of the breadth of 20ft., from Beckside, westwards over Wall Nook Common by Over Ridge and over allotments severally made to Robert Walker and Thomas Bigland, to Speelbank, and which we call "Wall Nook Road."
- 66.—Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 15ft., from the last-mentioned road, near Over Ridge, northwards over allotments severally made to the said Robert Walker, James Newby, John Sill, Thomas Bigland, and land undisposed of, to and into the said Low Wood Road
- 67.—Another private carriage and driftway, and public bridleway, of the breadth of 15ft., from the said Wall Nook Road, southwards over allotments severally made to James Newby, Rowland Briggs, and John Sill, to an ancient Gate and Bridleway, leading to Hill Mill and to the estates of the said Rowland Briggs and Robert Walker.

- 68.—Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 15ft., from Beckside northwards over allotments severally made to John Rawlinson, and John Gardner's heirs, to Wood Broughton.
- 69.—Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 15ft., from the said Beckside, eastwards along the north side of the ancient enclosures belonging to John Rawlinson, and between allotments severally made to him, John Harrison, and Nicholas Harrison, to and into Wood Broughton Road, near Green Bank.
- 70.—Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 20ft., from the said Wood Broughton Road, near Green Bank, eastwards to an ancient lane and road leading to Aynsome.
- 71.—Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 15ft., from the Backbarrow Road, eastwards over allotments severally made to the Lord Bishop of Chester, Thomas Machell, Esq., and Staveley Chapel, to and into the Newby Bridge Road.
- 72.—Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 15ft., from the Hazel Ridge Road, eastwards over the Common to a road leading to Fair Ridge.
- 73.—Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 15ft., from Hazel Ridge, Field End, and Low Field End, westwards over allotments severally made to Day Barker, Robert Borwick and George Bigland, Esqs., to Mungeon Gate.
- 74.—Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 15ft., from High Carke, westwards over allotments severally made to Thomas Harrison, Wm. Crossfield, the heirs of Christopher Rawlinson, Esq., John Birch, Esq., and George Bigland, Esq., to Mungeon Gate.
- 75.—Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 15ft., from High Carke, southwards over an allotment made to Agnes Atkinson, to James Lishman's allotment.
- 76.—Another private carriage and driftway of the breadth of 18ft., from Sturdy's, southwards over allotments severally made to Kennett's heirs and Richard Buttle, to and into the Lowwood Road, near Wood Broughton.
- 77.—Another private carriage road of the breadth of 15ft., from

the road near Ann Ryding's homestead, at Blawith, northwards and below the Cragg, to Thomas Walker's allotment.

78.—Another private road of the breadth of 15ft., from Foxfield over Thomas Machell, Esq.'s allotment, to and for the use of an ancient enclosure commonly called "Rapier Meadow."

79.—Another private carriage way of the breadth of 15ft., from Nether Newton, northwards and eastwards over an allotment made to Wm. Barber, and into an allotment made to John Atkinson, to the Slate Quarries on or near the top of Newton Fell.

Cartmel, 1st May, 1800.

(Signed), WM. DAWSON,
ROBERT WADDINGTON."

At page 353 it has been stated that "no provision had been made in the Act of Parliament for the division of any surplus money there might be." This, it will be seen from the following extract from the Act, is not correct:—"Provided, nevertheless, that if there shall be any overplus remaining of the money arising from the sale of such part of the said commons or waste grounds hereinbefore directed to be sold for the purposes aforesaid, the same shall be applied towards the repair of the public roads of the parish, or for any other purpose of the Act, in such manner as the said Commissioners, by their award or by any other instrument under their hands and seals, shall direct or appoint." By this clause, the commissioners appear to have had full power to lay out the entire surplus money in "the repair of the public roads of the parish, or for any other purpose of the Act." By the use of the words "public roads of the parish," it would seem as if both the old roads of the parish and the new roads were intended to be repaired out of the surplus money, and not the new roads made over the commons exclusively. In

another clause of the Act the Commissioners were authorised to set out the public highways over the commons forty feet in width at least, and all needful private roads, and they were required to appoint a proper person to be surveyor of these public highways, at a salary, who was to cause the same to be formed, made and put into a proper condition of repair, and when this had been effected, to certify the same to the justices at quarter sessions, whose approval and confirmation of the certificate being obtained, these public roads were ever after to be amended and kept in repair in the same manner as the other public roads within the several townships. The Commissioners accordingly set out, formed and made the twenty-four roads (already enumerated) which they called "public carriage ways," and likewise set out, but *did not form or make*, seventy-nine roads (also already enumerated) which they called "private carriage and drift ways"—not public highways; though many of them really were public roads, and had before, and have ever since been generally used by the public. It would seem that the Commissioners considered that if they called in their award only the first-named twenty-four roads "public carriage ways," and the other seventy-nine roads "*private* carriage and driftways," they would escape the onus of making and repairing these latter roads, and so be at liberty to divide what might remain of the surplus money, amongst those who might be entitled to it; and it was probably to confirm what they afterwards did in this respect, and to legalize other more or less irregular acts on their part, that it became needful, as has already been stated, to obtain the second Act of Parliament. From time to time since the signing of the award and the division of the surplus money, many of these private carriage and driftways have been formed and made by agreement of the parishioners at vestry meetings; so that not many of them now remain in their normal state. Some

attempts have occasionally been made to get the townships to make and repair the private carriage and driftways at Speelbank and other places in that neighbourhood, but the opinion of counsel, when consulted, has ever been, that, as the Commissioners never themselves either formed or made these roads, that the townships cannot be compelled to make or repair them; consequently, though many threats have from time to time been made, none of these roads (excepting the Ellerside Road), have ever been indicted. It may be well here to state how, and on what principle, the Cartmel Commons' Enclosure Commissioners formed and made their public carriage ways, a little before and about the beginning of the present century; although it may seem to militate against the claim of Mr. Mc.Adam to the new principle of road-making, called now universally "Macadamizing." The following is an extract from the conditions of letting the making of one of the roads in this parish, viz., the road leading to Holywell Spa, over part of Bank Moor:—
"The road to be regularly formed and covered with stones not less than 12ft. wide, and nine inches thick in the middle or crown of the road, and five inches at the hem or skirt, exclusive of a covering of three inches thick in its whole breadth of good samel or small gravelly substance, and the stones to be well broken and none of them to exceed the size of a goose's egg. After the road shall be formed, the same shall be viewed by James Stockdale, Esq., and Mr. John Gibson, before any stones are permitted to be broken upon it, and the like view to be had after the stones are broken and before any gravel or covering be laid thereon." Here, then, is the true principle of a Macadamized road; though the stones of these Commissioners' roads appear to have been left too large—not broken small enough. Much wider roads than this Holywell road were made by the Commissioners, exactly on the same principle.

CARKE, HOLKER, AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD,
IN FORMER DAYS.

Often have I heard old people say that previous to the erection of the cotton mill, Carke was one of the prettiest little rural villages in the north of England; situate in a snug and sheltered valley, in a then almost isolated country, with beautiful green banks sloping gradually and easily down to the margin of the running stream, and large forge dam, in the midst of which were here and there islets of birch and alder trees, dipping their branches into the water, and around the whole some whitened rush-thatched cottages, a good house or two of that day, a corn mill, a fulling mill, a paper mill, a large antiquated forge, and, though last not least, a comfortable little way-side inn, ensconced amongst wide-spreading weeping willow trees, close to the little river, and the then only bridge in the village—this inn and this bridge, though enlarged to some extent, remaining much the same as they then were, even at this day. About the year 1782 my grandfather and others built the large cotton mill (now a corn mill belonging to Mr. Hall), and a number of cottages, workshops, engine houses, tail and other races, and no fewer than nine bridges and archways, destroying entirely the rural appearance of the village, and leaving it very little better in appearance than it is at the present day.

Up to 1782, the only bridge in Carke was the one near the little inn just spoken of. There was indeed a wooden bridge over the stream opposite my house, and two sets of “stepping” or “hipping stones,” one immediately in front of Mr. Hall’s farmhouse, (five of these stones still remaining there) and one at a place below what was once called Crook Wheel, near the present level crossing on Grisepool Marsh. At the pre-

sent day there are in the village of Carke no fewer than twelve bridges over the river and races, in addition to the two bridges at Carke Hall, and five constructed by the railway company—nineteen in all! entitling the place, in case it ever should have its name changed (now quite the fashion), to be called “Bridge Town!” The course of the little river was changed in 1782; formerly it ran where the tail race, arched over under the Low Row Cottages, now is; the present course of the stream alongside of the “Narrow Dyke” having been artificially made for it. When the cotton mill had been fully completed (being one of the first erected in England), it was thought to be a handsome building, and, in order to prevent the smoke of the “fire engine” from blackening the mill, it was conducted by an archway under ground as far as the most easterly of the cottages in the High Row, where it made its exit through the large square chimney still standing there. The road from Holker to Flookburgh, through the higher part of Carke, passed formerly by the south-west side of the present round house and along the side of the race under the bull coppy wall, to the corn mill, as well as over the county bridge opposite the Fire Engine Inn, and from the said corn mill past the drying house to the ford near the water rails and the Carke entrance gate of the railway station. As all the roads in this country were much alike in 1782—little better than pack-horse tracks—this upper road past the corn mill had the advantage of being more direct than the others. The hill side where Mr. Hall’s gardens now are was called “Tenter Bank,” this, and Mr. Hall’s gardens on the the other side of the road leading to Holker, being the places where cloth, subjected to the process of fulling at the adjoining fulling mill, was hung up on tenter hooks to stretch and dry. On this bank, along the upper part, were many large ash trees, which, indeed, were not cut down till about 1816 or 1817.

The road to the sea sands and to Ulverstone originally passed close alongside of my house at Carke, but was diverted about the year 1800, at which time the present bridge leading to Sand Gate and the sands was built. This road was again diverted by myself, about the year 1826-7, so as to pass over the stream by the present bridge at the west end of the Low Row Cottages. The road on the north side of Carke Beck was merely a scarcely passable cart track till the enclosure of Cartmel commons in 1796, and it was not till about 1822 or 1823 that the bridge over the tail race was widened about one half, as well as the road leading forward to the sea sands and Ulverstone. The road from Carke to Flookburgh was once scarcely half the width it is now, the hedges on each side being very high. If ever this road and others required repairing, it was done in a most unscientific way; so that this, and most of the other roads, in wet weather, became a mass of mire, scarcely passable "dry-shod." There was, however, a footpath from Carke to the upper part of Flookburgh, through the adjoining Fields, which, on account of the almost impassable state of the main public way, was then much used. At present the main roads are so good that the footpath could not be of any use; besides, the right to use this footpath has long ago been entirely lost.

For many years, vessels of the burden of 50 to 200 tons were built at Carke. My grandfather had a ship-building yard there about the middle of last century. These vessels traded with countries up the Baltic, or with the then British possessions in America, and the West Indies, where he (my grandfather) had considerable possessions. Some of the old posts of the rope walk, or rather that part of them which had been sunk into the ground, are still in existence, and may yet be seen along the side of the wall of my Coal Yard Meadow, near Crook Wheel; and when I made the cottage gardens on the Marsh below Carke, now taken up by the rail-

way company, many caulking irons and other shipwright's tools were found. One of the last vessels, if not the very last, built at Carke, was called "The May Flower." As the vessels trading with the Baltic scarcely ever made more than one voyage in the year, they were laid up in the winter, and I have frequently heard old people say that the place for mooring one or more of these Baltic traders was the end of the present tail race, opposite the then Captain Postlethwaite's orchard; the cables of the vessels being attached to the boles of some large apple trees, two of which trees were still growing there in my early days.

There are perhaps at the present day not any hip-ping or stepping stones in use in any part of the parish of Cartmel, though in the hilly parts of Cumberland and Westmorland they are common enough. Some of these stepping stones are still *in situ* I believe, in Rusland, and in the hills near Conistone; they are, however, but a poor substitute for bridges; active young people can easily pass small rivers without difficulty, over these stones, but that is far from being the case with older persons. About the year 1780, the first Lord George Cavendish, of Holker (then advanced in years), made an attempt when there was a good deal of water in Carke Beck, to pass over the stepping stones then in front of Mr. Hall's farmyard: he succeeded in getting as far as the middle of the stream, and then began to hesitate, turning over in his mind, no doubt, the question whether it was easier to go forward or turn back. A woman who lived at an adjoining cottage, seeing the difficulty his lordship was in, waded into the water wholly unobserved by him, who, on suddenly turning round and perceiving what the woman was intending to do, at once stepped into the water up to the knees, exclaiming at the same time, rather angrily, "Good woman, I am bound to thank you for your good intentions, but see what you have

done! Had you not come to my assistance, I should have got over the river quite dry; as it is, I am as wet as I well can be, and so are you;" when, taking out of his pocket a crown-piece, he placed it in her hand, looking, however, more vexed than pleased, and then marched in a stately manner right through the stream to the other side of the river.

The road from the lower part of Carke to Holker did not, until about the year 1815, pass by the west end of the High Row Cottages as it does at present. The old road to Holker passed from near my house, through the place where the lower gateway now is, into Carke Villa grounds, and up the hill into where the coach-house and stable yard of Carke Villa are at present, and then into the present Holker Lane. Where these barns, stables, and yard now are, the lane was very narrow, and overhung with high hedges, there being a deep and wide sandhole at the top. This lane had ever had the terrific name of "Dobbie Lane!" and so terrific was it indeed, that even those who were the stoutest of heart did not pass that way to Holker on a dark night in winter without having, as the saying is in this country, "their hearts in their mouths!" About the year 1809, a servant boy, then in the service of my late father, was sent with some newspapers to Mr. Kirkes', of Holker House, one dark winter's night about eight o'clock. He, like everyone else, had his apprehensions of "the dobbie;" still he passed through this frightful Dobbie Lane without observing anything. On his return, however, and when just beginning to descend the steep hill, he ventured to look back, when, to his infinite terror, he beheld a ball of fire following him! In an instant he took to his heels, "terror lending him wings"—particularly as he could perceive that the ball of fire, as he called it, was close behind him. In a few minutes he entered the kitchen at Carke, where were sitting some of his fellow servants, and,

to their utter consternation, fell flat on the floor in a fainting fit. Very soon my father and mother, and some relatives who were then staying in the house, were summoned to the kitchen to witness this extraordinary occurrence. Restoratives were administered as quickly as possible, and in about ten minutes the boy was just able to utter the word "dobbie," and then fell into a second fit, in which he remained some time. After a while he had so far recovered as to be able, trembling and terror stricken, to make known to them what he had seen, as has been related above. All those who heard the tale he told, of course laughed at him, believing that he was labouring under some delusion; but from what I am about to relate, the truth of which cannot be doubted, a different opinion probably will be entertained. Several years after this, about the year 1817, after Dobbie Lane had been closed, my brother, coming late one winter's night from Cartmel, (about twelve o'clock), on passing through Holker, saw a light opposite the gate which then led into the Pot Level, nearly opposite to where the present new schools are. As the light was an odd-looking one, and had passed across the road, and was then on the top of the opposite wall, he at first thought that some of the gamekeepers might be behind the gate with a lantern, and that the light on the wall was reflected from the lantern. Knowing that he would have, on his return from Cartmel, to pass through Cartmel Park Woods, he had provided himself with a brace of pistols, and with one of these in his hand he approached the gate into the Pot Level, when all at once the light (and a most unnatural-looking light it was) came flickering down from the top of the wall into the middle of the road, and on his approach ran before him at about ten yards' distance, along the middle of the road, till my brother, in some astonishment, stood still; when it at once passed along the ground across the highway

and up the wall, placing itself on the top a second time. Of course it was not easy at the time to account for a phenomenon of this sort. My brother then again walked forward, on which the light left the wall, and came a second time into the middle of the road, moving along the very centre as my brother walked forward, stopping short in its onward course and retiring across the road to the top of the adjoining wall on every occasion of his stopping, and as regularly leaving the top of the wall and moving along the middle of the road on his approaching it; and such were its vagaries all the way (200 yards) to the west end of the High Row Cottages, where my brother, on passing down to his own home, not a little astonished, left it, about ten yards from him, in the middle of the highway, being then quite at rest, with the exception of a slight fluttering motion. The light, it may be mentioned here, was a pale (phosphoric) light, rather bright, but not flashing or sparkling, and was about the size and shape of an ordinary pineapple. It happened that I was awaiting my brother's return from Cartmel that night; and on his mentioning what he had then just seen, I marvelled for a while, of course, and then said, "Surely this must have been 'Will-o'-th'-Wisp,' let us go and try if we can see it again." Accordingly we were not long in reaching the place; but it was in vain: for though we walked backwards and forwards for more than an hour along the lane and Pot Level Field, the light never appeared again. No one will doubt that this was the luminous appearance which goes by the name of "Ignis fatuus," "Jack-o'-t'-Lanterns," or "Will-o'-th'-Wisp," to which the superstitious and credulous have ever ascribed extraordinary and mischievous powers, and was no doubt the "dobbie" previously mentioned, which so frightened my late father's servant boy, and very probably from time to time many others, so as to give the name of "Dobbie Lane" to the old road from Carke to Holker.

Even at this day, there are not a few people who, in passing on a dark night the gate leading into Carke Villa stable yard, and the hollow in Pot Level Field, have not some apprehension of seeing this "dobbie" or a hobgobbling of some kind. It is well known that there are particular districts and places where this Will-o'-th'-Wisp may occasionally be seen, and these are about swampy grounds, stagnant ponds, churchyards, and other burial places, and it has been observed to be but little affected by storm and wind, and to retire always on the approach of anyone, and to follow occasionally when anyone retires from it. The field called "Pot Level" adjoins the old lane called "Dobbie Lane;" it is bowl-shaped, and of course the very reverse of *level*, there being in the middle of it a considerable hollow or depression, in which part, formerly, there was a rather deep pit or pond of water. Till about the year 1775 this field was a rough coppice wood, but was then grubbed up and trenched over in the usual way. As a great quantity of stones and rubbish was turned out in this operation, the whole mass was thrown into the deep pond, so as to entirely fill it up, and some soil being laid on the surface, this part became much like the rest of the field. Anyone, however, looking at the hollow place in this Pot Level Field, even at the present day, will at once perceive where the pond or tarn has been, and in farther proof of stones and rubbish having been thrown into the water, it may be mentioned that in very dry summers the grass on the place turns brown, whilst in very wet weather the water rises above the stones and soil, appearing more or less on the surface.

Those who have read over the above account of the locality of this Pot Level Field, and all the other circumstances, will perhaps be inclined to think that this phosphorescent light may be engendered in this filled-up pit or pond, and that, even before being filled up,

*Llewyrn = ignis fatuus,
? = Leven in the Green*

if the name of the field signifies anything, the like phenomenon may from time to time have been observed even from the first peopling of the country; for the name of the field, "Pot-level," is probably Celtic (Cymric), *i.e.*, the prefix *pot* is the Cymric word for a *hollow* or *pot*, and the suffix *level* may be a corruption of the Cymric word *lewyrn*, or *llewyrn*, the *ignis fatuus* or *Will-o'-th'-Wisp*. "Pot-llewyrn," therefore, in Celtic, is the pot, hollow place, or tarn of the *ignis fatuus* or *Will-o'-th'-Wisp*. This derivation of the name of the field I advance more as a suggestion than anything else, and it must pass for what it is worth."

On the east side of the road leading from Carke to Holker, at the corner opposite the doorway of the present stable-yard of Carke Villa, there used to be a stile leading into the adjoining fields, and a footpath through them and the yard of Holker Farm, into the highway near the then two cottages (now three or four) there, both of which had thatched roofs, as was the case also with the Holker Farmhouse and the old barn adjoining, until they were some time afterwards pulled down and rebuilt. The old barn stood further into the highway than the present barn does, and between it and the first (most northerly) of these cottages on the other side of the road, there was, as has already been mentioned, a gate across the narrow highway, which gate kept cattle, sheep, and horses on the common; for, until about the year 1800, the houses in Holker village, beyond this gate, were upon the common. The first house on the road from Carke to Holker, at the beginning of this century, was the farmhouse and barn opposite the present new schools. The next house was one in which two families lived, one of them having an entrance behind, and the other in front. This last house was once a public-house, and stood upon a little hill, which hill was cut away when the present pretty little cottages were built there by the late Earl of Burlington. Beyond this house

stood a very low thatched cottage, in which John Tyson lived, and further forward, where the chief entrance to Holker Hall now is, there was a good farmhouse, barn, and yard, with two large larch trees growing at the gateway, one on each side, much battered in the tops, and leaning considerably from the prevailing wind—these trees, according to tradition, being the first *larch* trees ever planted in Cartmel parish. The next houses in the village were the two thatched cottages already mentioned, opposite Holker Farmhouse, and beyond these were the three cottages nearly opposite Holker House, and further forward still, two cottages with each a peathouse ornamented and made to appear like wings, built by the first Lord George Cavendish, of Holker, in lieu of a very old cottage standing nearly where the slaughter-house lately was, with a small field of about an acre and a half behind it, no doubt the part where the orchard and the cottage gardens now are; this cottage and field having been in the occupation of an old servant of the Holker family, of the name of Reginald Tyson, and according to tradition, at the time the road from Holker to Ulverstone passed through Holker Hall stable-yard and the park, was a public-house. Opposite the peathouse of the most northerly of these two cottages built by the first Lord George Cavendish, on the other side of the highway, was a small house (with farm buildings opposite to it), underneath which house was an open place used for securing horses brought to the blacksmith to be shod; and just behind it the blacksmith's shop. The smithy and the house are still standing there, though the house has been greatly ornamented and changed in all respects for the better. On the other side of the road leading to Hole of Ellen there was a small house and garden on the hill side, and still further forward, the present Holker House; these, in 1800, being all the houses in this pretty little rural village, which had the good luck not to be robbed of its rural beauty (like the adjoining

village of Carke) by the introduction of manufactures, and which in our day has been so beautified and ornamented in every part as to be visited and admired by everyone who comes into the country.

Till a little after the beginning, or about the middle, of last century, the road from Holker to Ulverstone, as has already been mentioned, passed through the stable-yard of Holker Hall, down the park to the north side of the Tithe Barn, called "Godderside Barn," and then took a turn towards the north, and a second turn a little to the west, passing along a hollow way between some oak trees, now of large size, and then forward to Godderside Gate and the sea sands. The middle part of this road beyond Godderside Barn and between the large trees can yet be easily traced. This road was diverted either by Sir Thomas or Sir William Lowther, of Holker, about the beginning or the middle of last century, when a new road was made round by the Crow Wood Gate, which Crow Wood was taken about that time off the common, and paid for to the sidesmen of the parish. From this place the new road passed by what was the gardener's cottage and the present greenhouse, across the then fields, till it joined, or nearly joined, the old road leading from Godderside Barn, and from thence by the south end of Waitham Wood to Godderside Gate. This last road remained in use as the road to Ulverstone until a little after the beginning of this century, when it was again diverted by the late Earl of Burlington, and a new road formed and made by him (in lieu of the old one) from Bigland Scar across the moss by the north end of Waitham Wood to where the Old Park Farmhouse now stands. The old road from Holker to Howbarrow Burns' and Speelbank, up to the time of the enclosure of the commons, passed from the Crow Wood Gate along the north side of the Holker gardener's present house, up the valley there, and over the open ground between the present plantations to the gate

leading on to the common, about one hundred yards above Howbarrow Farmhouse, and from thence along the west side of the boundary fence of the old land of the four farms there, and then over the commons to Mungeon, Bigland, Low Wood, and Backbarrow; this road being very little better than a pack-horse track; indeed, I remember having heard an old man of the name of John Hall, who was once in my employment, say that when he was a young man, about eighteen years of age, he drove over this (then the only road, except the one round by Cartmel) a string of pack-horses to Backbarrow and Low Wood; the first of these horses having a bell or bells attached to its collar, as leader of the others. This old man left my service about the year 1825, being then about seventy-four years old, so that the time he was a "pack-horse driver" would probably be about the year 1769—one hundred and two years ago. There is at Holker Hall, a plan I am now about to refer to, which shows the form and size of the deer park in the year 1775, and the form and position of the numerous fields, woods, and other properties which then surrounded it. The wall of the deer park commenced, as appears by this plan, at a large gateway about one hundred and seventy-six yards from the south-west wing of the hall, and immediately opposite to and in front of this wing. It then passed in a not very straight line by the south-west side of Godderside Barn, the ice house, the tree called "The Three Brothers," the ridge of the hill and Lady Grey's Seat, to the south-east corner of the field near Godderside Gate, at which place the old wall is still standing, as it is all the way forward past the new farm buildings and Casson's wood, to the east end of the summer-house walk. From this place the park wall ran forward in nearly a straight line towards the most northerly of the three cottages in Holker village, near Holker House, but abruptly turned off about three hundred and thirty yards from the village,

and, by a very crooked line of about one hundred and twenty yards, ended at the entrance gateway, where it began, in front of the west wing of the hall. Before the first Lord George Cavendish, of Holker, made the sea embankments across Grisepool Marsh, and those at Old Park, Park Head, Frith, Maenhouse, and Ladysyke, about the year 1781, the sea, at spring tides, flowed up Grisepool Beck, and other streamlets, as far as the old peat cote, and over all the low land on the inside of these embankments, even up to about four hundred yards of Holker Hall; the high-water mark being yet quite visible all along the margin of these low grounds. Holker deer park, though, as has already been stated, small in extent in 1775, is not so now. Almost all the fields and tracts of land to the south of the then (1775) park wall have been added to it, as well as those fields and tracts of land which laid on the north side of the park wall which passed Godderside Barn, the present ice house, and Lady Grey's seat, in 1775; so that, though yet not a large park, there can be but few prettier in any part of the kingdom; nor can the woods and the walks, the drives, the pleasure grounds, the gardens, the labourers' cottages, or the residence itself, with its noble background of hill and mountain, ancient timber, gigantic laurels, evergreen oaks, and cedar trees of three-fourths of a century's growth—be easily surpassed in beauty in any country whatever; all this being evinced clearly enough in the number of persons, in fine weather, in spring, summer, and autumn, who find real pleasure in strolling about and viewing the place. In the park there are some very fine oak and other trees, on one of which (a beech tree, called "The Three Brothers," and that because at about five feet from the ground it branched off into three boles—two of which were lately blown down) were numerous names cut in the bark, some of them of the date of 1752; and even yet there remains one of 1775. This tree is about 110 feet in

height, and was of immense circumference (about 26 feet or more) before the two branch boles were torn off by the wind.

The alcove in Holker park called "Lady Grey's Seat," and sometimes "The Sitdown," was built on the following occasion:—The Hon. Charles Grey, M.P. for Northumberland, eldest son of the Honourable Charles Grey, K.B., who afterwards, in 1801, was created Baron Grey de Howick, married, in 1794, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Hon. Wm. Barbazon Ponsonby, and on that occasion appears to have changed his name to Ponsonby? Mr. and Mrs. Ponsonby came to Holker Hall on a visit to Field Marshal Lord Frederick Cavendish, about the year 1799 or 1800-1. Mrs. Ponsonby, whose grandmother was Lord Frederick Cavendish's sister, was delighted with the scenery about Holker, and particularly with the beautiful view of the country about Penny Bridge, with its strikingly grand background, as seen from the ridge of the hill in Holker Park, opposite the south end of Waitham Wood. On this ridge she used to remain for hours together, sketching and admiring the frith, the woods, the hills, the moors, the mountains, and particularly the "Alt Maen" ("The Old Man"), rearing his grey head high over all! At this place, in remembrance of Mrs. Ponsonby's (his relative) visit, Lord Frederick Cavendish built an alcove, the one at present there, and, as Mr. Ponsonby had become Lord Grey de Howick, and Mrs. Ponsonby Lady Grey, this alcove was called "Lady Grey's Seat," and is so to this day. Mrs. Ponsonby (Lady Grey afterwards), was a remarkably handsome woman, and whilst at Holker, it was resolved that *Allen*, one of the most celebrated painters of the day, should be sent for from London, in order that he might take her portrait, and that of her child (Elizabeth or Caroline?). This portrait Allen succeeded in taking most successfully; it was a most perfect likeness, and added not a little to his well-earned fame.

Even in this country Allen found profitable occupation, for he took very good portraits of several gentlemen and ladies, amongst the rest that of Smeaton, the architect's, daughter Mary (the munificent donor to Staveley School, and the poor of the township), and wife of Jeremiah Dixon, Esq., of Fell Foot, in this parish; and one of my grandfather, James Stockdale, of Carke, for which I see there is a charge in his accounts of fifty guineas. At that day good portrait painters were scarce, and those, therefore, who wished to procure good likenesses of themselves or their friends, had to pay accordingly.

As this little history can only be of local interest, I cannot think it needful to make any apology for entering here, and in all other parts of it, into as minute particulars as possible, and will accordingly relate that, as it was found to be advisable to have a foster mother for Mrs. Ponsonby's child Elizabeth (or Caroline?) at the time the family were with Lord Frederick Cavendish at Holker, the late Mrs. Ann Rigg, of Cartmel, a remarkably hale and handsome woman, the wife of one of Lord Frederick Cavendish's tenants, and mother of the present Mr. George Rigg, of Cartmel (still one of the Holker tenantry!), was selected, who for a time went with the Ponsonby family to their own place of residence, and afterwards returned to her own home, much thought of ever afterwards by both families, and particularly by Charles, second Lord Grey de Howick (Earl Grey, prime minister in 1832), who was father of the child Elizabeth (or Caroline?) to whom Mrs. Rigg was foster mother, and who may yet be living?

Adjoining Holker Park, on the south side of the wall, is a place called Quarrelflat (or Quarryflat), where there used to be a white, or rather yellow, sandstone quarry, worked for ages, and up to about forty years ago. The stone of this quarry is exactly like that of which a great part of the ornamental and other work

of Cartmel parish church and priory was constructed, there not being either in this parish, or any other place nearer than Lancaster, any white or yellow sandstone rock. In getting rock at this place about A.D. 1854, in order to pitch or face the outside slope next the sea of the Ulverstone and Lancaster railway embankment, some large old workings were met with, probably wrought in very early times. They were entirely filled up with rubbish. If stone from this quarry had been taken to Cartmel in 1188, to build the church and priory there (as the roads then must have been mere pack-horse tracks), the carrying of it on horses' backs must have been a laborious operation! At the house at Quarrelflat, about the year 1815-16, the famous De Quincey, the "Opium Eater," and his wife took lodgings, and remained there a considerable time. They used to bathe on the sea shore in front of the house. They brought with them a servant girl or two to wait on them. One day when Mr. and Mrs. De Quincey had taken a long walk, one of the servants perceived that they had left on the chimneypiece, a large vial bottle full of a coloured liquid (laudanum), which she believed to be wine or spirits. Calling the other servant and the mistress of the house into the room, she seized the bottle, and drawing the cork, exultingly exclaimed, after the manner of toppers, "Here's to the bottom of the bottle," and drank more or less of it; but finding the taste not quite what she expected, she fortunately spurted part of it out of her mouth; not, however, sufficient to prevent the known effects of this opiate, for she quickly became more and more somnolent. Then it was that the farmer mounted his horse and rode off for the doctor, who, in a very short time after, arrived at the place, and at once resorted to the usual remedial means, dashing water over the upper part of the girl's body, and, amongst other things, causing her to be continuously walked backwards and

forwards along the sea shore between two men, in order to repress the excessive drowsiness then coming on; and after a long series of efforts, succeeded in saving the girl's life.

Near to this place (Quarryflat), either Sir Thomas or Sir William Lowther sank a shaft in the hope of finding coal. The shaft was at the south-west corner of the meadow called "Hag Meadow," in which the new farm buildings now are, and close to the public footpath there. The workmen sank the pit to a considerable depth, passing through several beds of sandstone and black shale, but no coal was found, or, at any rate, very little, though it was said, but very likely not correctly, that "they got as much coal as sharpened their tools." Certainly I have myself seen a very thin vein of coal in the precipitous rocks and shale there, but it was not thicker than a crown piece.

The yellow and white sandstone rocks crop out near Quarryflat, and underneath and between them are beds of black shale; as well as a band of heavy ironstone of the thickness of about six inches; whilst underneath these beds of shale and ironstone, the mountain limestone appears; and a little beyond this limestone, on the old sea shore, some cliffs of yellow sandstone again appear, with mountain limestone underneath.

After the sea embankment was made over Grisepool Marsh, in 1781, there was great difficulty in making it resist the action of the sea, in gales of wind and high tides, for at that time Carke Beck skirted the foot of the embankment, all the way from below Crook Wheel to Quarryflat Point; indeed, it was only by re-sodding or re-flagging the whole face of the embankment with rush sods (maritime rush) of the thickness of about five or six inches, that the embankment could be made to resist the action of the sea. These rush sods were taken from the sea shore, where the lower part of my Coal Yard Meadow now is. Another work about

this time tended to make this embankment capable of resisting the action of the sea, and that was the diversion of Carke Beck, by the Carke Cotton Company, which lessened the depth of water close to the embankment, and allowed sand to be deposited by the sea there. When the river Leven, some seven or eight years ago, flowed past Quarryflat Point, it excavated and carried away to a great depth the sea sand near the foot of the railway embankment, showing pretty clearly the place where the river Leven, at one time—ages gone by—had taken its course past Godderside barn, and out at Quarryflat Point; for before the formation or growth of the immense body of peatmoss on Ellerside, Reak, Stribers, Deanholme, and Roudsea mosses, there could be nothing to prevent this river from flowing sometimes out at Reak End, sometimes out at Park Head, sometimes out at Old Park, and sometimes out at Grisepool; at which time—innumerable ages ago—Roudsea, Deanholme, Reak, Old Park, and the lower part of Holker Park, must have been so many islands in the great Morecambe estuary. Indeed, about thirty years ago, in making a road on Howbarrow Moss, my workmen met with sea sand and marine shells (cockle and other bivalve shells). Under all these mosses there is either sea sand or arenaceous clay;—clay itself being formed in many instances by the passing of unctuous matter through porous upper strata into fine sand underneath; but oftener from the deposit of the very finest portions of earthy matter, held in solution in water, when that water is at rest; as this part of Morecambe Bay must have been when the Leven finally left it, in former days, and took its present course, between Tridlea and Capeshead Points.

Near where Godderside barn stood, it may be objected, there is not room for the river Leven to pass, as there is hard stony land, not clay, on both sides; but this objection has but little force, inasmuch as

most people living on the shores of Morecambe Bay, and on other sea shores, are well aware that when the sea beats against the loose cliffs or breaks of the shores, the light alluvial matter becomes suspended in the water, whilst the heavier materials, such as stones, gravel, and shingle, are driven forward and forced across the mouths of streams of water, either stopping them up altogether, or leaving them but a very narrow outlet; as was the case at Winder Hall and Lenibrick Bridge, and, indeed, in many other parts of the sea shores of the kingdom; no instance of this being so strong as that of the shingle beach (Chesil Bank) near Portland Isle; the shingle beach there having thrown the rivulet out of its original course, causing it to run along the land side of the shingle bar, about seven miles, before it can find a passage into the sea.

I may here mention what may very probably appear a little strange, yet only to those who do not give much attention to matters of this kind, viz., the action of the tidal waters in this and other estuaries. About twenty-five years ago, at the time of the autumnal equinox, I walked with a friend from Carke to Rusland Hall, which place is about eighteen miles from the mouth of the Morecambe estuary, and perhaps eight miles or more from Carke. High water at Carke that day was at eleven minutes p.m., yet, when we were at Rusland Hall at three o'clock in the afternoon, the tidal water, to our surprise, was still flowing up the ditches in the meadows in front of the Hall, showing what is well known to all acquainted with matters of this kind, that the tide ebbs at places in the lower part of the estuary, when it is still flowing forward in the higher parts. Indeed, most people will have seen vessels sailing out of the lower ports of the bay with the *ebbing* tide, at the very time when other vessels were entering the upper ports and places with the *flowing* tide. The Chesil Bank or Beach, near Portland Isle, just mentioned, has such an

action on the tide, whilst flowing up the narrow little rivulet on the land side of it, that at the head of the streamlet, some seven miles from its outlet into the sea, the following remarkable phenomenon may be observed:—On one side of the shingle beach (the sea side) it may be *high water*, whilst on the other side (the land side), at a very little distance—merely the width of the bank or shingle beach—it will (and at the same time too), be *low water*, or nearly so. I am speaking here of what used to be the case; it may now be quite different.

It has already been stated that the Crow Wood at Holker, according to tradition, was taken off the common by Sir Thomas or Sir William Lowther, who at that time planted three or four round plantations on Holker Bank (then part of the common), and an avenue of trees from Holker Hall to Cartmel Park Wood, and also made a road or drive from Holker, as far as the town of Cartmel. This road still exists, altered a little, but very few of the trees in the avenue now remain—perhaps almost none of them but those near the gate of Cartmel Park Wood, these being sycamore trees; though there used to be two or more trees (Scotch firs) on the hill near the Horse Wash, and a few large ones (Dutch elms) not far from the present joiner's shop. The round plantations on Holker Bank were all growing at the time of the enclosure of Cartmel Commons, and afterwards; but now they have all been cut down, excepting several beech trees in the one on Mount Bernard, and some near Mr. Wilson's house (the present gardener), in the valley there.

Sir Thomas Lowther was a sportsman, and fond of horse racing. The place where the horses were breathed and practised was on the rather flat piece of ground above the gardener's house, and below the public road leading to Howbarrow. On this piece of ground, according to tradition, village sports and races were at one time annually held. In my remembrance, there was a

piece of water on Holker Bank called "The Horse Wash," made by a dam placed across "Salesbrook;" the use of it being to wash the feet and legs of Sir Thomas Lowther's horses, by riding them through it—a rather strange and idle way, it would be thought now, of doing this! The dam was still there till of late years.

The little brook called "Salesbrook" originally ran on the surface from nearly where the rifle volunteers' targets now are, and had, in former days, growing on its banks some alder and common salix or willow trees. This brook followed the low ground, on the surface, not in a drain or tile, to Hole of Ellet, or Ellen, where it fell into a hollow place, forming a deepish pit, around the banks of which grew a number of alder and willow trees at one time—for so I have heard the late Mr. Baker say, whose property Hole of Ellet was long before the end of last century, and afterwards. Probably the little brook called "Salesbrook" has obtained its name from the common willow or salix trees which once grew on its banks; the provincial name of the willow being *ceil* or *seal*—ceil tree, or seal tree; and hence Sealsbrook, or Salesbrook. And it may be that the name of the place called "Hole of Ellen" or Ellet, may be derived from the alder trees which once grew round the pit near the place; for the alder tree in all this country is called the *eller* tree, so that the proper name of the place may be "Hole of Ellers," corrupted into "Hole of Ellen," or "Hole of Ellet." This Salesbrook, after leaving the hole or pit just mentioned, ran into the hollow ground behind Holker farm buildings, and afterwards either sank into the ground and passed through the gravelly soil into Pot Level, or found its way in some other direction. The original course of the Salesbrook, as anyone may see on examining it, has been at some time diverted, running now, not in the natural hollow, but along the side of a hill, and down the other side into Holker village. In my remembrance the water

ran on the surface, as has already been mentioned (not in a drain and pipes as now) throughout its whole diverted course, to a wooden spout in the village, and from thence, still on the surface, to the tank in front of the then slaughter-house. On both sides of the stream, in the water, as it passed through the village and to the tank near the slaughter-house, there used to grow very fine water-cress. From the slaughter-house tank the water passed through a covered drain to a well behind Holker Hall, and from this well, by a very deep drain in the park, to Grisepool, not far from Godderside Barn. Close to this well, behind Holker Hall, was another well of quite a different quality of water, being very clear and hard, as if it came from some limestone rock, not visible, though near; and as there is limestone rock in the moss below Stribers, and also at or near Banes' Paddocks, it possibly may skirt the bottom of Ellerside Brow, and be under part of Holker gardens, particularly as there is limestone not far off, in the Holker Deer Park. In sinking the deep drain from Holker Hall to Grisepool, where the old Dutch gardens once were, several fishponds, quite perfect in their cemented bottoms—as perfect as if made but yesterday—were met with.

In a corner of Holker village, close to and under the large walnut tree, there used to be (about 1799 or 1800) an old pump, probably furnishing the only supply of water to the village, previous to the time when Salesbrook was diverted and brought into the place. It had got quite out of order in 1800, though the well, which was a deep one, will still be there, at about ten yards from the most northerly of the three cottages near Holker House.

Close to the side of this last-mentioned cottage was the main entrance to Holker Hall, made by the first Lord George Cavendish, of Holker. It consisted of two large and handsome squared and polished sandstone

gateposts, one on each side, with a handsome and large gate leading into the carriage drive, which passed through what was called the "Lady's Orchard," to nearly where the present road or drive is to Holker Hall. It is probable that the park wall, which, as before mentioned, turned off towards Holker Hall at a place about three hundred and thirty yards from Holker village, was at this time built as far as the Lady's Orchard, and not far from the first cottage in Holker village, the land on the north side of the wall having then been laid to the deer park. Many a time have I seen, when living at Holker House (which was built by my grandfather for his daughter, Mrs. Kirkes, but is now the property of the Duke of Devonshire), John Booth, then head gardener at Holker Hall, standing at the chief entrance, when it was expected his master, Lord Frederick Cavendish, would arrive at Holker Hall. On there being any rumble or noise of cart or carriage, off went John Booth's hat, and open went the gate; this fine old man, with bald head, silver locks, and ruddy cheeks, being fully intent on showing a hearty and proper welcome to his noble and most kind master. Oh! that there could be welcomes like this in our day! Certainly, poor John Booth's patience must sometimes have been sorely tried, for at that day the badness of the roads throughout this country, and indeed the whole kingdom, made the arrival of anyone, at any place, at any particular time, very uncertain. When the first Lord George Cavendish, of Holker, came many years before this into Cartmel parish (in 1756), the roads were so narrow and so full of ruts that his carriage could not be got nearer to Holker Hall than—some say Grange, others Cart Lane; at one of which places, four miles from Holker Hall, it was drawn over the sea beach off the sea sands of the estuary into an old barn, where it remained until his lordship had again occasion to go up to London. During all his stay at Holker, Lord George

used a small four-wheel and partially-covered curricie, drawn by one horse, on which a postillion rode. Very narrow was the vehicle, but it was such as could pass along the narrow highways and in his own grounds easily. Lord Frederick Cavendish, long after this, used a small carriage of the same kind, and for the same reason. This little green carriage I have myself seen, when a child, in the coachhouse, at Holker Hall. All this will seem very strange to people of the present day, but it must be borne in mind that there were no public conveyances or means of travelling, except on horseback or by pack-horses, from Kendal or Lancaster to London, until a stage waggon, travelling at a snail's pace, was started in 1757, and a stage coach in 1763, which last did not travel at more than some four or five miles per hour, if so much. Some time previous to this, roads generally in England were impassable for loaded vehicles in winter and wet weather, there being merely a paved or roughly-stoned horse track in the centre, not more than about four feet wide, the remainder of the roads having no road material on them whatever. Between Prescot and Liverpool, about the year 1808 and afterwards, there were deep ruts in almost every part of the pavement of the main London road, so that in travelling at a trot in a chaise or carriage, there was, I well remember, scarcely any keeping with any certainty on the seat. The highway from Prescot to Ormskirk, I also remember, was even worse still.

The first Lord George Cavendish frequently visited Holker. On the last occasion of his being in the country, he became very ill, and doubting the skill at that day of the medical practitioners of this country, was very desirous of getting back to London. With some difficulty he got away to the place where his carriage had, as usual, been left, in the old barn at Cart Lane or Grange; and then, with four horses in his carriage, he reached Lancaster, and on the next day Bullock's

Smithy, between Manchester and Stockport, where he became so ill as not to be able to go farther; indeed, almost immediately afterwards he died there, and his remains were brought back to Holker Hall, and afterwards buried in the Harrington Choir of Cartmel Church. The late Mr. Bigland, of Bigland Hall, told me that he, when a child, attended with his father this funeral, in 1794, when a vast concourse of tenants and friends attended also.

Holker Hall, about the end of the sixteenth century or beginning of the seventeenth, was the residence of one of the younger branches of the very ancient family of Preston, of Preston Patrick and Levens. From the last of the Prestons of Holker (Catherine Preston) it passed by marriage to the Lowther family, of Mask, and from that family, by the will of Sir William Lowther of Holker, who died in 1756, to his cousin, Lord George Augustus Cavendish, second son of the third Duke of Devonshire, who left it to his brother, Lord Frederick Cavendish, by whose will it came to Lord George Augustus Henry Cavendish, third son of the fourth Duke of Devonshire, from whom it descended to his grandson, the present Duke of Devonshire, and is understood to be the favourite, though one of the least of the duke's numerous princely residences. Here the present duke's father unfortunately lost his life, in 1811, he having been thrown out of an open conveyance in the park, near the bridge over Grisepool (owing to the breaking of a rein, and the running away of a spirited horse), when going out wild-duck shooting. Holker Hall, according to tradition, was built by George Preston (grandson of Christopher Preston, the first possessor of the Holker estate) about the beginning of the seventeenth century. The hall at that time probably had two wings, at least it so appears in a plan dated 1775, one of them, the north wing, being rather shorter than the other, probably owing to Sir William Lowther

having added a little to the south wing. After 1775 there must have been another alteration of the front of Holker Hall, for in 1800 the north wing was no longer there, but had been pulled down (probably by the first Lord George Cavendish) to within a few feet of the front of the hall, and rounded off, at which time a similar circular projection seems to have been added to the south wing, for uniformity's sake, and this was the state of the building previous to the present Duke of Devonshire making extensive alterations about 1835-40. Though the tradition that George Preston built Holker Hall may be quite correct, there might have been an old residence at the place previous to his time, for in an enumeration of the *liberi tenentes*, or free tenants of Cartmel parish, in 1585, there is the name of Christopher Preston, of *Holker*. Probably Old Holker Hall might have been something like the ancient hall at Carke belonging to the Curwen and Rawlinson families; or Hampsfield Hall, Raven Winder Hall, Birkby Hall, Broughton Hall, Canon Winder Hall, belonging respectively to the Thornburgh, Fletcher, Knipe, and Kellet families; and had been pulled down by George Preston and re-erected in quite a different style of architecture, rather fanciful! It is, however, not improbable that the statement that Christopher Preston was of *Holker*, and one of the *liberi tenentes* or free tenants, might merely mean that his residence was in *Holker township*, which would be just as applicable to Frith Hall as Holker Hall, both of them being in *Holker township*; and particularly as Frith Hall has generally been considered the first residence the Preston family had in the parish of Cartmel.

In corroboration of the tradition that Holker Hall was built by George Preston, son of John, who was son of Christopher Preston (this Christopher being the second son of Sir Thomas Preston, of Preston Patrick and Levens, by Anne, the daughter of Wm. Thornborough, Esq., of Hampsfield Hall), it may be mentioned that in the entrance

Hall, when first built, was an elaborately-ornamented oak-wood carving over the mantelpiece, on which were displayed, in alto-relievo, twelve coats of arms, viz.: one of King James I., whose accession was in 1603, with the lion and unicorn as supporters; he being the first monarch who adopted the lion and unicorn as supporters—these two figures having ever since been the supporters of the royal arms of this kingdom. On another coat of arms, on the opposite side to those of the king, and on an equally large shield, were the arms of the Preston family, younger branch, viz.: argent two bars gules, on a canton of the first, a cinquefoil, or, a crescent on the chief for difference; these probably being the arms of George Preston; for he was then (on the accession of James I., 1603), *in possession of the Holker property*; his father, John Preston, having died in 1597, and his grandfather, Christopher Preston, in 1594. Below these, on rather smaller shields, were ten coats of arms of families with which the Prestons of Preston Patrick and Levens had from time to time become allied, every one of which alliances having taken place *previous* to the time of Geo. Preston, and not one of them *afterwards*. (1) The arms of Arundel, viz.: gules, on a bend, argent, between six cross crosslets, 2 & 1 and 1 & 2 fitchy, argent, an escutcheon, or, bearing a demi-lion rampant (pierced through the mouth with an arrow), within a double tressure, flory, counter-flory, gules; impaling Dacre, viz.: gules, three escallop shells 2 & 1, argent. Philip, Earl of Arundel, having married Anne, daughter of Lord Dacre, of Greystock and Gilsland—he died A.D. 1566. (2) The arms of Howard, being the same as those of Arundel, with the exception of a mullet on the bend dexter, for difference; impaling Dacre, gules, three escallops, argent. Lord William Howard, brother of the Earl of Arundel having married Elizabeth Dacre, daughter of Lord Dacre, of Greystock and Gilsland; that is, these two brothers married these

two sisters. The Earl of Arundel died a prisoner in the Tower of London, 38th of Queen Elizabeth. (3) The arms of Morley, viz.: argent, between two bars, sable, charged with three besants, a lion passant, gules, in chief three bucks' heads caboshed of the second; impaling Stanley, viz.: argent, a bend, azure, charged with three stags' heads, caboshed, or, a crescent for difference; Edward Parker Lord Morley, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, having married Elizabeth Stanley, only daughter of Lord Monteagle, of Hornby Castle, Lancashire. (4) The arms of Dacre, viz.: gules, three escallop shells argent; impaling Leyborne, of Cunswick, viz.: azure, six lioncels rampant, 3, 2, & 1, argent, langued and membered gules; on the lower part of the shield, argent, a bend sable charged with three annulets; Thomas Lord Dacre, of Dacre and Gillsland, having married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Leyborne, of Cunswick. Thomas Lord Dacre led the vanguard at Flodden Field, where King James IV. of Scotland was slain; and this was the lament of the Scotch maidens after the battle—

“ I have heard a liling, at the ewes' milking,
 A' the lasses liling, before the break of day;
 But now there's a meaning in ilka green loaning,
 Since the flowers of the forest are weeded away!”

(5) The arms of Stanley, viz.: argent, a bend, azure, charged with three stags' heads, or, caboshed; impaling Leybourne, viz.: azure, six lioncels rampant, 3, 2, & 1, argent, langued and membered, gules; on the lower part of the shield, argent, a bend, sable, charged with three annulets; Sir Wm. Stanley Lord Monteagle, of Hornby Castle, having married Anne, daughter of Sir James Leyborne, of Cunswick. (6) The arms of Leyborne, viz.: azure, six lioncels, rampant, 3, 2, & 1, argent, langued and membered, gules; on the lower part of the shield, argent, a bend sable, charged with three annulets, and a mullet for difference; impaling Preston, viz.: argent, two bars gules, on a canton of the second, a cinquefoil, or; Sir

James Leyborne, of Cunswick, having married, in Henry VIII.'s reign, Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Preston, of Preston Patrick and Levens. Sir James Leyborne was knight of the shire 33rd Henry VIII. (7) The arms of Cavendish, viz.: sable, three stags' heads, 2 & 1, argent; impaling Kighley, viz.: argent, a fess, sable; Sir William Cavendish, first Earl of Devonshire, having married Anne Kighley, daughter of Sir Henry Kighley, of Kighley, Yorkshire, about the reign of Queen Elizabeth. (8) The arms of Kighley, viz.: argent, a fess, sable; impaling Carus, viz.: azure, a chevron, argent, charged with three mullets, gules, between ten cinquefoils of the second, 4, 2, 1, 2, argent; Henry Kighley, Esq., of Kighley, having married Mary Carus, daughter of Sir Thomas Carus, of Kirby Lonsdale. (9) The arms of Carus, viz.: azure, a chevron, argent, charged with three mullets, gules, between ten cinquefoils of the second, 4, 2, 1, 2, argent; impaling Preston, viz.: argent, two bars, gules, on a canton a cinquefoil, or; Sir Thomas Carus, of Kirby Lonsdale, having married Catherine Preston, daughter of Sir Thomas Preston, of Preston Patrick and Levens, about the reign of Philip and Mary. (10) The arms of Middleton, viz.: argent, a saltier ingrailed, sable; impaling Carus, viz.: azure, a chevron, argent, charged with three mullets, gules, between ten cinquefoils of the second, 4, 2, 1, 2, argent; Edward Middleton, of Middleton Hall (who died in 1599), having married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Carus, of Kirby Lonsdale.

These coats of arms, placed over the mantelpiece of the Hall in George Preston's time, remained in the old entrance hall until Holker Hall, as aforesaid, was greatly altered and added to by the present Duke of Devonshire, about thirty-five years ago, when they were taken down and placed in an outhouse for some time, but ultimately were renovated and restored, and then placed over the mantelpiece of the new entrance hall,

which the duke had built, and there they remained, appropriately ornamenting this part of the residence, until they, as well as a most valuable library, collected by the Duke of Devonshire himself, and by his ancestors the Prestons and Lowthers, with numerous pictures, portraits, and invaluable family relics and reminiscences, ancient and modern, and works of art of the great masters—never more to appear there again!—were unfortunately nearly all destroyed in the great fire of the 10th of March of this year (1871), which burnt to the very ground almost the whole of the south-west wing of Holker Hall; and, but for the circumstance of my sister having, about a year before the fire occurred, taken a very close sketch and copy of the arms over the mantelpiece in the entrance hall, and my having made out whose arms they were, and the several alliances of the families, as given above—any tolerably correct knowledge of what they were might not have been easily attainable.

From the above minute particulars, it would appear pretty clear that George Preston built Holker Hall, and very probably it was a little before or about the time he was so great a benefactor to Cartmel Church, which he, with but little help from the parishioners, re-roofed (or at least some part of it), as has already been said, it having stood roofless for 80 years! He likewise put up the beautiful screen and the heads of the monks' stalls, in Cartmel Church, and ornamented the ceiling. Perhaps it might be about the time when all this carved work was being done in the church at Cartmel, between the years 1617 and 1620, that the carving of these arms on the Holker Hall mantelpiece was executed; certain it is that many of the old bedsteads still remaining in the hands of persons in this parish, as well as carved chests of drawers and cupboards, have ever been considered to be the work of the men brought into this country by George Preston to ornament Cartmel Church,

or those who had learnt the art of carving from them.

The gardens at Holker Hall, now so attractive to sightseers, were, up to 1775, and afterwards—probably up to about the year 1788?—of quite a different description to what they are now. They were what are called Dutch gardens, very similar to those at Levens Hall, Westmorland, and other places; numerous straight borders, and long lines of box, yew, and beech hedges; very formal; being the very reverse of the taste and fashion of gardens of the present day. These gardens were in front of the hall, and were about six and a half acres in extent. The garden fence extended across the front of the hall to a place some twenty yards to the west of the south-west wing, leaving a sufficient space between the fence and the hall for a drive up to the old hall door. From this place (in front of the said wing) the garden fence extended in an irregular and crooked line for about two hundred and twenty yards towards Godderside Barn, and then at right-angles struck off in a straight line (excepting a segment of a circle in the middle) of about two hundred and ten yards, nearly to where the old gardener's house used to be, and not far from where the present small conservatory now is; from which place (as a fruit wall) it ran in a south-easterly direction for about one hundred and seventy-four yards, to the north-west end of the Hall, where the present new conservatory is. The trees and everything else in these extensive Dutch gardens were grubbed up and destroyed by the first Lord George Cavendish, probably about the year 1788, when the land was added to the park—excepting a small portion which yet remains, where the large cedar tree, and the equally large Portugal laurels now are; and the fruit wall on the east side of them, extending, as before mentioned, to the north-west end of the hall. It was perhaps at this time that a part of the Crow Wood was taken up to make a garden in the place of the Dutch gardens, laid

to the park. The old park gate in front of the south-west wing of the hall, and the whole of the deer park wall, as far as the field beyond Lady Grey's Seat, seem to have been then taken down, and the park extended on that side as far as the old diverted road leading from near Crow Wood Gate towards the south end of Waitham Wood and Godderside Gate. The probability that the large laurel and evergreen oak trees were at this time planted will appear more certain from the circumstance that the beautiful cedar tree now growing near to them was planted at that time, as will appear from what I am about to relate. The first Lord George Cavendish, of Holker, about the year 1789-90, had a parcel of seeds taken from the *Cedars of Lebanon*, sent to him in a letter or small package, by a friend then in the Holy Land. These seeds, John Booth, the head gardener of that day at Holker Hall, sowed in pots, which he placed in the hothouse, and in due time he was much pleased to find five of them (only five!) had sprung up and become strong and healthy plants. These cedar trees had much care taken of them, and, when about three years old, were disposed of as follows:—Lord George Cavendish caused one of these cedar trees to be planted where it now stands near the large laurels, a short distance from the hall. Another of these valuable trees he brought up in his own hand and gave it to my mother, about the year 1792, who planted it herself in the garden behind Holker House, close to the present highway, where it is yet growing. Two others Lord George planted in the then newly made carriage drive or way, near the then new chief entrance to the hall, and close to the most northerly of the three cottages near Holker House; the only other tree remaining having been planted in the summer-house walk, or in some other place not now exactly known. Of these fine trees only two now remain, these being the two first mentioned; the other three having been blown down at different times,

some years ago. The dimensions of the boles of the two trees yet alive and growing freely, are, or rather were when measured in 1870, as follows:—The one in Holker Hall gardens, at two feet from the ground, 11ft. 2in. in circumference, and in height, 51ft., though the top was blown off in the great storm of 1839. The other tree, now in Holker House garden, planted by my mother, 11ft. in circumference, the height not having been ascertained.

These Holker gardens, made, as before mentioned, by the first Lord George Cavendish, about 1788-9, were again entirely remodelled and greatly enlarged by the present Duke of Devonshire, about thirty-five or thirty-six years ago, and then furnished with the choicest trees, shrubs and flowers, and afterwards with a beautiful conservatory and a fountain. About this time, or a little before, an entirely new kitchen garden was made above the Crow Wood, with hothouses, propagating houses, large fruit walls, and below these an arboretum; all which, under the very able management of Mr. William Wilson, the present clever head gardener, at Holker Hall, whose pride and delight (hobby-horse we may say!) these gardens have ever been, during a long sojourn therein of now great part of half a century (forty-one years!)—are, and ever have been, most pleasing and attractive—the constant resort, as before said, of sightseers! In these gardens, it must not be forgotten, there are some of the finest specimens of the *araucaria imbricata*, or Chili pine, in the kingdom, with perhaps one or two exceptions, viz., one at Dropmore, in Hertfordshire (a tree there being somewhat larger), and one or more at Kew.

As there is a little story, not uninteresting perhaps, about these *araucaria* trees, it may be told here:—About the year 1836-7, a young sailor lad shipped himself on board a merchant vessel bound for one of the ports in Chili or Peru, and whilst the vessel remained there, found his way into the Andes or Cordilleras, where he

gathered some seeds of a tree which much attracted his attention, as being very strange and odd looking. On his arrival at the ship, he placed these seeds in a box. During the voyage home, on looking into the box, the lad found that some of the seeds had vegetated. On his reaching Liverpool, he took the box and the plants to Mr. Skirving, who had a large nursery garden near that town; but not finding Mr. Skirving at home, he left the box and the plants, saying he would call again. The lad, however, never did call again, and though Mr. Skirving made every possible inquiry, he never afterwards could hear anything whatever as to where or who he was. When the plants had become larger, Mr. Paxton heard of them, and also that they had proved to be the *araucaria imbricata* (Chili pine), on which he offered Mr. Skirving five guineas for each of the plants, eleven in number, and of course obtained them. The late Duke of Devonshire at this time gave one of these, then most rare, plants to his niece, the late Countess of Burlington, who planted it herself (April 1838) in the middle of the lower compartment of the pleasure garden, near the fountain, where it is now growing. This tree inasmuch as the late lamented countess planted it herself, has had every care taken of it, and its growth from time to time noted and recorded. In 1842 it was 3ft. 3in. in height; in 1845, 5ft. 11in.; in 1850, 12ft. 9in.; in 1854, 16ft. 9in.; in 1858, 25ft. 5in.; in 1864, 35ft. 6in.; and in 1870, 41ft.; the bole at one foot from the ground being 6ft. 2in. in circumference.

In the *Gardener's Chronicle* is the following account of the *araucaria imbricata*:—"The *araucaria imbricata* is a native of South America, and grows on its native mountains to the height of 150ft. or more. It grows solely on the western declivities of the Andes, at from 1,500 to 2,000ft. below the snow line. Sir Joseph Banks, in 1795, brought home living plants, raised

from seeds sown on board ship by Mr. Menzies. He planted one in his own garden, and sent the others to Kew, and from Kew the first batch was no doubt distributed, some of the plants being still to be found in this country. One, a female, is, as everyone knows, still growing in the gardens at Kew, and last spring, during April and May, when it was showing its cones, I watched their progress almost daily, with much interest. This tree is dicecious, that is, there are male and female trees distinct. Splendid female plants are in Lord Poltimore's gardens, in Devonshire, covered with cones, and a large number of male plants covered with catkins. The finest *araucaria* outside Bicton is at Poltimore, that is to say, the handsomest tree, and bearing the finest cones. Of course there is the large female tree at Kew, but the bole is naked a long way up, neither is the head handsome. I have seen many *araucarias* all over the country, but they have not yet shown their sex. Those at Dropmore cannot be surpassed."

When my father was living at Holker, about 1797-8, and my grandfather at Carke, a Captain Davis, who was master of one of my grandfather's vessels, brought home, on one of his return voyages, the jaw bones of an immense whale. These my father set up over the gateway of Holker House, where they formed a kind of arch, astonishing not a little, for a while, the villagers and others in the neighbourhood; but my mother never could be made to see any ornament in such a gateway, and as ladies are sure to have their own way, if not at first, at least ultimately, these great jaw bones were taken down and given to Mr. Langdale Sunderland, of Longlands, who placed them over the gateway leading to his summer-house, near Heaning Wood, where they stood for many years, but are not there now.

As Holker Bank, and all the rest of the commons in Cartmel parish were quite open until the Enclosure Act passed, in 1796, it was possible for a person, after

passing through the gate which stood across the road near Holker Farmhouse, to travel along the commons even into Scotland, without meeting with a fence ; for at that day the enclosure of commons and wastes had not become very general. At that time small were the wants of the Holker villagers, for their only clothes hedge was some large round whins (gorse) which grew upon the round hill just above the old smithy (where the Little Field now is), on which whins, on a fine day, the scanty and altogether simple habiliments of the then villagers—always home-made, and often even home-knitted and home-spun—were hung out to dry.

The first plantations on Holker Bank were made by Lord Frederick Cavendish, about the year 1800. They extended from the smithy at Holker, to opposite Bigland Scar Meadow, or a little farther. At the end of this plantation Lord Frederick planted a belt of Scotch firs, which extended up the hill to where the gate leading to Hodbarrow used to be ; and from thence past the place where the gate leading into the Hill Mill plantation once was, and so forward past the present rifle volunteers' targets, to the boundary fence of High Bankside land. Lord Frederick Cavendish also planted the small plantation on the south side of the road leading to Cartmel, not far from the Horse Wash, and adjoining Low Bankside allotment. Lord George Cavendish afterwards planted, in successive years, the whole of Ellerside Brow, as far nearly as Banes' Paddocks, as well as the plantations near Hill Mill, Mount Bernard, west side of Holker village to near Grisepool, and those on the mosses near Watham and Reak, all of which greatly ornamented this beautiful Holker Hall residence, giving a background seldom equalled.

Having now given a very long and detailed account of Holker Hall, with its beautiful adjuncts, both as it was in former days and as it is at present, the melancholy task remains of recording the occurrence of a

most disastrous fire which wrapt in flames and completely destroyed almost the whole of the south-west wing of this most interesting place, in which were deposited, in fancied security, priceless treasures, articles of vertu, modern and antique—now no more! irretrievably lost!

For some short time previous to the occurrence of the great fire of the 10th of March, 1871, at Holker Hall, the Duke of Devonshire had been there residing—far away from the toil and strife of the busy world! On the day preceding the 10th of March, Lord Richard Cavendish and Lord Frederick Cavendish (his grace's brother and second son), arrived at the Hall. Lord Frederick Cavendish's bedroom was in the south-west wing of the hall. On retiring to rest about two o'clock in the morning, he passed through his dressing room, where there was a fire, to his own bedroom, and then fancied he felt a somewhat strong smell of burning wood; not, however, at the time, supposing it to arise from anything more than the wood that might have been used in lighting the fire. In the course of about three hours afterwards, and whilst fast asleep, he was suddenly aroused by a very loud noise in the dressing room, which at once caused him to arise from his bed in order to ascertain the cause, when, to his utter astonishment, on opening the dressing room door, he perceived that the legs of the table had been burnt off, causing it to fall heavily on the floor, and that the rest of the furniture, and the whole of his own wardrobe, were enveloped in flames. Instantaneously his Lordship made his way through another door into the great corridor, and seizing the alarm bell, soon had the whole of the household about him. As this was a little before five o'clock in the morning, all the labourers then being at their own homes in the neighbouring villages, considerable confusion, as is always the case, arose at first. However, this did not

last long. The great bell was rung—servants were sent out in every direction for help and assistance—and in a most unprecedentedly short time the whole neighbourhood, it may be truly said, had arrived at the hall, and with a willingness to give assistance never on any occasion surpassed. The active fire brigade of some forty men were the first to appear on the scene, and at once manned the excellent fire engine always on the premises, throwing volumes of water into the midst of the roaring flames; but, owing to the vast quantity of wood in the walls of every part of the building, and the corridors having throughout been studded with wood to prevent damp from injuring the valuable pictures and portraits hung up there, as well as the excessively inflammable nature of the furniture and everything else in the rooms, it became quite obvious that the whole of the south wing of the hall and everything therein not already removed, could not be saved from falling a prey to the flames. From that moment the efforts of all (and these were hundreds!) were directed to cutting off the lurid flames, already roaring, flaring, and rushing towards the great body of the hall; as well as in removing the furniture and valuables from this part of the premises. The fire engine, therefore, was forthwith made to play with all its power (efforts of men in extremity!) on the approaching flames, and particularly on the adjoining old part of the hall; the roof and the partition and flooring of which having been cut away. Water obtained from some large tanks on the roof was conveyed to the place and poured down copiously on the flames, by numbers of persons who had come up to give assistance; still, for a time (and it was an anxious time!), the prospect of these exertions being successful was most doubtful; and, to add to the dilemma, the water supply seemed to be in the course of being exhausted. No way daunted, however, by these disheartening appearances, the noble fire brigade, now

aided on all sides by hundreds of volunteers, worked the fire engine with redoubled effect, till at last there did appear something like a reliable hope that this "neck-and-neck" struggle with the devouring element would end successfully, particularly as the wind, till then rather strong, had abated a little, and had shifted somewhat so as not to blow directly on the old part of the building. In the meantime seasonable help arrived from another quarter, for the Lowwood fire engine, which had been sent for, appeared on the scene of action, and began at once to play with great effect on the north side of the burning building, so that in a short time there could not remain any doubt that the progress of the flames would be arrested, and that the great body of the hall would be saved. About nine o'clock, before which time all the roofs and floors of the burning south-west wing had fallen in, the Ulverstone fire brigade reached Holker, accompanied by many gentlemen and tradesmen of that town, and at once began to direct their powerful engine on the burning embers, so as to prevent their again becoming dangerous; and at eleven o'clock even the strong fire brigade of the town of Barrow reached the place, and aided the Ulverstone fire brigade with their engine in keeping down the flames, still from time to time breaking out from amongst the smouldering rubbish. By this time all fear of any farther destruction of Holker Hall had ceased, so that hundreds of persons who had assembled on the place from all parts of the country now aided and assisted in returning to the hall the furniture, pictures, and other valuables which had on the fire first breaking out, been carried into the park and lawns from all parts of the hall, and laid promiscuously in large heaps; amongst which were a few books saved from the duke's most valuable library, and some of the costly articles of vertu and pictures of priceless value, which stood in the south-west wing thus destroyed.

So rapidly did the flames destroy this beautiful south-west wing of Holker Hall, that of the attics, sleeping rooms, entrance hall, corridors, dining room, drawing room, library, noble staircase (with its stained glass window, containing the coats of arms of the Preston family from the first Preston of Holker down to the Lowthers, Cavendishes, and the present Duke of Devonshire, and the families allied to them); most valuable furniture, marbles, statuary, family portraits, pictures, and family relics—scarcely anything remained by eight o'clock—three hours from the commencement of the fire—but bare stone walls, shattered columns, cracked and crumbling stone mullions, and smoking and smouldering wood and ashes. And here I may be allowed to record—I who have lived almost all my long life in this country—that I have witnessed on two occasions—the first on the marriage of Lady Louisa Cavendish, a matter of rejoicing, and on this last occasion of the great fire, a matter of lamentation—such a spontaneous outburst of good will and kindness for the noble duke and his family, as cannot but be considered most unusual in this not very sympathetic age of the world! for on the occurrence of each of these events all assembled seemed to feel as if the matter immediately concerned themselves, and showed the liveliest interest and solicitude accordingly! This the noble duke clearly saw, and fully appreciated, thanking his neighbours on this last occasion publicly and most feelingly for their promptitude and readiness in almost rushing, as it were, to his assistance.

The pictures and portraits in Holker Hall previous to the fire, most of which were in the south-west wing of the building, were about 162 in number. About 103 of these were wholly destroyed, and about 59 saved from the devouring element—some of them with great difficulty, and at the risk of the lives of those who were bold enough to venture amongst the flames.

The following is an account (pretty nearly correct) of the

PICTURES AND PORTRAITS DESTROYED IN THE GREAT FIRE
AT HOLKER HALL, ON THE 10TH OF MARCH, 1871.

- 1 A portrait of John Lowther, of Hackthorpe, who married Mary, widow of the second George Preston, of Holker Hall.
- 2 Lady Bradshaw, wife of Sir Roger Bradshaw, Bart., of Haigh, mother of Elizabeth Bradshaw, second wife of the second Thomas Preston, of Holker Hall.
- 3 Mrs. Lowther, probably wife of Mr. John Lowther, of Hackthorpe, widow of the second Geo. Preston, of Holker Hall.
- 4 Mrs. M——(unknown).
- 5 Mrs. Lowther (perhaps same as No. 3).
- 6 Mrs. Preston (not known which of the Mrs. Prestons).
- 7 Lady Clarke.
- 8 Catherine Preston, wife of Sir William Lowther, of Mask and Holker; Sir William died April 1706.
- 9 Sir Roger Bradshaw, Bart., father of Thos. Preston's second wife Elizabeth Bradshaw.
- 10 Lady Houghton, mother of Catherine Houghton, first wife of the first Thos. Preston, of Holker, daughter of Sir Gilbert Houghton, Bart., of Houghton Tower.
- 11 Sir R. Bradshaw (same as No. 9.)
- 12 Mrs. Jno. Lowther (probably same as Nos. 3 & 5.)
- 13 Mr. Hesket.
- 14 Lady Lawson, née Elizabeth Preston, only daughter of the second George Preston, of Holker, and wife of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., of Brayton, and sister of John Viscount Lonsdale.
- 15 Sir Gilbert Houghton, father of the first Thomas Preston's wife Catherine Houghton.

- 16 Mrs. Jack Lowther (suppose John Lowther's wife), who was widow of the second Geo. Preston—same as Nos. 3 & 5.
- 17 Lady Colverly, or Calverly.
- 18 Mr. Preston (not known which Mr. Preston.)
- 19 Mr. Preston's wife (not known).
- 20 Sir Wm. Lemington, whose son, Sir Joseph, married Margaret, Sister of Henry Viscount Lonsdale, and died in 1750.
- 21 Mrs. Hall.
- 22 Jane Shore.
- 23 Cardinal Pole.
- 24 Mrs. Hall.
- 25 Sir Thomas Preston, of Preston Patrick, father of Christopher Preston, of Holker, who married Anne, daughter of Wm. Thornborough, Esq., of Hampfield Hall, who died in 1524.
- 26 Mr. Anthony Lowther, father of Sir Wm. Lowther, of Mask, whose wife Catherine was daughter and heir of the second Thomas Preston, of Holker.
- 27 Earl Douglas.
- 28 Lady Betty Lowther's mother Rachel, Duchess of Devonshire, daughter of Lord William Russel, who was beheaded in 1683 for siding with the Duke of Monmouth.
- 29 King George III.'s mother, the Princess Sophia.
- 30 Sir John Lowther, created Viscount Lowther in 1696.
- 31 Mrs. Lowther.
- 32 Lady Betty Cavendish, wife of Sir Thomas Lowther, Bart., of Holker, and daughter of the second Duke of Devonshire.
- 33 Lord Charles Cavendish, brother of the third Earl of Devonshire; he was found sticking in a quagmire after the Battle of Gainsborough, and cut to pieces by Cromwell's men, 1643.

- 34 Admiral Penn, father of Margaret Penn, wife of Anthony Lowther, of Mask, whose son, Sir Wm. Lowther, of Mask, Bart., married Catherine Preston, daughter of the second Thomas Preston, of Holker.
- 35 Mr. Pole.
- 36 Duchess of Devonshire and Rutland, Rachel Russel, wife of the second Duke of Devonshire; afterwards wife of the Duke of Rutland.
- 37 The first Duke of Devonshire, son of Lord William Cavendish, and Elizabeth daughter of the Earl of Salisbury, one of the greatest men of the age in which he lived—the seventeenth century; chief promoter of the glorious revolution of 1688.
- 38 Christopher Preston, the first of the Prestons of Holker, who died in 1594.
- 39 Lord William Russel, who married, in 1667, Rachel, second daughter and co-heiress of the Earl of Southampton, then widow of Lord Vaughan; he was beheaded July 23rd, 1683, for siding with the Duke of Monmouth.
- 40 Sir William Lowther, of Swillington, Rector of Swillington (and *Incumbent of Cartmel* for many years), born July 10th, 1707; he married Ann, daughter of the Rev. Charles Zouch, Rector of Sandal, and was created a Baronet in 1764; he was ancestor of the present Earl of Lonsdale, and cousin to Sir William Lowther, of Holker.
- 41 Sir Thomas Preston, of Preston Patrick, father of Christopher Preston, of Holker; he died fifteenth Henry VIII., 1524.
- 42 Lord Charles Cavendish, in red (same as No. 33?).
- 43 Lady Lowther, perhaps Catherine (Preston) wife of Sir William Lowther, and daughter of the second Thomas Preston, of Holker.
- 44 Nell Gwynn.

- 45 Lady Betty Lowther, in blue, wife of Sir Thomas Lowther, of Holker, née Lady Elizabeth Cavendish (same as No. 32).
- 46 Sir James Lowther, created in 1784 Viscount Lowther and Earl of Lonsdale. The titles and estates descended to William Lowther, the heir male of the late Rev. Sir William Lowther, Rector of Swillington and Incumbent of Cartmel.
- 47 Two little children, daughters of Lord William and Lady Rachel Russel; Rachel married to the second Duke of Devonshire, and Catherine to the second Duke of Rutland.
- 48 A sea piece, in a fog—Vernet.
- 49 A landscape, with people and cattle—Rubens.
- 50 The Temple of Concord, in ruins, and figures—Rosalvo.
- 51 Landscape, with a cottage—Ruysdaal.
- 52 A landscape, with a cottage and windmill at a distance—Ruysdaal.
- 53 Portrait of Sir William Lowther (perhaps the first Sir William Lowther, of Holker?).
- 54 Saint Mark's Place during the Carnival—Canaletto.
- 55 Portrait of Sir Isaac Newton.
- 56 Portrait of Mr. Heathcote.
- 57 Portrait of Henrietta Maria of France, Queen Consort of King Charles I.
- 58 Landscape, a garden with monks.
- 59 Small landscape.
- 60 Sir Wm. Lowther, in blue (perhaps same as No. 53).
- 61 Sir Charles Turner in regimentals.
- 62 Lord Miltown.
- 63 Two battle pieces—Salvator Rosa.
- 64 Small landscape.
- 65 Tobit and the Angel, landscape.
- 66 Landscape (very small), Journey into Egypt.

- 67 Men lifting a stone.
- 68 Lamplight study.
- 69 Butterflies.
- 70 John Lord Lonsdale, brother to Mary Lowther, who
was the wife of the second George Preston, of
Holker.
- 71 Lady Lonsdale (Mary Lowther)—Reade, after Sir
Godfrey Kneller.
- 72 A portrait of one of the Lowther family—after Sir
Peter Lely.
- 73 Queen Mary (Queen of Scots?).
- 74 Saint John—Rubens.
- 75 King William III.—Sir Godfrey Kneller.
- 76 Nell Gwynn, with a lamb.
- 77 Mr. Hobbes, tutor to the second Earl of Devonshire.
- 78 Ditto.
- 79 Sir Thomas Moore.
- 80 Louis XIV.
- 81 Ditto.
- 82 Queen Elizabeth.
- 83 Duchess of Grafton, one of the beauties of Charles II.'s
- 84 Ditto. [court.
- 85 Archbishop Laud.
- 86 Landscape.
- 87 Madame Maintenon.
- 88 A conjuring piece.
- 89 Lord Bacon.
- 90 A piece of wild life—Collier.
- 91 Lord Richard Cavendish, brother of the second Lord
George Cavendish, of Holker; he died in 1781.
- 92 John Bunyan.
- 93 Landscape, with three columns of the Temple of
Jupiter Stator, story of Mercury and Battus
—Claude Lorraine.
- 94 Ditto. ditto. ditto.

- 95 St. Mary's Abbey, Furness—Tillemans.
- 96 Sir William Lowther (same as Nos. 53 & 60.)
- 97 John Preston, son of Christopher Preston, of Holker ;
he died in 1597.
- 98 The first Duke of Devonshire in armour—Sir Godfrey
Kneller.
- 99 The first Duchess of Devonshire, Mary, daughter of
the Duke of Ormond—Sir Godfrey Kneller.
- 100 Landscape—Holbein.
- 101 Landscape—Ruysdaal.
- 102 A Dutch sea piece—Teniers.
- 103 Ditto—Teniers.

PICTURES AND PORTRAITS NOT DESTROYED BY THE FIRE,
AND STILL IN HOLKER HALL.

- 1 Sir Thomas Preston, of Preston Patrick and Levens,
father of Christopher Preston, of Holker, who died
15th Henry VIII., 1524.
- 2 Mr. Preston (perhaps Christopher Preston, of Holker ?)
- 3 Sir William Lowther, of Holker (probably the last,
who died in 1756).
- 4 Mr. John Lowther, of Mask, who married Mary, widow
of second George Preston, of Holker.
- 5 Mr. Preston (perhaps same as No. 2.)
- 6 Mrs. Preston and child, wife and child of Nos. 2 and 5,
perhaps.
- 7 First George Preston's three daughters, viz.: Anne,
who married Sir George Middleton, of Leighton
Hall ; Elizabeth, who married John Syer, Esq., of
Worshall Hall ; and Frances, who married Francis
Biddulph, of Biddulph, Esq.

- 8 Lady Betty Lowther, née Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, daughter of second Duke of Devonshire and wife of Sir William Lowther, of Holker, and mother of the last Sir William Lowther, of Holker and Whitehaven.
- 9 Mr. John Lowther, who married Mary (Lowther) widow of second George Preston, of Holker.
- 10 Duchess of Cleveland, Lady Castlemain previously.
- 11 William Cavendish, second Duke of Devonshire, Lady Betty Cavendish's (wife of Sir Thomas Lowther) father.
- 12 Sir James Lowther, son of Robert Lowther, Esq., of Mauls Meaburn, created Earl of Lonsdale in 1784.
- 13 Sir Isaac Newton.
- 14 Mrs. Grey and her child, afterwards Lady Grey (née Elizabeth Ponsonby), wife of Charles Lord Grey de Howick and daughter of the Right Hon. William Brabazon Ponsonby—by Sir William Allen.
- 15 }
16 } Two pictures, with horses, &c.—Wouverman.
- 17 One little inlaid picture.
- 18 Small landscape—Ruysdaal.
- 19 Landscape, with herdsmen and cattle—Ruysdaal.
- 20 Small flower piece.
- 21 Small allegorical portrait of Lady Southampton, widow of Lord Vaughan and wife of Lord William Russel, who was beheaded in 1683.
- 22 }
23 } Two landscapes.
- 24 The Holy Family.
- 25 Group of figures.
- 26 A boy sleeping.
- 27 }
28 } Cupid and Psyche.

- 29 Landscape, a cottage and water—Holbein.
- 30 Ditto, flat country—Ruysdaal.
- 31 } Two Dutch pieces, men playing at cards on a tub—
- 32 } Teniers.
- 33 } Two Dutch sea pieces.
- 34 }
- 35 Lady Betty Lowther, wife of Sir Thomas Lowther, of
Holker, and daughter of second Duke of Devonshire.
- 36 Duchess of Cleveland in mourning—Sir Peter Lely.
- 37 A sea piece in a storm—Vernet.
- 38 A landscape, with people and cattle—Rubens.
- 39 Landscape, very dark—Poussin.
- 40 Vandyke ($\frac{2}{3}$)—the head only supposed to have been
painted by himself.
- 41 Saint Francis of Assisi—Cigoli.
- 42 Mount Parnassus; Apollo and the Muses; the river
Helicon personified—Claude Lorraine—a priceless
picture!
- 43 Repose in Egypt—Claude Lorraine.
- 44 View of Chatsworth—Tillemans.
- 45 Caricature—Sir Joshua Reynolds.
- 46 } Two flower pieces.
- 47 }
- 48 Two churches—Peter Neefs.
- 49 Game.
- 50 Very small landscape, bridge and cattle—G. Poussin.
- 51 Group of figures.
- 52 Cleopatra—Le Brun.
- 53 William III.—Reade.
- 54 Duchess of Portsmouth.
- 55 Charles I.—after Vandyke.
- 56 Whitehaven—Reade.
- 57 } Two portraits of Mrs. Knott, one of King Charles
- 58 } II.'s court beauties.
- 59 Portrait of one of the Northumberland family—Grey
de Howick.

Clarke Hall.

In the Parish of Cartmel, North Lancashire, in the 24th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1582,
Belonged to and was inhabited by

Thomas Pickeringe,.....Who died in 1616, and was

Succeeded by

His Son-in-Law, Robert Curwen,Died in 1649, aged 74: he was Cup-bearer to Queen Elizabeth.

His Nephew, Robert Rawlinsou,Died in 1665, aged 55: Barrister-at-Law, J.P. for Lancashire & Cheshire,
and Vice-Chamberlain for the City and County of Chester.

His Son, Curwen Rawlinsou,.....Died in 1689, aged 48: M.P. for Lancaster: he added to the Hall
the left side.

His Son, Christopher Rawlinsou, Died 1733, aged 55, unmarried: he added to the Hall the right side.

His Cousin, Catherine, widow of Clement Bigge, of Keenground, near Hawkshead, who died in 1727: she
died in 1761, aged 76.

Her Son, Roger Bigge,.....Died in 1746, aged 30: he married Mary Fletcher, heiress of
Wood-Broughton, in the Parish of Cartmel.

His Son, Fletcher Bigge,Died in 1829, aged 86: Barrister-at-Law, and Clerk of Assize for the
Northern Circuit, J.P. for Lancashire, and J.P. and D.L. for the
North Riding of Yorkshire.

His Son, Gray Bigge,Died in 1857, aged 74: J.P. for Lancashire and Westmorland, and
J.P. and D.L. for the North Riding of Yorkshire.

His Son, Henry Fletcher Bigge,...Now living: J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire, and High Sheriff of the
County for the year 1870.

CARKE HALL.

This large old hall stands by the side of the road which leads from the village of Carke to Churchtown in Cartmel, and has, during a period of three hundred years, descended in the same family through nine generations.

Old title-deeds in the possession of the present hereditary owner, Henry Fletcher Rigge, of Wood-Broughton, show that in the twenty-fourth of Queen Elizabeth, 1582, the tenement at Carke, afterwards called "Carke Hall," was the property of Thomas Pickeringe. The register books of Cartmel Church commence in January, 1559. In the early registers no places of residence are given, and the family names of wives, and even their Christian names and those of children are frequently omitted. In the first volume are these entries, as follow:—

1571...Oct. 10.....	Thomas Pickeringe & Agnes his wife	mard.
1575...April 25 ...	Isabell Pickering	bapt.
1575...June 19 ...	Robert Curwenn	bapt.
1578...Feb. 8	Jennet Pickering	bapt.
1580...March 22 ...	Ellin Pickering	bapt.
1582.. April 18 ...	a childe of Thomas Pickeringe	bapt.
1602...Januarie 20..	Robert Curwine and Pickeringe	mard.

As there are no entries of any other children of Thomas Pickeringe, the "childe" baptized April 13th, 1583, would doubtless be the "Pickeringe" married to Robert Curwine "on Januarie 20, 1602," and the Anne Pickeringe of the following deed:—

BY INDENTURE dated the 15th February, 12th James I. (1614) Thomas Pickeringe of Nether Carke in Cartmell com. Lancaster yeoman of the one ptie. and Robert Curwenn of Myresydehall in Cartmell gentleman of the other ptye. in consideration of a marriage had and solemnized between the sd. Robert Curwenn and Anne Pickeringe daughter of the sd. Thomas

Pickeringe on the 20th daye of Januarie in the 44th yeare of the raigne of our late soveraigne Ladye of famous memorie Queene Elizabeth (1602) and in further consideration of the sum of one hundred and two pounds the said Thomas Pickeringe granted bargained and sold to the said Robert Curwenn his heirs and assigns for ever, All that messuage and tenement with the appurts. at Nether Carke in Cartmel wherein said Thomas Pickeringe then dwelt of the yearlie rent of ten shillings eightpence or thereabouts unto the king's matie. (quit rent) and also all that messuage and tenement with the appurts. situate at Girsgarth in Cartmell aforesaid then likewise in the occupation and possession of said Thomas Pickeringe or his assigns together also with all lands meadowes ffeedings pastures mosses comons comon of pasture and turbarie &c. &c. &c. to hold to said Robert Curwenn his heirs and assigns according to the custom of the manor of Cartmell for ever: from and after the death of said Thomas Pickeringe if Agnes his wife be not then living and if she be then living then she is to enjoy and possesse the moiety and one half of both the said tenements during her widowhood.

Witnessed by WILLIAM COLLIER, JA. ATKINSON, JOHN BURSOUGHE, JOHN MALLYERIE.

By the Registers at Cartmel Church, Agnes Pickeringe, wife of Thomas of Nether Carke, was buried 24th August, 1616; and on the following January 27th, Thos. Pickeringe, of Nether Carke, was buried.

Robert Curwen was the only son of Walter Curwen, of Myreside Hall, near Flookburgh, who was a younger brother of Curwen of Workington Hall, in Cumberland. Robert Curwen was one of the cup-bearers to Queen Elizabeth. His baptism is in the register of Cartmel Church on the 19th June, 1575, and his marriage on

the 20th January, 1602. He died aged 74 on the 2nd March, 1649, leaving no issue; and by his will dated 24th January, 1649, he bequeathed his estates in the parish of Cartmel to his nephew, Robert Rawlinson, the eldest son of his only sister, Margaret Curwen, wife of William Rawlinson, of Greenhead, in Colton, which estate at Greenhead had been the possession and residence of this Rawlinson family beyond the earliest records, and is now held in direct descent. On the death of his father-in-law, Robert Curwen must have changed his residence from Myreside Hall to the house at Carke, for various title deeds describe him as dwelling at Carke in 1629; also in 1633 and in 1647. The house at this time probably consisted of the portion forming the centre gable of the existing building, which has apparently afterwards had two considerable additions.

ROBERT CURWEN'S WILL,

(From the original in the possession of Henry Fletcher Rigge.)

It is sealed with two seals bearing the same impression, the arms of Curwen and Pickering *quarterly*, not impaled.

The Arms of Curwen are—Argent, fretty, gules, a chief azure.
Those of Pickering—Argent, ermine, a lion rampant, azure, langued, crowned, and armed, or.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN the 24th day off Januarie in the yeare of our Lord God One thousand six hundred ffortie & nine I Roberte Curwen off Carke in Cartmell within the County of Lancaster gentleman beinge in bodily health and of p'fecte and sounde memorie (praise be given to God for the same) yet neverthelesse knowinge that the state of man is ever uncertaine in this life and as a fflower doth fade away desiring the Almighty God off his mercy for to p'don my mannifold sinnes and offenses allready

by me wretched sinner comitted and done and heartily desiringe off him to give me grace that hereafter during this transitory life wherein I now liue I may lead a better and a more pleasinge and godly life, accordinge to his will for the safeguard off my sinnefull soule ; only relieing and steadfastly belieuinge that my sinnefull soule and body shalbe saved in mercy through the merritts death and passion off our only Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ to whose infinite mercy I giue and commend my soule and body, my bodie to be buried as my executors and overseers in this my last will and testamente hereafter named shall thinke fitt. And as touching that temporall estate which God hath bestowed upon me and appointed me governor off here upon earthe (for noe otherwise I do acknowledge to haue and enjoy them) mindinge therein to doe right to every man soe neare as God will giue me grace and to bestowe and dispose the residue thereof by this my will in such sorte as those to whom I devise any thinge herein may quietly haue receiue and enjoy the same accordinge to my will herein declared, without any denyall deceit or contradiction which is my desire. ffirst my will and minde is that the church dues and rights be fully paydd; And I do give ffive pounds to be distributed amongst the poore of the parish of Cartmell in Walton townshippe where I dwell, Then I will and appointe that all my debts be next fully and wholly payed and discharged without abateinge any pennie thereof. And also all such legacies as I doe giue unto any in this my will or coddicill hereunto annexed or to be annexed. And next I doe confirme that the joynture and severall parte or partes thereof made by me unto and for Ann Curwen my louinge wife bearinge date the fifteente day off November anno dom. 1649. Accordinge to the limittations therein menconed unto her

and not otherwise without committinge willfull waste or spoile in the same, excepte my parte off the cupp-board in my bedchamber where moste of my deedes and evidences doe lye. And my great chiste and two truncks therein which with the reste of all my dwellinge house not limitted and appointed to my wife in her said joynture, I leaue to my nephew Roberte Rawlinson accordinge to a deede of ffeoffmente thereoffe by me lately made to uses bearinge date the third day off May (anno dom. 1647) ffor estateinge off my lands with reservations therein for mee att any tyme duringe my naturall life to alter and make void all or any parte thereoff by any deed or deeds or by my last will and testamente. And I doe appointe and make my trustie and loueinnge ffriends William Knipe off Broughtonn in Cartmell gentleman, George Hutton and William Mohun my nephews, and John Simpson off flouckburgh my clarke, executors of this my last will and testamente. And overseers of this my will I doe appointe and make Sir Henery Bellingham of Leauens within the countie off Westmorland Knight and Barronett, the said Roberte Rawlinson my nephew, and Matthew Richardson the elder off Ronehead, in whom I have assured truste and confidence that they and every off them will fully and truely p'forme and see this my last will p'formed in all things accordinge to my minde herein declared, And doe giue unto the said William Knipe, Geoege Hutton, William Mohun, and John Simpson, my said executors ffive poundes a peece for their executorshippe together with all charges and expenses as they and every off them shall be at and putt to for the due execution and true p'formance off this my will whatseever. And I doe give unto my said supervisors to every off them ffive pounds a peece for their paines and in token off my loue unto them. And my will and minde is that none off my cloathes

be sold. And that after my nephewes Robert Rawlinson, George Hutton and William Mohun have taken out euery one of them one suite or a cloake or other garmente, which they will weare themselves All the rest to be distributed by them and my executors and to be giuen by them as my gifte, freely amongst my servants, att my nephews and executors discretion, to everyone some. And to John Simpson one off my executors that writes for me some of them and he to haue twentie shillings more in money for writinge things necessarie in the businesse. To his brother Thomas Simpson ffortie shillings. To euerie one off my household servants that shall be dwellinge with me att the day of my decease twentie shillings a peece over and aboue their wages and their legacies aboue or hereafter menconed or in the codicill to be hereunto annexed. And my will and minde is and soe I doe hereby declare and appointe that my servant Richard Milner and Issabell his now wife shall haue and enjoy my messuage called Dobbe Tenement whereupon they now dwell, and the two roodes off landes in Carke fieldes and in the Shawe as now they enjoy them duringe their naturall liues and the longer liuer off them, which I doe soe giue unto them payinge tenn shillings yearely unto my devisee Robert Rawlinson and his heires male for all rents due for the same and to keepe it in repaire. And all these legacies and all others I shall add hereunto, or in the coddicill hereunto annexed, or to be annexed, I appoint to be payed as afforesaid out of my lands iff my goods will not discharge them, by my executors and they to take the proffits thereof untill all my said legacies be discharged. And then and not before I doe limite and devise that the said Robert Rawlinson and his heires males shall enter into and enjoy all my messuages lands tenements and hereditaments whatsoever in Cartmell

not herein or hereafter or otherwise by me disposed nor estated to others, accordinge to the uses mentioned in the said indenture off the third of May, 1647 afforesaid, which I doe hereby confirme and doe alsoe giue unto him and his heires male all the remainder off my reall and psonall estate whatsoever not formerly nor herein nor hereafter by me estated giuen or bequeathed to any other. I doe alsoe giue and devise unto my nephewe Robert Rawlinson, Nicholas ffisher, William Knipe and Matthew Richardson the younger the full sume of two hundred poundes to be payed them or secured for that use within one yeare next after my decease. Neverthelesse the said legacie off two hundred pounds to be only in truste and to be disposed off or putt forth at use as the said trustees or the survivors of them shall thinke fitt and to and for the use and behoofe off my cosen William Rawlinson of Bucknell within the County of Oxford and the heires off his bodie, and to and upon such further uses trusts interests limitations and purposes and in such manner and forme as I have formerly by deed bearinge date the twentite day of March last past assigned one lease off the demesne off Over Biggins, within the county of Westmorland which I haue by way off morgage for three hundred pounds to the said trustees for the use off the said William Rawlinson off Bucknell and to for and upon noe other uses intents limitations or purposes whatsoever. And I doe likewise giue unto Curwen Rawlinson out off my lands duringe his ffathers life after he come to ffifteene years of age for his mantainance and breedinge in learneinge and vertuous educacon accordinge to his ffathers discretion ffortie pounds p. annum and after his fathers decease my minde and will is that the ffeoffees and executors trustees in the estateinge off my lands to his use shall haue and take the benefitt off all my lands

upon him to his use, untill he come to the age off xxiiijthie yeares, and to enlarge his former allowance both before he marrie, and after, in the meane tyme according to their discretions, I meane the major parte of them, or the survivors off them and then to giue him a true and faire accounte off the remainder off the proffitts, and deliuer him possession off the lands accordinge to the estate and my will, in witnesse whereof I haue hereunto sett my hand and sealle the day & yeare first above written. I doe giue unto my wife one hundred pound accordinge to the condicions & limittacons menconed in her joyn-ture deed. I doe alsoe giue unto Christoffer Marr his wife and children xls. to John their sonne that is lame xxs. more. I giue unto Willm. Brewer xls. grandchild unto Agnes Pickeringe deceased, to the Schoole at Cartmell x^{li}. to Mr. Tomlinson some-tymes schoolemaster there xls. to Margaret Simpson daughter of Christoffer Simpson late off fflouckburgh deceased vs. to everyone off my godsonns and god-daughters xs. a peece, to Richard Millner my seruante xls. to my kinsman Bryan Burton vi^{li}. viij^s. viij^d. to my kinsman Thomas Bond 3^{li}. v^s. viij^d. to John Burscough late off fflouckburgh his children xls. to Thomas Burscough his sonne xxs. more, to Margaret ffell, now Richard Jones wife xls. to buy her a cow, to Elizabeth Marshall xls. to Henery Leethome his wife and children xls. to my cosen Ann Richardson xxs. to my Cosen Anthonie Cowper and Ann his daughter to either off them xls. a peece, to Ann Cowper x^{li}. more to Edward ffell Children late my seruante at Gressgarth and their mother to every of them vs. a peece, to Willm. Wallker my seruante xls. p. annum duringe the life of Richard Hubberstie and after his desease I giue him all Hubberstie tenement as now Hubberstie hath it duringe Willm. Walker's life payinge all rents and taxacons due

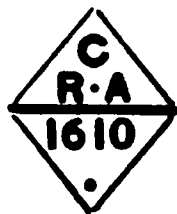
for the same and keepinge all &c. in good repaire, to help to maintaine him in his old age, and my household servants to be kept at my house with meat drinke and wages for halfe one yeare after my decease for tyme to provide for themselves other services. Item, I giue unto Elizabeth Hutton my neece x*li*. to Margarett Mohun my neece x*li*. to my Nephew Robert Rawlinsons wife and my neece at Bucknell to either of them v*li*. to John Mallerie the elder xx*s*. to James Danson xx*s*. to my tenants in Flouckbourgh one yeares rente off their houses. In witness whereof to this my will contayninge three peeces of paper to everie of wch. sheetes I have subscribed my name the daye & yeare first above saide & putt thereunto my seale in the p'sence of

ROBBE CURWEN.

Witnesses hereof—

ROBERT RAWLINSON,
THOMAS FINSTAT,
ROBERT ROSKELL,
JOHN TOWERS,
THOMAS SIMPSON.

Anne Curwen is buried in the south transept of Cartmel Church, the date on her gravestone being Aug. 5, 1657. She is mentioned in an old family manuscript as the "Last of the Pickerings of Carke." An oak bedstead with the initials of Robert and Ann Curwen and date 1610, is still in Mr. Rigge's own use as his bedstead. Portraits in oil, half length, on panel of Robert Curwen with the date 1615, aged 40, and of Robert Rawlinson, with the date 1651, aged 41, are in the possession of the Misses Heys, who have also other original portraits, and various family documents, which were inherited by their grandmother Ann Rigge, wife of Dr. John Heys, from her grand-aunt



Mrs. Ann Aylmer, one of the five cousins and co-heiresses of Christopher Rawlinson.

Robert Rawlinson, the nephew and heir of Robert Curwen, was born Dec. 11, 1610, he resided at Carke Hall, and was a barrister-at-law of Grays Inn, and justice of the peace for the counties of Lancaster and Chester. During the troubles of Charles I. he suffered much for his loyalty, but after the Restoration he was made Vice-Chamberlain of the City and County of Chester to Charles Earl of Derby. He married 23rd Dec. 1639, Jane, daughter of Thomas Wilson of Heversham Hall, ancestor of the present family of Dallam Tower. They had thirteen children, of whom only two daughters, Ann and Katherine, have left descendants surviving to the present time, in the families of Askew and Rigge. Robert Rawlinson died in 1665, aged 55, and his wife in 1686, aged 66, and they are buried in the same grave in the the south transept of Cartmel Church.

THE WILL OF ROBERT RAWLINSON,

(From the original in the possession of Henry Fletcher Rigge.)

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN I Robert Rawlinson of Carke in Cartmell in the Countie of Lancaster Esqr. beinge infirme of body yett of sound and p'fect memorie praysed be the Lord for the same and knowing the vanitie and uncertaintie of this life and how suddenly as a flower it fadeth doe make this my last will and testam'te in manner following ffirst I doe remitt my soule into the hands of Almightye God trusting to have eternall life and salvation by the allone meritts death and passion of Jesus Christ my blessed Saviour and redeemer and my body I appoint to be decently interred att the discretion of my executors and supervisors and for that temporall estate which god of his bountifull goodnesse to me hath made me his steward of this world I dispose thereof

as followeth first I give to the poore of the lower end of Holker township three pounds the upper end fferty shillings to the poore of the lower end of Allithw'te twentie shillings the poore about Hampsfell and Broughtons fferty shillings about Colton in ffurness Fells fferty shillings and about Crosby Ravensworth in Westm'eland fferty shillings and this to suffice in stead of my dole att my buriall to every of my brothers and sisters and their children twenty shillings and to my sister Moone three poundes more yearely for seven yeares after my death to Mr. and Mrs. Preston of Holker and my mother Wilson & sister Benson tenn shillings appeace to buy them litle mourning rings and as much to my Lady Midleton Daniel Rawlinson and his wife and daughter, to my sonne ond daughter Crackonthorpe twentie shillings appeace as much to each of their children. To my loueing wife I give my litle silver tankard six silver spoons and to have the use of one of my silver bowles dureing her life but then the bowle to be left to Curwen and alsoe I give her soe much of my household goods to be taken forth for her by my executo's and sup'viso's of such goods as were not my Uncle Curwens nor my best redd & greene ffurniture for the chamber over the hall and redd chamber, as shall be requisit to furnish her joynture house and also a third parte of my husbandrie geere and two horses and two cowes a yoke of my best oxen two best heffers all my sheepe and other goods whatsoever att Hampsfell twentie poundes in money tenn pounds in gold which I declare and desire her my said loueing wife to accept of in full of her widdows porcon forth of my goods chattells and p'sonall estate whatsoever; yet shee to have alsoe such bonds or rents as haue bene taken for or issueing out of her joynture lands which shall fall due after my decease. All the rest

of my household goods and husbandrie geere all my English and lowe bookes and my best horse I give to my eldest sonne Curwen Rawlinson provided he noe way oppose my will or any bequest therein, and all my Lattine bookes I give to my sonne William Rawlinson. All the rest of my goods chattells and p'sonall estate whatsoever I doe give and bequeath to my sonne William and my ffive younger daughters unpreferred att the time of my death equallie amongst them my debts being first payd and discharged. I doe also giue to my sonne Curwen Rawlinson all my lands at Myreside Carke and Girsgarth and Birkby together with Barbon ffields my lands and tenem'ts in fflookburgh and Preston Meaddow in pr's'nt possession after my death, except only the corne thereupon sowne. And all the rest of my grounds in Crosby Ravensworth ffurnissfells Hampsfell and Preston Girsgarth (except the meddow) I doe give and bequeath to my executo's and supviso's for and during the space and tearme of thirtie and one yeares after my death for raisinge of portions for my said sonne William and my ffive younger daughters unpreferred amongst them provided my wives joynture duringe her life be always to her only reserved & excepted. Provided nevertheless that if my sonne Curwen Rawlinson doe satisfie & pay to my executo's and superviso's the summe of one thousand pounds att the second Candlemas Day after my decease that then my executors and supervisors shall convay and assigne unto my said sonne Curwen Rawlinson all their right and interest in my said lands (my wife joynture during her life only excepted) provided he in noe way oppose my will nor trouble my executors for the arrears of an annuity of fforty pounds a yeare given him by my uncle; And I doe further declare that my sonne Willm. Rawlinson shall have an hundred pounds more than the rest of my

said children. And I doe further appointe that the said portions shall be rayased and payd in manner following that is to say ffirst to my sonne William then Elizabeth and soe to the next and eldest of age one after another, yett all to have competent maintainaince with dyett & apparrell and education in the meane tyme. Executo's of this my will I doe appointe my loveinge wife my uncle William Knipe brother George Hutton and Thomas Simpson my old serv'te. Sup'visors I doe appointe my brother Edward Wilson, of Havrbrecke, Esqr. Nicholas ffisher of Stainbancke Greene and Mathew Richardson of Ronehead Esqr. and doe giue to every of my said executors fforty shillings appeece and sup'visors twentie shillings appeece for their paines to John Simpson twenty shillings yearlie till my said childrens porsons be rayased or secured by my sonne for his paines to be taken in writeing & keepinge accounts to my brother and sister Hutton fforty shillings appeece more I doe forgive my sister Moone what shee owes mee I doe giue to Thomas Simpson wife ten shillings to every of my servants tenn shillings to my cosen Willm. Rawlinson of Colton the ground called the Carfadale and Carr soe longe as his mother lives to Edward Kellett late sonne of John of Myreside ffower pounds to Mary Kellet his mother twentie shillings and I doe alsoe give to the said Edward Kellet sufficient woods for repaire of his houses att Myreside during his life and after his death to the heires male of his body to be taken out of my woods at Strybus to Robert Roskell and his sonne John tenn shillings appeece alsoe give to my wife all my household p'vision of mealle malt beefe or other victuall swine and poultrie to keepe herselfe children and family together till it be spent or my serv'ts have time to p'vde them of other places I doe alsoe give to my sonne Curwen

my best suite and cloake of blacke my brother Hutton my best of colored or mingled colored cloak and all the rest of my cloathes not beinge blacke to be devided amongst my men serv'ts to Allice Sill twenty shillings more. And I do hereby revoke all former wills by me made and to this my will have subscribed my name and sett my sealle this eighteenth day of October in the seaventeenth yeare of the raigne of o'r soveraigne Lord King Charles the Second and in the yeare of our lord God one thousand six hundred sixty and five.

ROBERT RAWLINSON.

MEDM.—Yt this will containinge two sheets of paper was published & declared by Robert Rawlinson to JANE RAWLINSON. be my last will & testam'te the day abovesaid in the pesence of

Jo. ROSKELL,
Jo. SIMPSON,
CHRISTOFFER WRIGHT.

Robert was succeeded by his eldest son Curwen Rawlinson, of Carke Hall, who was born on the 3rd of June, 1641. A draft copy of articles of marriage remains, dated 1669, when he must have been aged twenty-eight, between him and Margaret, daughter of Thomas Gabetis of Crosby Ravensworth, in the county of Westmorland, Esquire. This marriage, for reasons not known, did not take place, and he subsequently married, on the 13th of June, 1677, Elizabeth, one of the two daughters of Nicholas Monk, Bishop of Hereford, brother to general Monk, Duke of Albemarle.

Curwen Rawlinson resided at Carke Hall, and probably enlarged the house by the addition of the part which is now occupied by the tenant of South Carke

Hall Farm, for a stone escutcheon with the arms of Rawlinson and Monk impaled, being the arms of Curwen Rawlinson and his wife, stood in this part over a walled-up doorway, probably the then principal entrance, and was removed by the late Gray Rigge to Wood-Broughton, and placed over the entrance there.

Curwen Rawlinson died at Warrick the 29th August, 1689, aged 48, being at the time M.P. for Lancaster. His will, copied from the probate, Canterbury (in Mr. Rigge's possession), is dated 26th August, 1689.

CURWEN RAWLINSON'S WILL.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN I Curwen Rawlinson of Carke in Cartmell within the county of Lancaster Esqr. being sick and weake in body but of sound and perfect memory praised be Almighty God doe make and ordaine this my last will and testame't in manner and forme following. *Imprimis* I bequeath my soul into the hands of Almighty God my Maker and Redeemer hoping through the merri'ts of his Sonne Christ Jesus my Redeemer to inherit eternall life and my body to the ground to be decently buried at the parish church at Cartmell as near my ffather and relations as possible. And as for the temporal estate whereof God Almighty hath made me owner I dispose of in manner and forme following. *Imprimis* I doe give and devise and it is my will and mind that my wife Elizabeth Rawlinson shall have all the profits revenues and income of my lease in Herefordshire which I hold under the Bishop of Hereford during the term of her naturall life. *Secondly* I doe give and devise all my lands tenements and hereditaments whatsoever within the county of Lancaster to my eldest sonne Monk Rawlinson and his heirs for ever. Likewise it is my will and mind that he my said sonne shall have the lease in Herefordshire holden of the Bishop of Hereford after the

decease of his mother. And I doe constitute and appoint his mother Elizabeth Rawlinson together with Ellin Rawlinson Dorothy Rawlinson and Jane Rawlinson my sisters and Mr. James ffenton vickar of Lancaster to be guardians of my two sonnns Monk Rawlinson and Christopher Rawlinson untill they severally attain unto the age of one and twenty yeares. *Item executors* of this my last will and testament I doe make and appoint my three sisters Ellin Rawlinson Dorothy Rawlinson and Jane Rawlinson to whom I doe give and devise all my goods chattels and personall estate they paying and discharging all my just debts. And in case my personall estate will not extend to pay and discharge the same then I doe give and devise all my lands within the county of Westmoreland to my said three sisters and their heirs for ever *upon* trust nevertheless that they will sell the same for the discharging of all such debts as my personal estate will not extend to pay. And the remainder if any be I doe devise unto my sonne Christopher and I doe desire and request my wife to settle the Barkshire estate upon my said sonne Christopher. *Item* I doe give and bequeath to Doctor Baynard his wife and daughter the sume of tenne pounds apeece. *Item* I doe give unto Mr. James ffenton and his wife and to Mr. Lodge my sonnes schoolmaster the sume of ffive pounds apeece. *Item* I doe give to my cozen Knipe and his wife twenty shillings apeece to buy them mourning rings and to their eldest sonne my godsonne the like sume of twenty shillings. And I doe likewise bequeath to my two cozens Richard Crakanthorpe and his brother Christopher twenty shillings apeece to buy them rings and to Mr. Benjamin ffletcher the sume of twenty shillings. *Item* I doe give to my sonne Monke my stone colt got with Atkinson, and the filly gott by the Golden Turke. *Item* my horse Sticher I give

to Mr. Preston of Holker, *In testimony* whereof I doe hereunto sett my hand and seale the twenty-sixth day of August Anno Domini 1689 Disanulling and making voyd all former wills and testaments. by me heretofore made.

Signed

CURWEN RAWLINSON.

Published & subscribed and sealed in the presence of

THO. STONE,

WILL. BRUNSDON,

Signum,

THOMAS BROWING,

THO. PAGE, of Northleath, in the county of Glouc.

And this I doe further add by way of codicill as part of my will on the other side: *Item*, it is my will and minde that my wife shall have the use of such Roomes and ffurniture at Carke, as also the Orchards and Gardens and likewise the use of my Plate so long as she shall think fitt to dwell there. *Item*, I doe give to Mr. Thomas Symson the sune of twenty shillings to buy him a mourning Ringe. *Item*, I doe give to Mr. George Towlson the like sune of twenty shillings, and doe order that he shall bee paid his money that he hath Laid out for my use and by my appointment.

CURWEN RAWLINSON.

This said codicill was published and owned as part of my said will before the said witnesses

THOMAS STONE,

WILL. BRUNSDON,

Signum,

THO. BROWING,

THOMAS PAGE.

Original portraits in oil of General Monk Duke of Albemarle, his son Christopher Monk, second Duke of Albemarle, and Nicholas Monk, Bishop of Hereford, are in the possession of the Misses Heys, by whose permission the picture of Christopher Monk, second Duke of Albemarle was exhibited in the National Portrait Exhibition at South Kensington, 1868. There is a long account in "The Life of General Monk, published from an original manuscript of Thomas Skinner, M.D., by William Webster, M.A., curate of St. Dunstan's in the West, printed at London 1723," showing the important part the Bishop of Hereford took in aiding the restoration of King Charles II.

Nicholas Monk was born at the Manor-House of Potheridge, a village in the parish of Merton, about four miles south-west of Torrington, in Devonshire, where this family is said to have been settled from the time of Henry III. His brother George, (afterwards Duke of Albemarle), was born there on the 6th December, 1608; they were sons of Sir Thomas Monk, a person of position in the county, their mother being a daughter of Sir George Smith of the same county. In the unquiet times of the Commonwealth, Nicholas Monk was placed in Cornwall on a moderate living, where he had married a widow with some accession of fortune, about twelve miles from Kelkhampton, the seat of his cousin-german Sir John Grenvil.

Sir John Grenvil (afterwards spelt *Grenville*) was the eldest son of the loyal Sir Bevil Grenvil, of Kelkhampton, in Cornwall, who at his own charge in 1638, raised a troop of horse in defence of King Charles I. and lost his life at the battle of Lansdown, valiantly leading the Cornish forces against the rebels of Devonshire.

Sir John Grenvil, created after the Restoration Earl of Bath, at fifteen years of age commanded his father's regiment, and soon afterwards was entrusted with five

regiments added to it, with which he successfully served the king in the western parts of England. He was dangerously wounded at the battle of Newberry. At eighteen years of age he was made Gentleman of the Bedchamber to Prince Charles, whom he attended in his exile abroad. He next defended the islanders of Scilly, who had revolted from the Parliament, and was obliged to surrender to the Admirals Blake and Ais-cough on articles honourable and advantageous to the besieged. He then retired to his seat at Kelkhampton, finding his estate, and also the parsonage, under sequestration. By the death of the incumbent, the living, of about £300. a year, came again into Sir John's gift, and he took the opportunity of giving it to his cousin Nicholas Monk, who was firmly devoted to the king and church of England, yet by his moderate and silent behaviour had escaped with less observation than many of that party and principles. In 1659, about a year after Nicholas Monk was settled in this parsonage at Kelkhampton, Sir John Greenvil left his country residence to live in London, in order to discharge a secret trust in favour of the exiled prince, in pursuance of which he selected Nicholas Monk to be sent to his brother General Monk commanding the army in Scotland, with a private commission from the prince to treat with the general in order to further the Restoration. After the return of Charles II. to his kingdom, Nicholas Monk was created Bishop of Hereford in January, 1661, and he died in the following December aged fifty. His brother, General Monk, died the 3rd January, 1669—70.

WILL OF NICHOLAS MONK, BISHOP OF HEREFORD.

(Copied from the Probate, Canterbury, in the possession of Henry Fletcher Rigge).

The Arms of Monk are—Gules, a chevron between three lions' heads erased, argent.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN I Nicholas Lord Bishop of

Hereford being weake and sicke in bodie but of perfect memorie blessed be my God: and calling to minde the uncertaintie of life doe make this my last will and testament in manner and forme following. First I give and bequeath my soule into the hands of Almighty God hoping to be saved by the merriits blodie death and passion of my Saviour Jesus Christ alone, and my bodie to decent and Christian buriall at the discretion of my executors hereafter mentioned As for my worldly goods first I give and bequeath with my blessing unto my eldest daughter Mary Monke the summe of two thousand pounds of currant English money to be paid unto her by my executors hereafter named within one yeare after my decease, desireing her to be verie carefull that she dispose her self in marriage in the feare of God, and to take the advice and approbation of her mother and friends in it. Item I give and bequeath with my blessing unto my youngest daughter Elizabeth Monke the summe of one thousand pounds of currant English money to be paid to her by my executors hereafter named within two yeares after my decease desireing her also to be very careful in the disposing of her selfe in marriage in the feare of God, and that shee take the advice of her mother and friends in it. Item I give and bequeath the summe of one hundred pounds of lawfull English money which my uncle Mr. Christopher Monke left me to my eldest daughter Mary Monke. Item I give and bequeath the summe of one hundred pounds of lawfull English money which my uncle Mr. Christopher Monke left me to my youngest daughter Elizabeth Monke. Item I give and bequeath the summe of twentie pounds of lawfull English money to the poor of Eaton Towne; and it is to be disposed of to them at the discretion of the Provost and Burser of the College. Item I give and bequeath unto my deare and beloved wife

Susanna Monke the summe of one thousand pounds of lawful English money and doe hereby make constitute and appoint my deare brother George DUKE OF ALBEMARLE and Susanna my beloved wife the executors of this my last will and testament; and whereas I have made severall leases of severall lands tenements tythes and hereditaments to my said deare brother and others, it is my desire that my said brother and the others ioyned with him shall allow such convenient augmentations to the severall and respective vicaridges and churches in pursuance of his ma'ties late declaration as my said deare brother shall thinke fitt; and my will and meaning is that if there shall remaine anie overplus of my estate after my debts and legacies paid that the same be equally devided amongst my two daughters. And I doe hereby revoke all former wills. In witnesse that this is my last will and testamente I doe subscribe my name and put thereunto my seale this sixteenth day of December in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred sixtie and one. It is also my will and meaning and I doe hereby desire and appoint, that my deare Brother and Sr. Thomas Stucley and Doctor Cotton doe within some short time after my decease grant and assign unto my deare wife aforesaid all the rectorie and tythes of Stoake and Disbury for and during the terme by me to you demised and granted, paying the usuall Rent.

NIC: HEREFORD.

Sealed and published in the presence of

WILLIAM BOWDLER,

JOHN WESTOOMB,

HENRY SPURRIER.

Elizabeth Monk, the widow of Curwen Rawlinson, died at Carke Hall on the 27th September, 1691, aged forty-three, and is buried in the south transept of Cartmel Church. Her will is dated the 23rd of September previous, as follows:—

ELIZABETH RAWLINSON'S WILL.

(*Copied from a* { "*Copia vera* examined Jany. ye 19th:1691." }
 { Witnesses—William Leigh, Richard Hodgson. }
in the possession of Mr. Rigge.)

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN I Elizabeth Rawlinson, relict of Curwen Rawlinson late of Carke in the parish of Cartmell and County of Lancr., Esq: deceased being sick in body but of sound and perfect minde and memorie prayed bee Almighty God doe make and ordaine this my present last will and testament in manner and forme following that is to say First and principally I commend my soule to Almighty God hoping through ye merits death and Passion of my Saviour Jesus Christ to have full and free pardon and forgiveness of all my sinns and to inherit everlasting life, and my body I comit to ye earth to bee decently buried att ye discretion of my executor and his trustees hereafter named, and as touching the Temporall estate as it hath pleased Almighty God to bestow upon mee, I give and dispose thereof as followeth: First I will that my debts and funerall charges shall be paid and discharged. Item I give grant and devise all my estate right title and interest of in and unto all those lands gleabes yearly rents tythes and other profits in Herefordshire, which I have and should either by any present or former lease for yeares or otherwise from ye Bishop of Hereford or by the last will and devise of my deceased husband all which aforesaid right interest tytle and privilege unto my son Monk Rawlinson and to his heirs and assignees for ever

but provided that my said son Monk Rawlinson shall happen to dye without any issue of his bodie lawfully to be begotten that then I give all my afforesaid estate in Herefordshire unto my son Christopher Rawlinson and to his heirs and assigns for ever. Item I give all my estate right tytle claime and interest that I have of in or unto all those severall lands tenements and hereditaments called ye Mannor of Midgham in the county of Berks together with ye tyle mills or other mills thereunto belonging or appertaining unto my saide son Christopher Rawlinson and his heirs and assigns for ever: and for want of heirs of his body lawfully to be begotten, then I give all ye said lands yt belongs to mee in Barkshire unto my son Monke Rawlinson and his heirs for ever. Ratifying and confirming hereby all former or other grants yt I have made of ye lands aforesaid in trust to ye uses aforesaid: Item I give and bequeath all my right tytle claime and interest that I have unto ye moyety of ye Mannor of Grindon in Darbyshire by vertue of ye last will and testament of Christopher late Duke of Albemarle after the Lady Dutchess decease unto my two sonns Monk and Christopher Rawlinson and to their heires for ever; to be equally divided betwixt them that is to say the one moyety or half part unto ye one and ye other moyety unto ye other. Item I give unto my sonn Monke Rawlinson all yt yearly incom or annuity of one hundred pounds p annum which ye said Christopher Duke of Albemarle gave unto mee for life and after my decease unto my son Monke Rawlinson, which said annuity was entrusted and comitted in to ye hands of Sr. Thomas Stringer for my use and my sons after my decease. Item I give to Mr. Joseph Fletcher twenty shillings: Item I give and bequeath unto Ann Loffer my servant all my lynning wearing apparrell. Excepting one

Poynt or lace which I give unto my said sonn Monk Rawlinson together with my Trunke and wrought bed in it. Item I give unto Mr. Edward Harrison and his wife of Carke ten pounds equally betwixt them. Item I give unto my cousin Mrs. An Knipe of Broughton five pounds. Item I give to ye minister Mr. John Armstrong five pounds. Item I give unto Katherine Askew forty shillings and one feather bed and ye curtaines and ballans which is in ye Buttery Chamber att Carke. Item I further give unto Mrs. Susannah Harrison my Widdow bed with ye curtains and blankets all the appurtenances belonging to it. Item I give unto ye Poore of ye Parish of Cartmell thyrty pounds the intrest thereof to be yearly distributed by ye four and twenty of ye said Parish to what necessitous and impotent poore they think most convenient. Item it is my minde and I order that ten pounds shall be given to ye poore att my funerall. Item I give to Thomas Pepper wife of Carke twenty shillings and also I give to Jane Housmann twenty shillings. Item I give unto Margaret Mohun forty shillings yearly during her naturall life and after her decease that then I give ye same unto her daughter Jane Daughthett yearly during her life to be paid by my son Monke Rawlinson out of ye annuity of one hundred pounds given payable as aforesaid. Item I give unto Mr. Preston Lady Bradshaw Madam Preston and Madam Katherine Preston twenty shillings a piece to buy Mourning Rings. Item I give to Nicholas Carleton James Finsthwait and Peter Barrow wife to each of them twenty shillings. Item I give to Mr. Benjamin Fletcher and Mrs. Sarah Bigland to each twenty shillings to buy mourning Rings. Item I give to ye two servant maides now att Carke Hall and Thomas Shakerley five pounds equally amongst them share and share like. Item I give unto Elizabeth Fenton

my god daughter five pounds. Item I give unto my trusty and well beloved friends Mr. Thomas Lower of Marshgrange and John Hodgson of Lancaster Esqr. to each five pounds whom I nominate and appoynt as trustees and guardians unto my said son Christopher Rawlinson during his minority desiring them to see this my last will and testament performed and executed all the residue of my personall estate whatsoever I give and bequeath unto my said son Christopher Rawlinson whom I make my sole executor he well and truly paying all my debts legacies and funerall expenses. In witness whereof I ye said Elizabeth Rawlinson as my act and deed to this my last will and testament have hereunto set my hand and seale this twenty-third day of September Anno Regnoru Dominoru nri. Gulielmi et Dominae Mariæ Angliæ &c. Fidei Defensoris Tertio, Annoq' e Domini 1691.

Marke

ELIZABETH [RAWLINSON.

Sealed signed published and delivered
in ye presence of us:

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
JOSEPH FLETCHER,
EDWARD HARRISON,
THOMAS MICHAELSON.

She left two sons: Monk, who died in 1695, aged twenty-one, and is buried in the south transept of Cartmel Church; and Christopher, who was the last of the male Rawlinsons of Carke Hall.

Christopher Rawlinson, born 13th June, 1677, was of Queen's College Oxford and made Upper Commoner on May 10th, 1695. Possessed of a naturally strong genius he was noticed for his application to his studies

and distinguished for his skill in Saxon and Northern literature. While he remained at College, he published, at his own expense, a beautiful edition of King Alfred's Saxon translation of "*Boethius de consolatione Philosophiæ*" (Oxon., 1698, octavo), from a transcript by Franciscus Junius, of a very ancient manuscript in the Bodleian Library, collated with one in the Cotton Library. A proof how highly he was esteemed as a man and a scholar may be drawn from the circumstance that the "*Grammatica Anglo-Saxonica ex Hickesiano Thesaurο excerpta*," printed at Oxford in 1711, is dedicated to him in these words—" *Viro ælimio Christophoro Rawlinson Armigero, Literaturæ Saxonica Fautori egregio, hæcæ brevioulas Institutiones Grammaticas dicat, dedicat, Editor.*"

After leaving college Christopher Rawlinson employed the chief part of his time in antiquarian pursuits. During his residence at Carke Hall his principal attention was directed to the collection of manuscripts illustrative of the history of Lancashire and Westmorland, particularly of that part called the "Barony of Kendal," consisting of extracts from the escheators' books, and other evidences. From the manuscripts in his collection Sir Daniel Fleming extracted so much as concerned the county of Westmorland, which extracts make a part of the valuable collection at Rydal Hall. The information which these extracts contain has been embodied in Burns's History of Westmorland; but that part of Christopher Rawlinson's researches which relate to Lancashire is probably lost; and this is more to be regretted as Lancashire has produced so very few antiquarians that the ancient history of the county is more difficult to be traced than that of any other.

These manuscripts would most likely be lost in the following manner. At the death of Christopher Rawlinson intestate, his property passed to his heirs at law, his five cousins, ladies, of whom four were married. The furniture and effects at Carke Hall were realised

by public sale, and it is rumoured that after this sale the farmhouses and cottages of the neighbourhood were full of manuscripts bought for a trifle and not understood, and therefore probably soon destroyed.

In memory of his grandfather and mother Christopher Rawlinson erected in the south transept of Cartmel Church a handsome marble monument bearing the following copious inscription :—

Near this place
lyeth the Body of that most
learned and honest Counsellor at Law
ROBERT RAWLINSON, of Cark Hall, in
Cartmel, in Lancashire, and of Gray's Inn
In Middlesex, Esq.; his great integrity joyned
With a profound knowledge of ye Law, made him
esteemed and admired by all that knew him, he was
Justice of the Peace of Quorum and of Oyer and
Terminer for ye Countys Palatine of Lancaster and
Chester to King Charles ye 2d. a great Sufferer
for his Loyalty to King Charles ye 1st. Vice-Cham-
berlain of ye City & County of Chester to Charles
Earle of Derby he lived beloved of all & so he
dyed lamented Octr. ye 21 1665 Aged 55
He married ye Prudent JANE WILSON (eldest Daug-
-ter of THOMAS WILSON of Haversham Hall in
Westmorland Esq.) who dyed 1686 aged 66 & was
buried in the same grave wth him; by whom he left
CURWEN RAWLINSON, Esq., his eldest & only son
(who married) he was a most accomplished &
Ingenious Gentleman, & a true Patriot, so succeeded
his Father in ye service & love of his Country &
dyed in it 1689 aged 48 being Burgesse for Lancaster
in ye Parliament Convened 1688 Jan 22, & was buried
in ye Chancell of St Mary's at Warwick.
Next R.R. lyeth ye remains of ye truely pious & religious
ELIZABETH RAWLINSON wife of CURWEN RAWLINSON of
Cark, Esq. Daughter and Coheir of ye Loyall DR. NICHOLAS
MONK, Lord Bishop of Hereford (a great Assistant in ye
Restoration to his Brother ye most noble GEORGE MONK
Duke of Albemarle and Son of SR. THOMAS MONK of
Potheridge in Devonshire Knight) she was a most duty-
-ful Daughter of ye Church of England, as well as of a
Prelate of it, being a Sublime Patern of a holy Piety a
true Charity, a Christian Humility, a Faithful Friend-
ship, a religious care of her Children, & a Divine Patience
under ye tortures of ye stone, & wth. wh. she resigned her
Heavenly Soul, Sep. 27. 1691 aged 43, leaving 2 Sous

MONK RAWLINSON who dyed 1695 aged 21 & lyeth buried by her, and CHRISTOPHER RAWLINSON Esq. now living born in Essex 1677, who in memory of his Grandfather & most dearly beloved and good Mother Erected this Monument 1706.

In Sandford's genealogical History of the Kings and Queens of England, 1707, there is a good engraving of this monument, by Nutting, inscribed at the bottom as follows:—" *Viro nobili & ornatissimo, literarum patrono, Christophero Rawlinson de Cark, in Comitatu Lancastriæ, armigero; qui ne dulcis memoria avi sui honorabilis et matris charissimæ pereat, monumentum hoc æternitati sacrum esse voluit.*" In the centre of this inscription is a shield, quartering the arms of Rawlinson, Plantagenet, Curwen, and Monk, with the motto of the Rawlinsons affixed. The arms granted in 1662 to Robert Rawlinson, of Cark, in Cartmel, are—Gules, two bars gemelles, between three escallops, argent; motto—" *Festina lento;*" crest—a shell-drake ppr., in its beak an escallop arg.

Christopher Rawlinson died of a dropsy at his lodgings in Holborn Row, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, London, on the 8th of January, 1733, aged fifty-five years, having previously left written instructions that he should be buried in the Abbey Church of St. Albans, his body to be wrapped in a coffin of sheet lead, and that to be enclosed in one of heart-of-oak covered with red leather.

At the north end of the north transept of the Abbey Church of St. Albans, is a white marble sarcophagus, with a figure of History sitting on it, reclining on her left arm, holding in her hand a pen, with which she writes in a book, while two other books lie under her feet, under which is the following epitaph:—

TO THE MEMORY OF

Christopher Rawlinson, of Cark-hall in Cartmel, in the County of Lancaster, esq. whose remains are deposited in a vault near this place. He was son of Curwen Rawlinson, member of parliament for the town of Lancaster, and Elizabeth Monk, daughter and coheir of the loyal Nicholas Monk, lord bishop of Hereford, brother to Gen. Monk

Duke of Albemarle. The said Christopher was of Queen's-College, in Oxford, and published the Saxon version of "*Bæthius de Consolatione Philosophiæ*" in the Saxon language. He was born in the parish of Springfield in Essex, June 13, 1677, and died in Jan. 1733.

This monument was erected pursuant to the will of his cousin and Co-heiress Mrs. Mary Blake, youngest daughter of Roger Moore, of Kirkby Lonsdale, in the county of Westmorland, serjeant at law, and Catherine Rawlinson, sister of the said Curwen Rawlinson.

That he was a man of public esteem in his day is evident from the engravings which have been published of him. There is one of him by Nutting, with his initials in cipher at the corner, representing him in a wig and dressing gown, in a frame of oak leaves. Nutting also engraved another portrait of him, along with—Robert Rawlinson, his grandfather; Curwen, his father; Elizabeth, his mother; and Dr. Nicholas Monk, Bishop of Hereford, his mother's father. The oil painting from which this portrait was engraved is now in the possession of the Rawlinson family of Graythwaite, a branch of the family descended from William the second son of William Rawlinson, of Greenhead, who married in 1509, a daughter of Robert Benson, of Skellett (Qy. *Seathwaite*, which is adjacent to Greenhead). Christopher was descended from John the eldest son of the same. John and his brother William each married daughters of Myles Sawrey, of Low Graythwaite. This oil painting was presented to the late John Job Rawlinson, of Graythwaite, by the late Mr. Wilson, of Dallam Tower, to whose ancestor, as a relative, it had probably been given by Christopher Rawlinson. There is also a mezzotinto half sheet by Smith, representing him as a younger man, it is dated "*Anno Christi 1701, ætatis suæ 24.*"

It may be proper to observe that the editors of the *Biographia Britannica* have confounded the history of Christopher Rawlinson, of Cark Hall, with the History of Thos. Rawlinson, of London, as they were both descended from one family; the ancestors of Thomas having gone from Grizedale, near Hawkshead. And the editors

have also mistaken him for another distant relative, Richard Rawlinson, of Oxford, a very eminent antiquary, when they describe the sale of his books as that of the greatest collection then in Great Britain, for Richard Rawlinson's sale of books did last "fifty days," besides a sale afterwards of about twenty thousand pamphlets!

After the death of Christopher Rawlinson, who was never married, and left no will, his estates in Lancashire, Westmorland, and Berkshire, passed to his five cousins, daughters of his aunts Ann and Katherine, sisters of Curwen Rawlinson. Ann had married Christopher Crackenthorp, of Newbiggin Hall, Cumberland, and left daughters Ann and Deborah; the latter died unmarried, and from the former is descended the present Henry William Askew, Esq., of Conishead Priory, who inherited Ann Rawlinson's moiety.

Katherine married Roger Moore, of Middleton, Westmorland, Sergeant-at-law, and had three daughters who survived their cousin Christopher Rawlinson, and inherited, as heiresses-at-law, a moiety of his estates. Of these Ann married William Aylmer, vicar of Whar-ton, and died childless in 1760. Mary married Charles Blake, of London, and died childless in 1768. Katherine married, in 1704, Clement Rigge,* of an old family, settled beyond tradition at Keenground, near Hawkshead, and had three sons, who all predeceased her. John and William, who both married but left no surviving issue, and Roger, born at Keenground in 1716, who

* The surname of *Rigge* is in great numbers in the earliest parish registers of Hawkshead, which commence in March, 1568. The register for the year 1726 is signed by Clement Rigge, as a churchwarden. His burial is registered 10th February, 1727. In 1733 William Rigge, of Nether Sawrey, sold his share of the property at Keenground to Robert Alexander; and in 1746, with consent of their trustees, Hester, the widow of John Rigge, and Mary, the widow of Roger Rigge (the other two sons of Clement Rigge), sold their shares also to Robert Alexander. The Keenground estate is now the property and residence of Edmund Lodge, Esq., J.P., who is a churchwarden for Hawkshead at the present time, 1869.

married at Cartmel in 1736, Mary (born 1720) eldest daughter and co-heiress of John Fletcher, of Field-Broughton and Wood-Broughton, by his wife Jane, eldest daughter of William Knipe of Broughton Hall. Roger Rigge died in 1746, aged thirty, leaving an only son, Fletcher Rigge, and two daughters; Ann, the elder, married, in 1764, Dr. John Heys; and Jane, the younger, married, in 1767, Edward Moore, of Stockwell, Surrey. The widow of Roger Rigge married in 1747, William Crosfield, of Seale, by whom she had a numerous family, of whom the sons died without leaving issue, and from one of the daughters, Mary, who married Mr. Thomas Briggs, is descended the present Mrs. Rebecca Maule, of Cartmel, widow of the late Commander George Maule, R.N., a member of the Panmure family, and mother of Mr. George Maule, of Denmark Hill and Brighton; she possesses portraits in oil of John Fletcher and his daughter Mary, and also of his second wife Margaret, daughter of Anthony Askew, M.D., who died in 1733 without issue.

Jane, the younger daughter and co-heiress of John Fletcher, inherited his house and estate at Field-Broughton, which was afterwards purchased by the late Mr. Richard Machell, who enlarged the house, and named it Broughton Grove, from its avenue of fine lime trees planted by William Fletcher, the father of John [on the lintel stone of a window at the back of the house are his initials, "W.F, 1710"]. Broughton Grove is now the property and residence of T. J. Hibbert, Esq., J.P., who purchased it from Mr. Richard Machell's executors.

Jane Fletcher married Mr. William Richardson, of Cartmel, and died in 1754, aged 32, from her is descended the present Miss Louisa Richardson, of Cartmel, who possesses her portrait in oil.

At the death of his mother, in 1804, aged eighty-four, Fletcher Rigge succeeded to her house and estate at Wood-Broughton, which he soon after sold to his

half-brother James Crosfield, who then partly re-built the house, and resided there, acting as a magistrate for the counties of Lancaster and Westmorland, until his death, in 1826 (without leaving issue), when Fletcher Rigge re-purchased the estate from his executors in the name of his son Gray Rigge, to whom he presented it, and who made additional improvements to the house.

At the death of his grandmother, Katherine, widow of Clement Rigge, in 1761, and of his grandaunts, Mrs. Ann Aylmer, in 1760, and Mrs. Mary Blake, in 1768, Fletcher Rigge inherited by their wills his grandmother's and Mrs. Mary Blake's shares of the Rawlinson estates; and his sister Jane the share of her grandaunt, Mrs. Aylmer, who by her will had left her share in the first place to her elder grandniece Anne, with the proviso that Anne did not marry Dr. John Heys, Physician, of Kirkby Kendal; in such case her share was to go to Jane Rigge. Anne *did* marry Dr. John Heys, in 1764, and thus lost her share of the landed estate. Dr. and Mrs. Heys had several children, of whom the eldest, John, was a Chancery Barrister of Lincoln's Inn, and died unmarried in 1819; Anne married the Rev. Thomas Swettenham, Rector of Swettenham, in the county of Chester, and second son of John Swettenham, of Swettenham Hall, Esq., and had issue; and Lucy married 28th May, 1809, Edward Viscount Turnour, afterwards third Earl of Winterton, and was the mother of the present Earl; Roger, Mary, Harriett, and Isabella died young and unmarried, and Stanley Fletcher Heys married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Holland Watson, Esq., and had three daughters, Miss Adelina, Harriette, and Lucy Heys. now of East Villa, Regent's Park, London.

Jane Rigge married in 1767, Edward Moore, of Stockwell, in Surrey; he was a son of the Vicar of Sedberg, and was educated at Sedberg Grammar School at the same time as his friend Fletcher Rigge; he was afterwards of Lincoln's Inn, reading for the bar, when

he became Secretary to Henry, first Lord Holland, then prime minister, under whose patronage he compiled *Moore's General Index to the Journals of the Lords and Commons of the Houses of Parliament*. This work occupied him during several years, and for its public utility he received a vote of thanks of the House of Commons through the Speaker (afterwards Earl Brownlow), a grant of £10,000, and a silver urn. He afterwards held the offices of Paymaster of Army Widows' Pensions, Licenser of Hackney Coaches, and Receivership of South Wales.

His first wife Jane Rigge died in 1780, and he married, in 1782, Sarah Gray, daughter of Joseph Saunders, of Ealing, Middlesex, for his second wife, by whom he had a numerous family; and in the same year her sister Susannah Gray Saunders was married to Fletcher Rigge. Edward Moore died in 1792; by his wife Jane he left two sons, Stephen Roger, and Henry; the latter, a Major in the Fourth Dragoon Guards, died unmarried in 1810, and her share of the estate went to her eldest son, the late Stephen Roger Moore, of Sloane Street and Staple Inn, London, Solicitor to the Court of the Duchy of Lancaster; he married in 1786 Millicent Ann, daughter of John Windus, of Chancery Lane, Attorney-at-Law; she died in 1822, leaving an only child Millicent Ann, and he married secondly, in 1823, Miss Mary Kingsman, who died in 1855. Stephen Roger Moore died in 1841, and his share of the estate passed by his will to his only child Millicent Ann (now living), and who is the widow of the late Theophilus Fairfax Johnson, Esq., of Spalding, in Lincolnshire, who was High Sheriff of that county for the year 1847, and died in 1853. Their only son Theophilus Maurice Stephen Johnson married in 1849 Caroline, elder daughter of the late Gray Rigge, of Wood-Broughton; she died on July 16th, 1871, s.p. and is buried at Weston, near Spalding.

Fletcher Rigge was born at Cartmel in 1743, was educated at the Grammar School of Sedberg, at that time a school of note in the north; became a Barrister-at-Law of the Temple and Gray's Inn, and was a Magistrate for the County of Lancaster, and a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the North Riding of Yorkshire. He was for many years Clerk of Assize on the Northern Circuit, an office worth about two thousand pounds a year, which he had purchased, as it was, like many other public offices, saleable in those times; but during his tenure of it, the presentation, on a vacancy occurring, was given to the senior judge on the circuit, and Mr. Justice Bayley, a friend of Fletcher Rigge, went, when the latter grew old, the northern circuit several years, in expectation of getting the presentation; but at length, giving up hopes, was about to retire, when he was encouraged by a private letter from Mr. Gray Rigge to go on the circuit once more, which he did, and Fletcher Rigge dying, the judge presented the office to his eldest son, the present Sir John Bayley, Bart.,* who now holds it.

Fletcher Rigge married, in 1782, Susannah Gray, daughter of Joseph Saunders, of Ealing, Middlesex, and he soon after brought his bride into the parish of Cartmel, with the intention of residing at Carke Hall, but she was so alarmed at the remoteness of the district, and especially at the steep ascent of Tawtop, which was then a very difficult road up an open and unenclosed common, until improved by the Enclosure Commissioners, about the beginning of this century, and was the only road into Cartmel from the south, except the still more alarming one over the sea sands—that she did not dare to live there, and he in consequence took a house at

* Sir John Edward George Bayley, Bart., died on December 23rd, 1871, in his eightieth year; and Edward Bromley, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of the Inner Temple, and the Midland Circuit, has been appointed by the Lord Chief Baron to succeed him as Clerk of Assize on the Northern Circuit.

Northallerton, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, convenient centrally for the Northern Circuit. They passed there the rest of their lives, forty-seven years; she died in 1828, aged seventy; and he in 1829, aged eighty-six; and they are buried in the same grave, in the chancel of Northallerton parish church, where there is a mural monument to their memory.

After his succession to the Rawlinson estates, in consequence of the lapse of the male line, Fletcher Rigge quartered in chief the arms of Rawlinson, of Carke Hall, in precedence of the arms of Rigge, of Keenground, which are—argent, a chevron between three mullets sable; crest—a cock sable, combed and wattled gules; motto—“*Virtute et labore.*”

He was succeeded by his only son, Gray Rigge, who was born at Northallerton in 1783, was educated at Charter House, where he was head boy, and Trinity College, Cambridge, was Major in the North Riding Local Militia, and a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the North Riding of Yorkshire, and for many years resided at Wood-Broughton, an active Magistrate for Lancashire and Westmorland. He married in 1808 his cousin Sarah, eldest daughter of Edward Moore, of Stockwell, Surrey, by his second wife Sarah Gray, daughter of Joseph Saunders. She died at Wood-Broughton in 1853, aged seventy-one; and he in 1857, aged seventy-four; and they are buried in the same grave, in the south transept of Cartmel Church, his being the last interment in the interior of that church, which was shortly afterwards closed for burials, by order of Council.

Gray Rigge was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Henry Fletcher Rigge, of Wood-Broughton, who was born at Leyburn Hall, in Wensleydale, Nov. 12, 1809, was educated first at Cartmel Grammar School, then at Charter House and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (where he was captain, and pulled stroke-

oar in the C. C. Col. first eight-oared boat), B.A. 1831. He was for fifteen years a captain in the Second Royal Lancashire Militia; is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant, and was High Sheriff of the county Palatine of Lancaster for the year 1870. He married 30th April, 1849, at Cartmel Church, Rosetta Margaret, only daughter of the late James Machell, of Newby Bridge, and has a son, Gray, born 10th January, 1857, and a daughter, Rosetta Ellen. His next brother, Charles Gray Rigge, a Captain in the Royal Navy, married 5th July, 1855, at Cartmel Church, Ellen, younger sister of James Stockdale, of Carke.

Mr. Rigge, of Wood-Broughton, bears five coats quarterly. 1. Gu., two bars gemelles, between three escallops arg., for Rawlinson, of Carke Hall. 2. Arg., a chevron between three mullets sa., for Rigge, of Keenground. 3. Arg., fretty gu., a chief az., for Curwen, of Myreside Hall. 4. Arg., a cross engrailed sa., between four pellets charged with pheons of the first, for Fletcher, of Wood-Broughton. 5. Gu., two bars or, in chief three wolves' heads couped at the neck of the second, for Knipe, of Broughton Hall. The crest—a shell-drake ppr., in its beak an escallop arg. Motto—*"Festina lente."*

In 1860 the respective shares of the Rawlinson's heirs' estates, which had remained undivided since the death of Christopher Rawlinson, in 1733, were divided under the Enclosure Commissioners by consent of all the parties interested. Henry William Askew, of Conishead Priory, taking Mireside estate, the farm at Holker, and the estates of Crosby Park and Haybanks, in Westmorland, with other property. Henry Fletcher Rigge, of Wood-Broughton, taking Carke Hall, Hampfield Hall, Girsgarth, and other property. And Mrs. Millicent Ann Johnson taking Greenhead, Stribers, the Manor of Lindal, and other property.

Carke Hall was in its best state during the time of

Christopher Rawlinson; his escutcheon, quartered with the arms of Rawlinson, Curwen, and Monk, is over the handsome stone doorway at the principal entrance. Since his death the hall has not been used as a family residence, and, like many other old halls in the parish, it has come to the condition of a farmhouse. The interior contains a large number of irregular rooms, one of which is handsomely panelled in oak. The ruins of an ornamental summer-house, and traces of a terraced garden, are on the hill side above. There are extensive barns and outbuildings, and the remains of high walls enclose the whole. Carke Hall is a good specimen of the residence of an old country family of former days.

THE FOLLOWING HIGH SHERIFFS OF LANCASHIRE HAVE BEEN
FROM THE PART OF THE COUNTY NORTH OF THE SANDS :—

- 1569 John Preston, Esq., of the Manor.
- 1664 Thomas Preston, Esq., of Holker.
- 1688 Thomas Richardson, of Rawnhead—nominated,
but not sworn in.
- 1708 Miles Sandes, Esq., of Graythwaite.
- 1725 Miles Sandys, Esq., of Graythwaite.
- 1762 Thomas Braddyle, of Coniside, Esq.
- 1778 William Gale Braddyall, Esq., Conishead.
- 1816 William Townley, Esq., Town Head.
- 1821 Thomas Richmond Gale Braddyll, Esq., Conis-
head Priory.
- 1826 James Penny Machell, of Penny Bridge, Esq.
- 1847 William Gale, of Lightburn House, Esq.
- 1870 Henry Fletcher Rigge, of Wood-Broughton, Esq.

In *Gregson's Fragments* there is a list of the High Sheriffs of Lancashire from the reign of William Rufus, (1087), to the 57th Geo. III. (1817), with the armorial bearings of many of them.

HAMPSFIELD HALL.

This old hall, beautifully situate at the foot of Hampsfell, under the extensive wood called the "Haening," was formerly the residence of the elder branch of the ancient family of Thornburgh, who held large possessions in this and the adjoining county of Westmorland. They were also of Selside Hall, and Whitwell, in the parish of Kendal.

There is a full account and pedigree of the Thornburgh family in *Nicholson & Burn's History of Westmorland*, published in 1777, vol. 1. From this they appear to have been originally of Thornburghe, in the county of York, and to have resided at Hampsfeld in Lancashire from about the time of Edward III. (1327-77), until the sale of the Hampsfeld estate in the twelfth of Charles I. (1637).

The tenth in this pedigree, Sir William Thornburgh, of Hampsfeld, Knight, married Thomasin, one of the four daughters and co-heirs of Sir Robert Bellingham, of Burneshead, Knight. In the fifteenth Elizabeth, we find that Thomasin Thornburgh held fifteen messuages and tenements in Whitwell, of the said Queen, as of her barony of Kendal. She died in the twenty-sixth Elizabeth (1584), and there is a monument to her in Kendal Church. By her last will and testament she devised to her eldest son William all her right, title, and estate in the several holdings of divers tenements in the lordships of Whittington in Westmorland, and Poulton in Lancashire. And to her second surviving son Nicholas she gives her farmhold estate at Whitwell for ever, and her tenements, with their appurts., in Whitwell, Patton, Lambrigg, Long Sleddale, Dalefoot, and the tithes of Selside and Whitwell, during his life—remainder to her son William in fee.

During her widowhood she kept a book of account of her receipts, expenses, and disbursements, from whence

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HAMPFIELD HALL.

it appears that wool sold for 10d. a stone—an immense price compared with the prices of other things. The account of her servants' wages for one year is as follows:—

“Anno Domini 1579.

“THE HOLLE YEARE WAIGS OF DAME THOMASYNE LADYE
THORNBURGH OF ALL HER SERVANTS AT SELSETT.

“*Imprimis*, Edward Bowman40s.
Item, Andrewe Rogersone26s. 8d.
Item, Henrie Gylpine30s.
Item, Michael, the miller.....26s. 8d.
Item, Peter Langhorne.....21s.
Item, Thomas Sowelbye14s.
Item, John Bowman, the Pleugh boy 10s.
Item, George Bownesse12s.
Item, Thomas Thompson.....21s.

“THE MAYDES.

“*Imprimis*, Agnes Waterfurthe..... 8s.
Item, Elizabeth Becke 8s.
Item, Genett Bowman.....
Item, Agnes Warrener.....10s.
Item, Genett Pepper 8s.
Item, Margaret Baxter..... 8s.
Item, Margaret Hodgesone.....10s.
Item, Mrs. Isabel26s. 8d.”

The said Sir William by his wife Thomasin Bel-
 lingham had issue—1. William; 2. Rowland, who died
 without issue; 3. Margaret, married to Richard Fallow-
 field, of Melcanthorp; 4. Nicholas, from whom the
 then (1777) family of the Thornburghs of Selside
 are descended, who therefore bear a crescent by way
 of distinction of a younger house; 5. Thomasin, married
 to Hugh Dicconson, of Raisholm in Cartmel; 6. Cicely,

married to John Wharton, of Kirkby Thore; 7. Dorothy, married to Henry Middleton, of Threlkeld.

William Thornburgh, of Hampsfield Esquire, eldest son of Sir William and Thomasin Bellingham, married Etheldred, daughter of Thomas Carus, of Halton in Lancashire, one of the Justices of the court of King's Bench. They had issue Rowland, Anne, and Thomasin.

On a small white marble slab, 13in. by 17in., in the south wall of the south transept of Cartmel Church, is the following epitaph in the curious monumental poetry of the period:—

Here before lyeth interred
Etheldred Thornbvrgh corps in dvst
In lyfe at death styll fyrmly fixed
On God to rest hir stedfast trvst
Hir father Jvstice Carvs was
Hir mother Katherine his wiffe
Hir hvsband William Thornbvrgh was
Whylst here she ledd this mortail lyfe.
The thyrd of Martche a. yeare of grace
One thowsand fyve hundred nintie six
Hir sowle departed this earthly plase
Of Aage nighe fortie yeares a. six
To whose sweet sovle heavenly dwelling
Our Saviovr grant everlastinge;

The arms of Thornburgh, with six quarterings, impaling those of Carus, were originally painted above the inscription, and are so described in a manuscript book of the date 1690, now in the possession of H. G. Gibson, Esquire, of Bowness, Windermere, but since then, during some restorations of the Church, they have been cleaned off the slab.

Rowland Thornburgh, of Hampsfeld, Esquire, son of William and Etheldred Carus, married Jane, daughter of Thomas Dalton, of Thurnham, in Lancashire, Esquire, and had issue William, John, Rowland, and Francis; and four daughters—Etheldred, married to John Gregson, of Moor Hall; Jane, married to John Knipe, of Rampside; Anne, married to Henry Bigland, of Grange in Lancashire; and Thomasin.

William Thornburgh, Esquire, son and heir of Rowland, married Catherine, daughter of Edward Langtree, in the county of Lancaster, Esquire, and had issue Rowland, Elizabeth, Richard, Charles, and Catherine. This William, in the sixteenth Charles I. sold part of the manors of Whitwell, and Selside to Henry Wilson, Esq.

Rowland Thornburgh, of Methop, Esquire, son and heir of William, by his wife Catherine Langtree, married a daughter of Hugh Dicconson, of Raisholm in Cartmel. They had issue Rowland, James, and William.

Rowland Thornburgh, of Methop, Esquire, son and heir of Rowland, married Jane Brokeld, of Clayton in Lancashire, and had issue (besides several other children who came not to maturity) a son Thomas, who died unmarried, and a daughter Elizabeth, married to John Trafford, of Crofton in the county of Lancaster, Esquire, and had no issue.

The elder branch failing here, the younger branch was continued in the person of the aforesaid Nicholas.

The Thornburghs bear six coats quarterly. 1. ermine, a frette and chief gules, by the name of Thornburgh. 2. Argent, two bars and, on a canton gules—a cross argent, by the name of Broughton. 3. Argent, two bars and a canton gules, over all a garter (or coft) sable, by the name of Copeland. 4. Sable, a frette argent, by the name of Harrington (which two last were probably quarterings of Broughton, and came by the heiress of Broughton into this family). 5. Argent, three bugles sable, garnished or, stringed gules, by the name of Bellingham. 6. Argent, three bendlets on a canton gules a lion rampant argent, by the name of Burneshead (which by the same was a quartering of Bellingham). The crest—a martin sejant (or a leopard passant proper). Motto—"Through thankfulness taken."

In the twelfth Charles I. (1636) William Thornburgh sold Hampsfield Hall and its estate to Robert Curwen, of Carke in Cartmel, and Robert Rawlinson his nephew.

Since that period the estate has passed with the rest of the property of the Rawlinsons of Carke Hall, and has descended in like manner to the present proprietor Henry Fletcher Rigge, of Wood-Broughton.

One of the old border towers stood until the early part of this century on the hill side, about sixty yards above the present hall, commanding a view of the greater part of the vale of Cartmel, and also having in sight, across Morecambe bay, the castle of Piel of Foudray. About the year 1814, during the absence of Fletcher Rigge, who was residing at Northallerton in the North Riding of Yorkshire, the then tenant of the property pulled down the old tower to use its materials for some farm outbuildings. Fletcher Rigge and his successors greatly regretted this act of vandalism committed by the tenant without his landlord's knowledge or consent. All that is now visible of the remains of the tower are the traces of its foundation walls, which are an oblong, 36ft. by 23ft.

The purchase deed of 1636 describes the present hall as "the new house then lately built;" this therefore gives its approximate date. The older house most probably adjoined and was appurtenant to the old tower, for numerous foundation walls show that there have been extensive buildings near that site.

A few yards above the foundation walls of the tower there is a large artificial mound, about 72ft. long, 40ft. wide, and 8ft. high; it lies in a direction of east and west, as most ancient barrows do, and it may possibly be one—it has not hitherto been examined by excavation. Close by are the evident traces of an ancient road over the summit of Hampsfell.

On the brow of the allotment above Haening Wood two large stones, of the mountain limestone *in situ*, stand out prominently on the surface. These have from time immemorial gone by the names of Robin Hood and Little John. They are so given in the six-inch

scale ordnance map. No reasons for these names are known, but the stones may have been local marks for the shepherds in the old times when the district was unenclosed.

After the death of Robert Rawlinson, in 1665, his widow resided at Hampsfield Hall as "her joynture house," taking to it, by his will, furniture from Carke Hall. She died in 1686, and was buried in Cartmel Church. The hall has since that time been used as a farmhouse in connection with its estate.

MANOR OF LINDAL.

The Manor of Lindal, in the parish of Cartmel was also purchased in the twelfth Charles I. (1636), from William Thornburgh by Robert Curwen and Robert Rawlinson, and has since descended with the rest of the Carke Hall property.

It was granted by letters patent from King James I., dated the 11th June, in the 9th year of his reign unto John Eldred and William Whitmore, of London, Esquires, and their heirs, and from them to Robert Dalton, of Thurnehame, in the county of Lancashire, Esquire, and Thomas ffallowfield, of Mellinthorpe, in the county of Westmorland, Esquire, and their heirs, and from them by indenture dated the 10th October, 19th James 1st (1622) to the said William Thornburgh.

Endorsed upon the purchase deed of 1636, are the signatures of eighteen of the freeholders and tenants of the manor, not one of whom seems to have been able to write his name, but each has signed with a different and distinctive mark, which probably, as was the custom of that time, was peculiar and private to his own use.

At the present time Henry Fletcher Rigge, of Wood-Broughton, is the Lord, and James Maychell Harrison, of Flookburgh, Solicitor, the Steward of the Manor.

BROUGHTON HALL.

Broughton Hall is situated in the hamlet of Wood-Broughton, about a mile and a half north of Churchtown in Cartmel.

The present house is part of an old spacious hall, which was built in the form of three sides of a square, and was for many years the seat of the Knypes, or Knipes, a family of considerable importance in the parish from about the reign of Henry VII. to the end of the reign of George II., and who possessed property in this and in the adjoining county of Westmorland.

The male line ended with William Knipe, who died unmarried in 1761, having had an eldest sister Jane Knipe, who married, in 1718, John Fletcher, of Field-Broughton and Wood-Broughton, and died in 1722, leaving two daughters, co-heiresses to their father: Mary Fletcher, who married, first, in 1736, Roger Rigge, of Cartmel, and secondly, in 1747, William Crossfield,* of Seale; and Jane Fletcher, who married William Richardson, of Cartmel.

William Knipe devised Broughton Hall estate to his four surviving sisters, of whom the three elder died unmarried: Eleanor in 1786, Agnes in 1794, and Elizabeth in 1797, leaving by their wills legacies to Fletcher Rigge, and to the other grandchildren of their eldest sister Jane, and their shares of the Broughton Hall estate to their youngest sister Susannah, who married Walter Barber, Captian of the *Resolution*, privateer, of Liverpool; she had an only child, Elizabeth Barber, born in 1757, who married Mr. John Gardner, of

* The arms of Richard Crossfield, of Seale, on his tombstone in the nave of Cartmel Church (interred 1789), are—Gules, a bar between three diagonal crosses or. In this escutcheon the crosses are avellane or filbert-shaped; in the escutcheon on the monument of James Crossfield, J.P., interred 1826, the crosses are indented. Crest—a nag's head, couped at the neck, argent.

Cartmel, and from her, their son the late Mr. Walter Gardner inherited Broughton Hall. He pulled down, about the year 1815, the greater part of the old hall, which had become too large for the diminished estate and was also out of repair, reserving and altering a portion, which is the present house. He afterwards sold Broughton Hall estate, and built for himself, on a part of the property which he retained, the house named by him "Broughton Bank."

In 1843, Gray Rigge, of Wood-Broughton, who was great-grandson of Jane Knipe and John Fletcher, purchased Broughton Hall and part of its estate; and in 1866 his son Henry Fletcher Rigge purchased from Mrs. Elizabeth Mashiter, sole surviving daughter of Walter Gardner, Broughton Bank and its land; so that Broughton Hall is still in the possession of the direct representative of the family of Knipe.

The word *knipe* signifies the top of a hill or rock; the Saxon word is *knaep*, the Icelandic word *gnypa*.

The word *rigge* signifies the ridge of a hill; Anglo-Saxon *hrycg*.

Brough, *borough*, from the Anglo-Saxon *burh*, *buruh*, and *byrig*, an earthwork. *Ton*, Anglo-Saxon *tun*, an inclosure. *Hall*, Anglo-Saxon, a stone house. Wood-Broughton, being on the slate-rock side of the valley, would have a more suitable soil for the growth of the ancient woods, some of which still remain there, and which must have been of some extent, for, in digging for drains, patches of slag or dross are found, relics of the days when iron ore was brought on pack-horses to be smelted by the charcoal of the woods; as it is to be found in many parts of the woody district, such as at Girsgarth, at Cinder-nab on the shore of Windermere, opposite Townhead, and other places. Hence the name "*Wood-Broughton*," in contra-distinction to its neighbour, "*Field-Broughton*," on the opposite side of the valley, which, being situate on the limestone rock, would be comparatively treeless and open.

The arms of Knipe are—Gules, two bars or, in chief three wolves' heads couped at the neck of the second; crest—a wolf's head transfix'd through the breast with a broad arrow or, plumed and armed gules. These arms, and also those of Fletcher, are, in consequence of the lapse of the male lines, borne by Mr. Rigge, of Wood-Broughton, quarterly with the arms of Rawlinson, Rigge, and Curwen.

The arms of Fletcher are sable between four pellets broad arrow-heads, of the erased argent; motto—"Ma

WRAYSHOLM (OR 1

The uncertainty with re-
 ancient tower can only be
 tural reasoning. It is a
 of groutwork, whose sides
 respectively, 46 feet and 3
 with a projecting embattled
 further projecting or overha
 at each of the four angles, a
 the erosive action of the t
 flight of stone steps, within t
 ground floor to the rooms
 whole building is very plain
 hewn or sculptured mason
 doorways and small windows
 probably be covered with le
 heavy Newton Fell slate of t
 order to preserve the walls,
 it has been covered with a n
 a barn for the adjoining fa
 tower is all that remains of premises once more extensive.
 It stands near to the sea shore, like most of the towers
 of these northern parts, viz., Arnside Tower, Haselslack
 Tower, Dallam Tower, Pile Castle, Gleaston Castle, Millum

...

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SOUTH VIEW OF WRAYHOLM TOWER.

Castle, and Broughton Tower; it and all the rest having, no doubt, been built as places of defence and protection from the attacks and invasions of enemies approaching from the Irish Sea; the thick primeval forests existing in this country in early times being a tolerable protection on the land side, as well as a secure retreat for the sparsely scattered inhabitants of the country at that day. As early even as the time of the Romans, the coasts of Britain were so harrassed and invaded by Saxon and other pirates that it became needful to keep up a fleet to watch and protect them; and this duty was intrusted to an officer of great power called "The Count of the Saxon Shore." After the departure of the Romans, the Saxons long continued their piracies, and made settlements, both on the sea shores and internally, until the whole kingdom at last fell into their hands. This, however, did not put an end to the sufferings of the unfortunate people on the north-western coasts of Britain, for still more ferocious marauders—Danes, and Norwegian vikings—succeeded the Saxon pirates, and by their plundering propensities and extreme cruelty, drove most of the native inhabitants into the internal parts of the country, and so made settlements on all the coasts of these north-western parts of the kingdom—as denoted clearly enough by much of their language still remaining in the vernacular of the north, and in the names of the towns, villages and places. It must not, however, be supposed that this Wraysholm Tower, old as it appears, or any of the others here spoken of, were built so long ago as even the last of the invasions of these marauders—the Danes, and the Norwegian vikings—but there might have been at that time works of defence of some kind at these places. Probably Wraysholm Tower may have existed six or seven hundred years, and might have been built not long after William Mareshall the Elder, Earl of Pembroke, founded the Priory of St. Mary, at Cartmel

(in 1188), as a defence for that priory, and also as a place of security in which to temporarily deposit muniments and valuables, just as Pile Castle was for the Monastery of St. Mary of Furness. As the Scotch held Cumberland, then a kingdom and a fief of Scotland, (the southern boundary being the Duddon river) till some time after the Norman conquest, and for centuries afterwards were continually making forays and incursions with fire and sword into the adjoining countries, and indeed into most of the northern parts of England, places of security were imperatively required; hence even embattled church towers, tower houses, like the one formerly at Hampsfield Hall, were from time to time erected to defend the people, and strong walls around residences constructed in order to temporarily secure cattle and other stock from the predatory Scottish invaders. This Wraysholm tower was for many generations the residence of a younger branch of the Harrington family, originally of Haverington, near Whitehaven, but afterwards of Aldingham, by the marriage of Sir Robert de Haverington with Agnes, daughter of Richard Cancefield, of Aldingham, she being heir to her brother John Cansfield. Sir Robert Harrington had two sons—Sir John Harrington, the elder, of Aldingham, and Michael Harrington, the younger; he (Michael Harrington) having, in the eighth year of Edward II. had a grant of Free-warren in Alinthwaite (Allithwaite), Raisholm Tower being in Allithwaite township. Sir John, the elder brother, married Juliana, daughter of Richard Berlingham, and had two sons—Sir Robert, the elder, of Aldingham, and Sir John Harrington, the younger, of Farlton, who died thirty-third Edward III. (1360). He (Sir John) married Catherine, daughter of Sir Robert Sherburne, and had a son, Sir Nicholas Harrington, of Farlton, who married Isabella, daughter of Sir William English, Knight, and had a son, Sir William Harrington, of Farlton, K.G., Standard-Bearer at the battle of Agin-

court, and who, according to Dr. Whitaker, was killed there, though he says, in his tabulated pedigree, he died, twenty-ninth Henry VI. (1451). He (Sir Wm.) married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Neville, of Hornby Castle, Lancashire, Knight, and had a son, Sir Thomas Harrington, of Hornby Castle, Knight, who was so severely wounded at the battle of Wakefield, in 1460, that he died the next day. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, son of Edmund de Dacre, and had a son, Sir John Harrington, Knight, who was slain at the battle of Wakefield on the same day that he himself, as before said, was so severely wounded that he died. This Sir John Harrington, of Hornby Castle, married Matilda, daughter of Thomas Lord Clifford, and had by her two daughters, co-heiresses; the eldest of whom, Anne Harrington, married Edward Stanley Lord Monteagle, of Flodden Field celebrity; and Elizabeth Harrington, the younger, Wm. (or John?) Stanley, of Melling, natural son of James Stanley, Bishop of Ely. The uncle of these two co-heiresses, Ann and Elizabeth, was Sir James Harrington, of Brierly, in Yorkshire, who was attainted (as was also his brother, Sir Robert Harrington of Baddesworth), for aiding Lambert Simnel, and died in great poverty. He had married Joan, only daughter of John Neville, of Oversley, in Warwickshire, and had a son, John Harrington, who died, or rather was poisoned, at Temple Bar, at the instigation (tradition says) of his cousin, Anne Harrington's husband, Edward Lord Monteagle, as he stood in the way of the claim Lord Monteagle was persistently making to the Hornby Castle estate, &c., *versus* the other members of the Harrington family; in substantiating which claim, after years of litigation, and great power of relatives exerted in his favour, he wholly succeeded. In whatever way, whether by marriage or descent, the Harringtons of Hornby Castle became possessed of Wraysholm Tower, which, as above said, was granted to Michael Harrington in Edward II.'s

reign, I am not able exactly to point out, but that it did belong to them, and afterwards to the Stanley family (by the marriage of Ann Harrington with the first Lord Monteagle), is pretty clear, for there used to be in one of the windows of the old Tower, (now in the parlour window of the farmhouse, as already minutely described at page 19 of this little work), a lozenge-shaped shield, containing the initials "Q.H.," that is "W.H." (William Harrington), the letters *q* and *w* being formerly convertible; and two rude Harrington knots, at the top and bottom angles, as well as two other lozenge-shaped shields, one charged with an eagle's claw in the centre, and the other with the well-known Derby or Monteagle crest, the eagle and child. Probably the William Harrington whose initials are in the parlour window at Wraysholm, and which were formerly in the old Tower, was Sir William Harrington, K.G., of Hornby Castle, Lord of Farlton, Chorley, &c., Standard-Bearer at the battle of Agincourt. Edward Lord Monteagle died in 1584.

In an enumeration of the *liberi tenentes* in Cartmel parish, in 1585, "Richd. Dicconson of Raisholme" is mentioned, so that he must have been possessed of Wraysholm Tower one year after the death of Edward Lord Monteagle; and in the letters patent granted by Charles I. in 1641, for the enfranchisement of the great bulk of Cartmel parish, "Hugh Dicconson of Raisholme," and others are appointed the king's attornies, to take possession of the premises and to deliver them to the patentees. Up then, to 1641, but how much longer is unknown, Wraysholm Tower was the property of the Dicconson family; the elder branch having for many generations resided (and are still residing) at Wrightington Hall, near Wigan. Nothing is known how or when Wraysholm Tower passed from the Dicconson family.

In 1756 Wraysholm Tower, as stated at page 19,

was purchased by Mr. John Carter, of Cartlane, and in 1790 conveyed by him, by deed of gift, to his daughter Dorothy, wife of Mr. John Harrison, of the Landing, who had two sons, John and Myles, to the former of whom it descended first, and then to his brother, who had married Elizabeth Newby, daughter of Thomas Newby, Esquire, of Barber Green and Kendal, and is now (1872) the property of Thomas Newby Wilson, Esq., of the Landing, near Newby Bridge.

As the Harrington monument in Cartmel Church has, as I have before said, puzzled greatly all antiquarians, I perhaps may again be allowed to make another suggestion about it. From what is mentioned above, it will be perceived that Sir Thomas Harrington, of Hornby Castle, was killed, as well as his son, Sir John Harrington, at the battle of Wakefield, in 1460 (his relative Sir William Harrington, Lord Bonville, of Aldingham, having been also slain at the same time).

This Sir Thomas Harrington, of Hornby Castle, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, son of Edmund de Dacre, of Halton, near Lancaster, and of Dacre in Cumberland, as also stated above. The arms on the surcoat and heater-shaped shield of the recumbent knight, on the Harrington tomb, in Cartmel Church, are sable fretty argent, being those of the younger branch of the Harrington family, of Hornby Castle and Wrays-holm, and those on the shields on the screen above the tomb, the like Harrington arms, along with others containing the arms of the Dacre family, of Halton and Dacre. May not, then, this famous Harrington tomb in the Harrington Choir of Cartmel Church, be that of Sir Thomas Harrington, of Hornby Castle (killed at the battle of Wakefield in 1460) and his wife, Elizabeth Dacre, daughter of Thomas, son of Edmund de Dacre, of Halton, near Lancaster, and of Dacre in Cumberland? The chain armour and heater-shaped shield seem, however, to point to an earlier period.

Dr. Whitaker, in his *History of Richmondshire*, says, "Sir Thomas and Sir John Harrington, of Hornby, father and son, were both killed at the battle of Wakefield: the one, as appears, dying on the field, and the other surviving only to the next day. When the news of this dreadful catastrophe reached Hornby Castle, the old lady (Elizabeth Dacre), withdrew to her daughter-in-law, who was married to Thomas (I am not quite sure whether the identical Sir Thomas Broughton, afterwards so well known at Broughton-in-Furness) for consolation. The young widow (of Sir John Harrington), a sister of "Black-faced Clifford," and partaking, as it is likely, of his hard nature, remained, and was at leisure to attend to business. Cansfield was probably the legal adviser of the family, and by his suggestion the matrix of Sir Thomas Harrington's seal was broken, to prevent any improper use of it, by being affixed to forged conveyances, after his death. I have never seen an impression of this seal, to which an additional interest would attach in consequence of such an anecdote. Of the place of interment of the two Harringtons, Sir Thomas and Sir John, nothing is known; many, no doubt, of the Lords of Hornby—Longvilliers, Neville and Harrington—sleep within the still visible foundations of the Priory Church (at Hornby), but not one single name appears on the scattered fragments which remain there."

RAVEN WINDER HALL.

This is another of the ancient hall residences of these northern parts, and did, until lately, much resemble the other old halls in Cartmel parish.

In order to make it more convenient as a farmhouse, and to obtain stones and other materials for the erection of useful farm buildings, part of the old hall was, a few years ago, pulled down, when some of the old oak

pannelling was removed to Holker Hall. There is no record whatever as to when this ancient residence was built. Until the dissolution of St. Mary's Priory, at Cartmel, in 1537, it was part of the possessions of the prior and canons of that religious house, and would at that time fall into the hands of King Henry VIII., as Duke of Lancaster.

The religious of former days, before the Reformation, were continually urging lay proprietors to enfranchise their lands, but never did so themselves with their own properties, and that under the plea that to do so would be "robbing the church." As Cartmel parish was held altogether, or nearly so, under the Prior of Cartmel, there would not probably be, till after the dissolution of the priory, any freeholders in the whole district. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth or James I., Raven Winder Hall was granted in fee farm to one of the Fletcher family, *i.e.* in free and common soccage—the best of tenures; for in the grant of the great bulk of the parish of Cartmel afterwards (A.D. 1641), by King Charles I., to patentees, for the purpose of their conveying it in free and common soccage to the several customary tenants thereof (Thomas Fletcher being one of the patentees) Raven Winder Hall is excepted out of the grant, as having been one of the few places "granted in fee farm by the Lady Elizabeth, late Queen of England, and by our late most dear Father the Lord James, late King of England." From the parish registers and old church books also, it is quite clear that in the reign of James I. Raven Winder Hall belonged to the Fletcher family, who seem to have held it after the end of the seventeenth century, for by the said old books it appears to have been in the possession, in 1709, of Lancelot Dawes, Esq., of Barton Kirke, who had married the elder of the co-heiresses of Thomas Fletcher, of Little Strickland, as further explained below. Into whose

hands this Raven Winder Hall afterwards passed, nothing more is known than that about the middle of last century, or a little earlier, it was purchased by Captain Hall, who left it to his son Myles Walker Hall, a clever chamber counsel, who at his death, not long after the commencement of this century, bequeathed it to his sister, Miss Jane Hall; who dying also, left the estate to her sister, Miss Margaret Hall; and she dying, left it to her nephew, Myles Walker Hall Woodburne; who likewise dying very young, it fell to the Woodburne family, of Thurston Ville, and was afterwards, in 1856, sold to the Earl of Burlington (now Duke of Devonshire), the present possessor of the estate.

The Fletchers of Raven Winder Hall, Birkby Hall, Field Broughton (now Broughton Grove), Wood Broughton, St. Andrew Moor (now Broughton Lodge), all in Cartmel parish, and of Cockermouth Hall, Moresby, Distington, Clea Hall, Talentire Hall, Armathwaite Hall, Hutton Hall in Cumberland, Little Strickland in Westmorland, and Hunslet in Yorkshire, were an ancient and honorable family, as will appear from the following account of them:—

In the reigns of King Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queens Mary and Elizabeth, William Fletcher, who married a daughter of Swinburne, of Huthwaite, was engaged in a lucrative trade as merchant in the town of Cockermouth, in Cumberland. He died and was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry Fletcher, who greatly increased the wealth bequeathed to him by his father.

In the year 1568, Mary Queen of Scots, having escaped from Lockleven Castle, and her army soon afterwards being defeated at the battle of Langside, fled with a few of her faithful adherents to the sea shore, and there entering an open fishing boat, was landed at the town of Workington, in Cumberland, where at first she tried to remain *incognito*, but, being quickly recognised, and her helpless condition altogether

unmistakeable, a general feeling of pity for her misfortunes arose in the gentry of that part of Cumberland, and it was on this occasion that Henry Fletcher waited upon the Scottish queen, and invited her to his residence, Cockermouth Hall, where, as Nicholson and Burn say, in their *History of Cumberland and Westmorland*, "He entertained her most magnificently, presenting her with robes of velvet;" she and her retinue, quite unprepared for such a flight, being thinly clad and without any change of clothes. The Scottish queen remained all night of the 17th May, 1568, at Cockermouth Hall. The rooms which she occupied were at one time shown to strangers, and possibly may be so shown even yet, though this old hall was some years ago divided into lots, and sold by Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, and is now occupied as several distinct dwellings, it is said. The queen's bedroom was wonderfully small—more like a closet than a bedroom; but such, it is well known, were bedrooms in great houses in that day. Henry Fletcher and the chief gentry of the neighbourhood accompanied the Scottish queen on the next day to Carlisle Castle, where she afterwards remained some time. This kind act of Henry Fletcher was not forgotten, for very soon afterwards the queen sent him a letter of thanks; and many years afterwards, her son, James I., when Thomas Fletcher, the only son and representative of Henry Fletcher, went to meet him at Carlisle, on his accession to the throne of England, treated him with the greatest distinction, the king offering to bestow on him the honour of knighthood, as a token of grateful acknowledgment of the kindness bestowed upon his royal mother by Thomas Fletcher's father.

Henry Fletcher died in the sixteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and had issue—1. William Fletcher, who purchased the Manors of Moresby and Distinguon, and was the ancestor of the Fletchers of Moresby; 2. Lancelot, from whom descended the Fletchers

of Talentire; and five other sons and three daughters.

Thomas Fletcher, of Cockermouth Hall, the sixth son of Henry, succeeding him, had a son Richard, who purchased Hutton Hall in the Forest, and four other sons and four daughters. From a grandson of the third of these sons, Philip Fletcher, came the Fletchers of Clea Hall, knights and baronets.

This Richard, eldest son of Thomas Fletcher, was Sheriff of the County in the fourteenth James I., and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. He purchased Hutton and other estates, as before mentioned, and fixed his seat at Hutton Hall. He was twice married. By his first wife he had two sons and one daughter, who all died unmarried. His second wife was Barbara, daughter of Henry Crackenthorpe, of Newbiggin, Esq., and by her he had issue—1. Henry; 2. Bridget, married to John Patrickson, of Calder Abbey, Esq.; 3. Isabel, married to Richard Lowther, of Ingleton, in the county of York, Esq.; 4. Mary, married to Sir John Lowther, of Lowther, Baronet; 5. Catherine, married to Thomas Lister, of Gisburn, in the county York, Esq.; 6. Winifrede, married first to George Braithwaite, of Warcop, in the county of Westmorland, Esq., secondly to Sir Richard Dacre, Knight, and thirdly to Christopher Lister, Esq.

Sir Henry Fletcher, Baronet, the eldest of these sons, succeeded, and was created a baronet, by King Charles I., in 1640; he was Sheriff of the County in the first and also in the eighteenth year of Charles I. He married Catherine, a daughter of Sir Geo. Dalston, of Dalston, Baronet, and had issue—1. Richard, who died before him; 2. George; 3. Henry, who died young; 4. Barbara, married to Sir Daniel Fleming, of Rydal, Knight, from whom are descended the Flemings of Rydal and Rarerigge; 5. Frances, married to William Fletcher, of Moresby; and 6. Bridget, married to Christopher Dalston, of Acorn Bank, Esq. This Sir Henry

Fletcher, Baronet, raised a regiment, chiefly at his own expense, for King Charles I., and was killed at the battle of Rawton Heath, near Chester, in 1645, fighting bravely at the head of his regiment.

Sir Geo. Fletcher, of Hutton Hall, Baronet, second son of Sir Henry, succeeded to the estate and baronetcy. He was a minor at the time his father, Sir Henry, was killed; yet both he and his mother and sisters were sent prisoners to Carlisle Jail. Afterwards, however, composition having been made for the estate, he was sent to Queen's College, Oxford, under the care of Dr. Smith, then fellow of that house. He married first Alice, daughter of Hugh Earl of Colerain, and by her had issue—1. Henry; 2. Lucy, married to Francis Bowes, Esq., son of Sir Thomas Bowes; 3. Catherine, married to Lyonel Vane, son of Sir Lyonel Vane, of Long Newton, in the county of Durham, Esq.; 4. Alice, who died unmarried. His second wife was Maria Johnston, daughter of the Earl of Annandale, and widow of Sir George Graham, of Netherby, Baronet, and by her he had issue—1. George, who served in the wars abroad, and was commonly called Colonel Fletcher, for which he had a breviate; 2. Thomas, a merchant in London; 3. Susannah; 4. Mary; all of these four dying without issue. This Sir George Fletcher died at Hutton Hall A.D. 1700.

Sir Henry Fletcher, Baronet, the eldest son of Sir George, succeeded to the estates and baronetcy, and was a person of great hopes and expectations; but becoming weary of rural diversions, and the troubles of thought that are necessarily attendant on large possessions, settled all he possessed upon a remote relative, Thomas Fletcher, of Moresby, Esq., reserving only for himself a small competency for life, and retired to Doway, in Flanders, where he shortly after died, in a convent of English monks, and lies buried in a magnificent chapel, which he built for them at his own expense.

After the death of Sir George Fletcher, his sisters, as heirs-at-law, prosecuted their title to the whole estate for many years in the Court of Chancery. After enormous cost on both sides, an accommodation was effected in this way: Thomas Fletcher, Esq., was to enjoy the demesne and lordship of Hutton, and some other parts of the estate to the value of £500 per annum, for life; and if he should die without issue, then Henry Fletcher Vane, Esq., second son of Catherine Vane, eldest sister of Sir Henry Fletcher, and relict of Lionel Vane, of Long Newtown, in the Palatinate of Durham, was to have and enjoy the whole estate.

The said Thomas Fletcher, of Moresby, did die without issue, and Henry Vane who assumed the name of Fletcher, succeeded accordingly; but dying also without issue, his brother Walter Vane became possessed of the whole property, taking the name of Fletcher also. He married firstly Mercy, daughter of Samuel Wright Esquire, of Wanstead, Essex, by whom he had an only son, who succeeded him. His second wife was Mary Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Godfrey Woodward, Esq., of Putney, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. He died in 1775.

Lionel Wright Fletcher Vane, Esq., of Hutton Hall, born 1723, eldest son of Walter Fletcher Vane, succeeded, and was created a baronet in 1786. He married Rachel, daughter of David Griffith, Esq., Llandkennen, Carmarthen, by whom he had issue—1. Frederick; 2. Walter; 3. Catherine; 4. Rachel.

Sir Lionel was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, the second Baronet, born in 1760. He married, in 1797, Hannah, daughter of John Bowerbank, Esq., of Jonby, by whom he had issue—1. Walter, unmarried, who died of wounds received in the sortie from Bayonne, in 1814; 2. Francis, the third Baronet; 3. Frederick Henry, an officer in the army; 4. Hannah; 5, Sophia Mary.

Sir Frederick died in 1832, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Sir Francis Fletcher Vane, third baronet, born 1797, who married Diana Olivia, third daughter of Charles George Beauclerk, Esq., of St. Leonard's Lodge, Horsham, and had issue—1. Henry Ralph; 2. Frederick Fletcher; 3. Gertrude Elizabeth.

Sir Francis died in 1842, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Henry Ralph Fletcher Vane, the fourth Baronet, and present possessor of Hutton Hall, Armathwaite, and other estates.

In the reigns of Henry VIII, Queens Mary and Elizabeth, Richard Fletcher, Esq., was residing at Field-Broughton, in Cartmel, and, according to continuous family tradition, arms, seals, letters, wills, and old documents, in the author's possession, he (Richard Fletcher) was a grandson of William Fletcher, the rich merchant, of Cockermouth, already spoken of as ancestor of the Cumberland Fletchers.

Richard Fletcher, of Field-Broughton, according to the registers in Cartmel Church, was married there June 6th, 1560; the name of his wife not being given, because, in the earliest registers of Cartmel Church, wives names are universally omitted—"Richard Fletcher and his wife maryed" is the entry. The issue of this marriage was a son, John Fletcher, who was christened at Cartmel Church, 16th May, 1561. This John had two sons—John, born 1579, and Thomas, born in 1580. This Thomas, the second son of John Fletcher, of Field-Broughton, died in 1615, leaving a son Thomas, who became a barrister-at-law, and was possessed of Raven Winder Hall estate. He was also, as before mentioned, appointed under the letters Patent of King Charles I., one of the patentees for enfranchising all the lands in the parish of Cartmel, which had not been granted in fee farm by former sovereigns of these realms. He had two sons, Thomas Fletcher and Joseph Fletcher; this last being afterwards possessed of Birkby Hall. He, Joseph, was

a Magistrate of the County Palatine of Lancaster, and as has already been mentioned, was, along with Thomas Preston, of Holker Hall, Curwen Rawlinson, of Carke Hall, Roger Kirkby, of Kirkby Hall, William Knipe, of Broughton Hall, and several other magistrates, summoned to Lancaster by command of King Charles II., in order that they might declare in open court whether or not they were in favour of the abolition of the Penal Laws and Tests. Joseph Fletcher and his relative, Benjamin Fletcher, were considerable donors to the Cartmel charities. The elder of these two brothers, Thomas Fletcher, was a Barrister-at-Law, and became possessed, either by marriage or purchase, of the Manor of Little Strickland, in Westmorland, and other property in that county.

The old Gateway Tower of the Priory of St. Mary at Cartmel, was, as has already been stated, purchased by the parishioners, of George Preston, Esquire, of Holker, in 1624, for a parish school. Amongst the trustees then appointed was Thomas Fletcher, of Raven Winder Hall. About the middle of that century or somewhat later, the trustees being then all dead, it became needful, in order that new trustees might be appointed, to find out who was the heir-at-law of the last survivor of these trustees, who proved to be Thomas Fletcher, Esq., of Little Strickland, eldest son of Thomas Fletcher, of Raven Winder Hall.

Nicholson and Burn, in their *History of Cumberland and Westmorland*, written in 1777, thus speak of Little Strickland and this Thomas Fletcher:—"In the reign of King Charles II., Thomas Fletcher, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, resided, and had a good estate, at Little Strickland. He was Recorder of Appleby in 1692. He was ancestor by a daughter and co-heir to Sir Fletcher Norton, Knight, the present Speaker of the House of Commons." Sir Fletcher Norton was Burgess for Cocker-mouth and also for Appleby, chiefly through the influence of

his relatives, the Cumberland Fletchers; and was successively Solicitor and Attorney General; and, on retiring from the speakership, was created in 1782, Lord Grantley, and Baron Markenfield, in Yorkshire. His descent from Thomas Fletcher, of Little Strickland, was as follows:—Thomas Fletcher had two daughters, co-heiresses—Mary, the younger daughter, married Thomas Norton, Esq., of Grantley, in Yorkshire, he being the fifth in descent from the famous Richard Norton, of Norton Conyers, who, along with the Earl of Westmorland, his relative, and the Earl of Northumberland, was a main promoter of the rebellion in Queen Elizabeth's reign, called 'The Rising in the North.' In that rebellion Richard Norton, with *eight* of his sons, most earnestly engaged. The chief object of the promoters of this rebellion was the restoration of Mary Queen of Scots to her own throne; the deposition of Queen Elizabeth; the placing the Scottish queen on the throne of England; and, above all, the restoration of the Roman Catholic religion; and it was on this occasion that the following simple but telling lines were written:—

'Lord Westmorland his ancyent raisde,
The Dun Bull he rais'd on hye;
Three Dogs with Golden Collars brave,
Were there sett out most royallye.
Earl Percy there his ancyent spred,
The Half Moon shining all so fair;
The Norton's ancyent had the Cross
And the five wounds our Lord did beare.'

After the suppression of this insurrection, Norton and his sons were marked for vengeance—

'Thee, Norton, wi' thine Eight good Sonnes,
They doom'd to dye, alas! for ruth!
Thy reverend locks could thee not save,
Nor them their faire and blooming youthe.'"

The estate at Norton Conyers was forfeited; Norton's seventh son was put to death; his butler was executed

at Ripon; two or three of his sons were pardoned; whilst he himself and his other sons escaped to the continent and there died in exile.

This Thomas Norton, who married Mary Fletcher, died in 1719? He had by her three sons and three daughters—1. Thomas Norton; 2. Robert; 3. William; 4. Catherine; 5. Elizabeth; 6. Margaret.

Thomas Norton, the eldest son, succeeded his father, and married Elizabeth, daughter of William Serejantson, of Hanleth, Esquire, by whom he had issue three sons and one daughter—1. Fletcher; 2. William; 3. Edward; 4. Mary. His eldest son, Fletcher Norton (afterwards, as before said, created Lord Grantley and Baron Markenfield), married Grace, daughter of Sir William Chapple, Knight, one of the judges of King's Bench, and had issue by her—1. William Norton Lord Grantley, &c., born 1742, Minister to the Swiss Cantons, Lord High Steward of Allertonshire; 2. Fletcher Norton, one of the barons of the Exchequer in Scotland; 3. Chapple Norton, M.P. for Guilford, and a General in the army; 4. Edward Norton, Barrister-at-Law; 5. Grace Traherne, died an infant; 6. Grace Norton, married 1799, to John Charles, Earl of Portsmouth.

Lord Grantley dying January 1st, 1789, was succeeded by his eldest son, William Norton, second Lord Grantley, born February 19th, 1742, who married Sep. 25th, 1791, Miss Midgeley, daughter of Jonathan Midgeley, of Beverley, Esq., by whom he had two sons, who died in their infancy.

The second Lord Grantley died 12th of November, 1822, and was succeeded by his nephew, Fletcher, the third and present peer, born 14th July, 1798. He served in the Guards for several years, and was wounded at the battle of Waterloo, and is High Steward for Guilford. He married, in 1825, Charlotte Earle, youngest daughter of Sir William Beechy, Knight. His brother, the Hon. George Chapple Norton, born 1800, and who

married, in 1827, Caroline, daughter of Thomas Sheridan, Esq., son of the Right Honourable Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq., is heir presumptive. The residences of Lord Grantley are—Grantley Hall, Yorkshire; Wonersh, near Guilford, Surrey; and Dale, Perthshire. Lord Grantley still holds property in Little Strickland, Westmorland? The other daughter of Thomas Fletcher, of Little Strickland, was Frances Fletcher, who married Lancelot Dawes, Esq., de Barton Kirke, in Westmorland, as before mentioned, and with whom, very probably, he obtained Raven Winder Hall, in Cartmel parish. In the chancel of the church of Barton is the following inscription on a brass plate:—“*Hic jacet Francisca Dawes, filia Thomæ Fletcher de Strickland armageri, natu maxima; per quam charissima quidem et perdilecta uxor Lanceloti Dawes de Barton-Kirke generosi—Quæ huic mundo, spe multo melioris, 23^o Feb. valedixit: Anno ætatis suæ 23., annoque Dni. 1673.*” Below this are the following very odd lines, equally odd ones, however, being common enough in most churches in these northern parts—the emanation of heartfelt sorrow, naturally, but often rudely expressed.

“Under this stone, reader, interr’d doth lye,
Beauty and Virtue’s true epitomy.
At her appearance the noon-son
Blush’d and shrunk in ’cause quite outdon.
In her concenter’d did all graces dwell,
God pluck’d my rose that he might take a smell.
I’ll say no more: But weeping wish I may,
Soon with my dear chaste ashes com to lay.”

“*Sic efflevit maritus.*”

Returning now, after this long digression, to John Fletcher the elder son of John Fletcher, of Field-Broughton. The pedigree of this branch of the family is as follows:—This John had a son, Henry Fletcher, baptised at Cartmel Church Nov. 23rd, 1609; who had a son Thomas Fletcher, born in 1643, who by his wife Mary Knype, daughter of William Knype, Esq., of Broughton Hall, had a son, William Fletcher, born 1667, who

planted the fine avenue of Lime trees still standing at Field-Broughton (now Broughton Grove). This William Fletcher, of Field-Broughton and St. Andrew Moor, married first Mary Marshall, daughter of John Marshall, Esq., of Aynsome, and had by her a son John Fletcher, from whom descend the Rigge family of Wood-Broughton, and others. There has ever been a tradition that the Marshalls of Aynsome were descended from William Mareshall Earl of Pembroke, founder of the Priory of St. Mary at Cartmel, but whether this be correct or not, it is certain that the Marshalls of Aynsome were resident there before the year 1620, and were donors to Cartmel Church, having presented to it an expensive set of chimes (now no longer there), as well as a large chandelier and other gifts. The only persons now residing in Cartmel parish who can claim relationship to the Marshall family of Aynsome are the Rigge family of Wood-Broughton, Mrs. Maule, Miss Richardson, and Mrs. Bigland, of Cartmel; and Richard B. Postlethwaite, Esq., J.P., of Grange, whose brother, the late Edward Postlethwaite, Esq., wrote the truly beautiful poem entitled "The Last Wolf, a legend of Humphrey Head," given at page 152 of this work.

Mary (Marshall), the wife of William Fletcher, of St. Andrew Moor, dying, he married Ann Zouche, daughter of James Zouche, Esq., M.D., of Whitehaven, a relative of Dr. Charles Zouche, Vicar of Sandal, in Yorkshire, whose daughter, Anne Zouche, married Sir Wm. Lowther, of Little Preston, Prebendary of York and Rector of Swillington; he being also for eighteen years (from 1750 to 1768) Incumbent of Cartmel, per the gift of Sir William Lowther, Baronet, of Holker. William Fletcher, of St. Andrew Moor, was born Feb. 20th, 1667, and died March 26th, 1730, aged sixty-four years, and was buried in Cartmel churchyard, where his tomb now is, on which are his own arms, exactly the same as those of the Cumberland Fletchers, viz.,

argent, a cross engrailed sable, between four pellets, charged with pheons or broad arrow heads of the field, impaling the arms of his first wife, Mary Marshall, of Aynsome, viz., barry of six, argent and sable, a canton ermine, and on an escutcheon of pretence, the arms of his second wife, Ann Zouche, of Whitehaven; these being argent ten besants, four, three, two and one. The crest is likewise the same as the Cumberland Fletchers'—a horse's head erased, argent; and also the motto—“*Martis non Cupidinis.*”

William Fletcher, by Ann Zouche, had two sons and one daughter—1. Thomas Fletcher, who had a son William Fletcher, an officer in the army, who landed with his regiment in America during the first American war of independence, and was never heard of more; he having sold St. Andrew Moor estate to his near relative, John Fletcher Richardson, Esq., who had married Louisa Bertie, niece of the Duke of Ancaster; 2. Henry, who died April 17h, 1768, without issue; and 3. Anne Fletcher, who married, first James Fryers, Esq., of Aldingham in Furness, and secondly James Stockdale, Esq., of Carke, on the Commission of the Peace for the County Palatine of Lancaster, a descendant of the Stockdales of Bilton Park, Knaresborough, some of the family representing that borough in parliament during great part of the seventeenth century; but the last of these having unfortunately embarked much of his property in the South Sea Scheme, was nearly ruined, on that “bubble” bursting; so that the Bilton Park estate was sold, and the family dispersed; one of them, John Stockdale, afterwards (about 1715) residing at Birklenbarrow Hall, where the first-named James Stockdale was born, 13th February, 1724. This James Stockdale, afterwards of Carke, had by his wife, Anne Fryers (née Fletcher) two sons and four daughters—1. James; 2. Anne; 3. Jane; 4. Fletcher; 5. Elizabeth; 6. Ellen. James Stockdale, Esq., eldest son, married Susanna Maugham, daughter of William Maugham, Esq.,

of Stockton-on-Tees, and had issue three sons and three daughters—1. James Stockdale, eldest son, of Carke; 2. William Fletcher Stockdale; 3. Anne Stockdale—all three now living at Carke; 4. Charles Stockdale, who died 18th April, 1818; 5. Susan Stockdale, who died 27th July, 1817; 6. Ellen Stockdale, who married, July 5th, 1855, Captain Charles Gray Rigge, of the Royal Navy. Fletcher Stockdale, son of the first-mentioned James Stockdale, of Carke, died unmarried, and so did Anne and Jane, his sisters. From Elizabeth, the third daughter of the first James Stockdale, of Carke, descended Morecroft Kirkes, Esq., late of Holker, and the Kirkes and Gregson families, of Moorlands, Lancaster—the Myers family, of Huyton—the Fulljames family, of Hasfield Court, Gloucestershire—M. P. W. Boulton, Esq., of Tew Park, Oxfordshire—the Muirhead family, of Hazeley Court, Oxfordshire—and Mrs. Robb, relict of the late Capt. Robb, of the Royal Navy. From Ellen, the youngest daughter of the first James Stockdale, of Carke, descended the present James Stockdale Harrison, of Dallas Place, Lancaster, Esq., a Magistrate for the County Palatine, and for the Borough of Lancaster; and the Benning and Ross families, of Barnard Castle and Lancaster. The arms of Stockdale of Carke are the same as those of the Stockdales of Bilton Park, viz., ermine, a bend sable, charged with three pheons argent; crest—a griffin's head issuing out of a mural crown or; motto—“*Hic vicinus armis.*”

BIGLAND HALL.

If the beam over the kitchen fireplace of Bigland Hall be really of the date carved thereon, A.D. 1166, this hall is by far the oldest residence in Cartmel parish, being no less than twenty-seven years older than Cartmel Church. Of course it is not easy to come to a conclusion like this, and yet there is nothing to be said directly against it. Certain it is that the family who

* H. Garthorne says:—

In Burke's "Genealogy" the family of Bigland, who are referred to as a family of great antiquity, allied to the first families of the north; but the letters carved on the oak beam over the fireplace in the middle kitchen at Bigland Hall do not support the great antiquity of the family, for when they are closely inspected the initials on a sunk back-
nd are found to be
N. G.

the letters are not used in the 12th century, and are not earlier than the 15th century. John Bigland, Esq., of Bigland Hall, who was one of the

have all along been domiciled at Bigland still retain the same name as the place they reside at, and are the only family in Cartmel parish, or in any almost of these northern parts, who do. In the southern parts of this county there are several families who still retain the same names as the places they reside at—Brockholes of Brockholes—Hopwood of Hopwood—Houghton of Houghton Tower—Standish of Standish—Hulton of Hulton—Townley of Townley—Trafford of Trafford, and some others; but how very few do these seem to be when it is borne in mind that originally the name of the chief family of every village, and the name of the place itself, was one and the same, such as—Broughton of Broughton—Kirkby of Kirkby—Urswick of Urswick—Bardsea of Bardsea—Pennington of Pennington—Dalton of Dalton—Millum of Millum—Beethum of Beethum—Levens of Levens—Kellett of Kellet—Anderton of Anderton—Bolton of Bolton—Bradshaw of Bradshaw—Chorley of Chorley—Clayton of Clayton—Harrington of Harrington.

Bigland Hall is now a handsome modern residence, almost all the old part having from time to time been pulled down and re-built; the only old part still in existence being the kitchens and the back part of the old hall where the inscribed beam already alluded to still remains *in situ*. That the Biglands of Bigland are a very ancient family will be clear enough from the following pedigree:—

THE GENEALOGY OF THE ANCIENT FAMILY OF BIGLAND OF
BIGLAND, IN THE COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER,

Compiled from family evidences by the late Ralph Bigland, Esq., Garter Principal King of Arms, and extracted from the records in the College of Arms, London, by Ralph Bigland, Esq., Richmond Herald.

“Edward Bigland, Esq., of Bigland, in the parish of Cartmel, in the county of Lancaster, had issue Edward

and Henry. 1. Edward, the eldest son had issue John. Edward of Cartmel had a son George, who had a son James, who had a son Edward, who married Mary Casson, of Cartmel, and issue Thomas, John, and James—these all lived at Cartmel. 2. John, the elder son of Edward, had issue Edward—Thomasin, married to Charles Oubbes, Esq., 1579. 3. Edward married to Margaret Neale, of Chelmsford, and had issue Charles, Edward, John, who married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Edward, son of John Strangeman, of Hadley Castle, in Essex. 4. Edward was of Queen's College, Cambridge, afterwards Rector of Leake, where he died 1650, and had issue Henry, admitted of Queen's College, Cambridge, afterwards of Kegworth, in Leicestershire—Edward. 5. Edward, of Gray's Inn and Long Whatton, Sergeant-at-Law, and Member of Parliament for Nottingham, one of the executors to the will of Henry Bigland, Esq., of Hamburgh, admitted of Queen's College, Cambridge, 1637, married Anne, only daughter of Peter Richier, Esq., M.D., and had issue Robert, who married a daughter of Robert Wilmot, of Duffield, in the county of Derby—Anne, married to John Arden of Arden—Henry. 6. Henry of Long Watton and Frolesworth, in the county of Leicestershire, married Orme, daughter of Charles Whinyates, Richmond Herald, and had issue—Henry—Anne Birthia—Orme, married first to Isaac Bayley, of Chesterton, in the county of Huntingdon, second, Cooper Thornhill, of Hilton, in the county of Huntingdon—Edward. 7. Edward of Long Whatton married first Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Pitfield, of Hoston, in the county of Middlesex, second Mary, daughter of Robt. Depupe, of Dogsthorpe, near Peterborough, relict of White Kennet, son of the Bishop of Peterborough, and had issue Edward—Lucy, married to Wright Thomas Squire, of Peterborough—Orme, married to Roger Dorville—Mary, married to her cousin, Isaac Bayley, son of her aunt Mary.

“2. Henry Bigland, Esq., second son of Edward, married Jennet, daughter of George Preston, Esq., of Holker. The decree of exemplification mentioned in another place, was made to this lady and her children after the death of her husband. Mr. Bigland died before 1524, and had issue—Edward—George—James.

“3. Edward Bigland, Esq., married a daughter of Sandys, of Furness Fell, and was buried at Cartmel Church; he had issue—Henry—Janet—Margaret—George, who married Agnes, daughter of George Denton, of Cumberland. He had a son, 1. James, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Backhouse, of Eversham (Heversham), in Westmorland, was buried in Cartmel church. 2. Robert, his son, married Agnes, daughter of George Percival, of Owsby, in Cumberland, at Kendal, 14th June, 1615, died in 1708, had issue—George, born at Orton, who went abroad and was never heard of by the family afterwards—Agnes—Joyce—Elizabeth. 3. Richmond, son of Robert, was of Gray's Inn, afterwards of Stephney, in Middlesex, married first Mary Richardson, widow of Warwick Stephens, citizen and vintner of London, second Mary, daughter of George Errington, Esq., of Benwell, by James Babbington, of Newcastle, and had issue Elizabeth, who married Joseph Owen, Esq., of Salford, and had a son Ralph, who took the name and arms of Bigland, by the king's sign manual, married Susan Elizabeth, daughter of William Sells, Esq., of London, and had issue Robert and Anna Maria. 4. Ralph Bigland, Esq., son of Richard, was Garter Principal King of Arms, married Anne, daughter of John Wilkins, of Towcester. 5. Richard, his son, was Esquire to Lord Carrisford, K.B., 1764, married Mary, daughter of William Raymond, of Roseley, in the Forest of Dean, in Gloucester, and had issue—Anna—Maria—Clarence.

“4. Henry Bigland, Esq., married Isabel, daughter of Bellingham, of Westmorland, and had issue George—

Henry—James, who resided at Grange, in Cartmel, and married Jennet, daughter of Mr. Harrison, of Cartmel; he had issue—Isabel—Margaret—Mary—Jennet—Anne—and Henry, who married Anne, daughter of Thomas Dalton, of Thurnham, near Lancaster, and had issue—Henry—George—Jane—and James.

“5. George Bigland, Esq., married Isabel, daughter of John Myers, of Cartmel, Gent., had issue—Anne, who married Edward Robinson, of Newby Bridge—Isabel, who married Mr. Battersby—James—Henry—John—George—Thomas—Edward—Bridget, who married William Kilner, Esq.

“6. James Bigland, Esq., died unmarried, and was succeeded in the estates by his brother.

“7. Henry Bigland, Esq., who also died unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother.

“8. John Bigland, Esq., of Bigland, Burnebarrow, and Ellerside. He married Jane, daughter of Thomas Fletcher, Esq., of St. Andrew Moor, by Mary, daughter of William Knipe, Esq., of Broughton Hall, in Cartmel. He had issue—Mary—Isabel—Sarah—Anne, who married Edward Kellet, of Mireside—James—John—James—Edward—William—Henry, a merchant at Ham-
burgh—George—Thomas.

“9. George Bigland, Esq., died unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother.

“10. Thomas Bigland, Esq., who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of the Rev. William Wilson, Rector of Windermere, brother of Edward Wilson, Esq., of Dallam Tower, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sandys, of Esthwaite, and had issue John, who married Dorothy, daughter of William Wells, Esq., by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Huddleston, Esq., of Millom Castle—George—Henry—Jane—Sarah—Elizabeth, married to Stedman, of Richmond on Swale—Isabel—Dorothy, married to Robert Thornton, Esq., of Lancaster, merchant; she was buried at the west end of Kirkby Lonsdale Church, where her monument still remains.

"11. John Bigland, Esq., married Dorothy, daughter of William Wells, Esq., by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Huddleston, of Millom Castle, but dying childless, was succeeded by his brother.

"12. George Bigland, Esq., who married Mary, daughter of Edward Fox, of Whitehaven, by Mary, daughter of Edward Towerson, by Jane, daughter of Thomas Kellet, of Mireside. He had issue—Jane—George—Thomas. He died suddenly at Whitehaven, in 1751, and his Widow married again to Samuel Sunderland, Esq., of Bradley, in Yorkshire.

"13. George Bigland, Esq., married Ann, daughter of Robert Watters, Esq., of Whitehaven, late High Sheriff of Cumberland, and had issue—George, a major in the Lancashire Militia. For his second wife he married Sarah, daughter of John Gale, Esq., of Whitehaven, and had issue—John, a captain in the Third Royal Lancashire Militia—Wilson Braddyll, an admiral in the Royal Navy—Sarah, married at Cartmel to Pudsey Dawson, Esq., of Liverpool and Lancliffe Hall, Yorkshire—Georgiana—Mary—Dorothy.

"14. George Bigland, Esq., succeeded his father, but dying unmarried, was succeeded by his brother.

"15. Wilson Braddyll Bigland, Rear-Admiral in the Royal Navy, who married Emily, daughter of Henry Leeke, Esq., of Southampton, and sister of Sir Henry Leeke, K.C.B., and had issue—George Selsey—Sophia Georgiana, married at Cartmel Church to Frederick Cartwright Dickson, Esq., of Abbots Reading—and Wilson Henry John. Admiral Bigland surviving both his sons, the estate was inherited by his brother.

"16. John Bigland, Esq., a Captain in the Third Royal Lancashire Militia, who had issue John—George—Georgiana—Thomas—and William.

"17. John Bigland, Esq., of Bigland Hall, is the present representative of the family."

ABBOT HALL.

Little is known about this old hall, excepting that it has always been considered to have been the only possession the abbot and monks of Furness had in the Cartmel district. It was granted at an early period to Furness Abbey, by Thomas, son of Cospatrick, the son of Orme, the son of Ketel, third Baron of Kendal; at least he granted to this religious house "lands in Hailynthwaite," and as Abbot Hall is in Allithwaite township, and the abbots of Furness had no other possessions in Cartmel parish, it is more than probable that on these lands they afterwards built Abbot Hall. West, in his *Antiquities of Furness*, does not, however, I think, mention this possession of the abbots of Furness. Probably this hall was found to be a great convenience by these powerful Furness Abbots, in journeying to their possessions in Yorkshire and other places (particularly to Swineshead Abbey, one of the nine religious houses dependent on Furness Abbey, four of which were filiations), as a good and opportune resting place, on passing the creeks and treacherous sandbanks of two wide and dangerous estuaries. In that day the roads in every part of the kingdom, and especially in these northern parts, were very narrow—mere pack-horse tracks, unformed and ruinous, seldom, if ever, repaired—whilst the sea sands would at that time be on a lower level than now, and the times of crossing probably but little understood. No doubt the puisne monarch (the abbot) and his cavalcade would travel, on making these journeys, in a stately, lordly and ostentatious way, and would pass along the narrow tracks from the abbey to the Red Lane end at Conishead Bank with more or less difficulty, and then, entering on the sea sands, would, in a short time reach "The Chapel Island," where, in the little homely chapel, prayers would be earnestly offered up for the safe passage of the remainder of this

dangerous, though much the smaller, Morecambe estuary. This needful duty having been performed, the long cavalcade would slowly wend its way over the creeks, gullies, and quicksands, till the opposite bank of the estuary was gained, and then by the old Roman Road called now the Back Lane, to the town of Flookburgh, and from thence to Allithwaite, and by the very old road up and over the precipitous hill to the abbot's own comfortable and well-sheltered residence, Abbot Hall. As there has always been a tradition that there was a chapel near Kirkhead and Abbot Hall—some remains of which, even graves, it is said, existed in the last century—there can be but little doubt that the abbot and his numerous suit would, after their night's rest at Abbot Hall, resort to this chapel and again pray for a safe passage over the wild and dangerous Lancaster estuary, eight or nine miles in width, not passed at this day, even in the presence of a guide, with entire safety. At the dissolution of religious houses, in 1537, Abbot Hall would fall into the hands of King Henry VIII., as Duke of Lancaster, and probably it so remained in the crown, or rather the duchy, till the time of the grant of the great bulk of Cartmel parish, by Charles I., in 1641, to the patentees, Thomas Fletcher and others, in order that they (the patentees) might convey to the customary tenants of the manor—on payment of their share of the letters patent, and an addition to the fee farm rent—their several, till then, customary tenements in fee farm; that is in free and common soccage. Up to the end of last century, or rather later, Abbot Hall belonged to the Spencer family, and the last of the Spencers then dying, devised the hall and considerable other property to his nephew, the late Edward Barrow, Esq., of Allithwaite Lodge, who, dying some years afterwards, Abbot Hall was sold to Mr. Askew, who disposed of it some time afterwards, to the late Mrs. Carter, of Boarbank, who, also dying, left it to her

niece, Miss Lambert, at whose death, about fifteen years ago, it was sold by her trustees, and became the property of James Simpson Young, Esq., who has greatly beautified both the house and grounds, and made it a handsome modern residence.

BIRKBY HALL.

Birkby Hall is another of the old halls of Cartmel parish, and was originally a long, rather low, building, with many windows, and a number of small rooms. Very little of the old hall now remains, much of it having been pulled down, some years ago, in order to build the present new house; still enough of the old building remains to show what kind of a place it originally was. Some large barns and outhouses close adjoining, show also that it was the residence of one of the respectable families of the parish of Cartmel. For about one hundred years, that is during great part of the seventeenth century, this hall and estate belonged to a branch of the Fletcher Family, and afterwards, either by marriage or purchase, became the property of a branch of the family of Askew, in which family it remained till about thirty or forty years ago, when the trustees of the last of the Askews sold the place to Mr. Robert Wearing, father of Mr. Alan Wearing, the present owner of the hall and estate.

There is upon this estate much the oldest yew tree in the Cartmel district, a tree which has not inappropriately been called "The Patriarch of the forests of Cartmel." It stands close to the highway leading from the ancient town of Flookburgh, to the still more ancient town of Cartmel, a little to the north of the two farm-houses called "The Green." Leaning considerably from the prevailing south-west winds of the country, this tree rears its dark green head more than forty feet from the ground, and was in former days (far less scientific) a well-known landmark for vessels entering and

THE OLD YEW TREE ON BIRKENY HALL ESTATE

navigating the Bay of Morecambe. At four feet from the ground the bole of this tree measures nineteen feet in circumference, though it is now quite hollow—a mere shell—more or less filled with several detached cable-like stems of from three to twenty inches in circumference; these stems having evidently been originally so many small roots, formed just above the hollow part of the bole, and which, descending by degrees into and through the rotten wood of the bole, have at last reached the ground, where, taking firm root, they have become so many new boles of the tree, and, in fact, its chief support now and probably for a long time past. Some small roots may now be seen issuing from the sound part of the tree, and deriving nutriment from the rotten wood in the inside of the bole of the tree, not having as yet quite reached the ground, exhibiting clearly this very curious natural restorative process. All this may seem rather extraordinary, yet trees growing on mountain limestone rocks may occasionally be observed to have extended their roots for yards along the front of these rocks, even where there is but little or no soil, and at last, meeting with a crevice where there is soil, have entered into the opening and swelled into roots of even large dimensions. When it is considered how very slowly the yew tree grows—not adding to the diameter of the bole more perhaps than some tenth of an inch of wood each year, on an average—it is clear that this tree could not have grown to the great size it now is in less than five hundred years; and when it is further considered, that for a long time (when at maturity) it must have remained in a dormant state, neither growing nor decaying; and still further that the wood of the yew tree is almost indestructible; it may reasonably be concluded that it would require another five hundred years to reduce the tree to the very rotten and decayed state in which it is at present, and hence, under all the circumstances, it may be concluded

logically enough that this noble tree will not be less than one thousand years old, and that it may have been in existence in the time of Alfred the Great; or even at the time the Cartmel district was granted to St. Cuthbert, Bishop of Lindisfarn, by Egfrid, King of Northumberland! Some thoughtless person or persons having hewn and hacked the outward shell and the internal cable-like stems of this venerable tree, so as to greatly injure it, perhaps this notice of such Vandalism may put a stop to further mischief of the same kind, and so be the means of saving from destruction much the oldest living specimen of the vegetation of the Cartmel district. Could but this tree "have written a book," what a tale it would have told!—"Woodman spare that tree."

CANON WINDER HALL.

This is a large and ancient hall, but one about which very little is known. It was, like some others, granted by Queen Elizabeth or James I., in fee farm, or free and common soccage tenure, to Richard Kellett, and is in the grant said to be of the yearly value of 49s. (quit rent.) The Kellett family possessed the place for a considerable time, at any rate up to 1634, when John Kellett died. When very few persons could either read or write, Richard Kellett kept the Old Church Book of Cartmel; that is, the record of the transactions of the twenty-four sidesmen and churchwardens of the parish; and for so doing (as has already been stated) he had (A.D. 1599), granted to him in Cartmel Church, "one rowme or place of three formes breadthe on the sowthe syde of the church, next adjoininge to the bell ropes, theare to make a place or queare, for him and his wife severall to themselves, in consideration that he not onelye affore tyme kept the church booke, and reckoninge for the same, and had taken care and paynes aboute the churche, but also to continue his aforesaid doinge and care hereafter about the same, and the

rather that he had noe place in the church for him and his wife to sitt in." This seat was the first set up in the church; the churchwardens' seat, and that of Geo. Preston, Esq., of Holker, having been erected some time afterwards. This seat still stood near the pulpit till the last alterations were made in the sittings in the church, a short time ago; and was perhaps the smallest pew in the church. Into whose hands this Canon Winder Hall passed, after the time of the Kelleths, I do not know. Before the middle of the seventeenth century, one of the Westby family was living there, and, at one time, Mrs. Preston, of Holker Hall, but perhaps only as tenants. About the middle of the last century Canon Winder Hall belonged to the Strickland family, of Ulverston, and at the death of the last of these it was sold to Miss Lambert, of Boarbank, who, dying some time ago, it was purchased of her trustees in 1858, by E. Mucklow, Esq., of Castlehead, who lately sold it to the Duke of Devonshire, the present owner of the hall and estate.

According to tradition a very respectable family of the name of Walton was living at Canon Winder Hall sometime during the last century, though not perhaps as owners of the place. The head of this family, according to tradition, took an active part in the cause of the Pretender, in the Rebellion of 1745, and was executed either at Penrith or Carlisle in 1746. A friend of mine told me lately that he had heard his aged relatives and others now dead speak of this; and that afterwards, the children of this gentlemen (Mr. Walton) when they came to attend the Free School at Flookburgh, used to be sadly tormented by their schoolfellows telling them of their father's execution for treason. Little do people of the present day know about the extreme cruelty resorted to in the executions of 1745-6. The rebels, according to contemporary accounts, *were not suspended on the gallows till dead*, but strung up, and

almost *immediately* cut down; their bowels being torn out whilst they were yet alive, and burnt before their eyes; after which, as a climax, their heads were cut off and placed on pikes above the gateways and other parts of Carlisle, to the utter horror of passers by! indeed, a Scotch regiment, soon after these executions were over, being on its march to the south, absolutely refused to pass through Carlisle whilst the heads of their countrymen were suspended and exposed in this ignominious way!

THORPANSTYE HALL.

This hall, situate in the township of Cartmel Fell, is perhaps one of the most secluded places in the parish of Cartmel. It is a place of considerable size and antiquity. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or the early part of the reign of James I., it was granted in fee farm to Richard Cartwright, to whom was also granted the tenement called "Tarne-Greene." Thorpanstye, in this grant, is called "Thornepanstye, otherwise Thorfinstye;" and is there stated to be of the yearly rent (quit rent) or fee farm rent of sixty-two shillings and eightpence. During nearly the whole of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, this Thorpanstye Hall belonged to the family of Hutton; the tombstones or flagstones over their graves, with their arms and inscriptions thereon, being numerous in the north transept of Cartmel Parish Church. Richard Hutton, one of this Hutton family, left the sum of £40. to the poor of Cartmel Fell, with which a field of about two acres, called "Low House Field," was purchased; to which, at the time of the enclosure of the Cartmel commons, in 1796, an allotment of about three acres of rocky ground was made. The claim made to the Commissioners appointed to divide and enclose the common of Cartmel parish, in 1796, in right of Thorpanstye Hall estate, was on the the part of the Rev. James Long Hutton and Francis

See.
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Long, Esq. At present the hall and estate, of considerable extent and value, belong to William Uthwatt, Esq., of Maid's Morton House, near Buckingham.

FRITH HALL. HIGH CARKE HALL.
BURBLETHWAITE HALL.

Of the three halls called "Frith Hall," "High Carke Hall," and "Burblethwaite Hall," in Cartmel parish, very little is now known.

Frith Hall seems to have been a large place, and was the first residence the ancient family of Preston, of Preston Patrick and Levens, had in the Cartmel district. Nothing now remains of the old Frith Hall but the lower part of a very old and very thick wall, in which the huge kitchen fireplace, ovens, &c., once were, now covered in by the low roof of an outhouse (calf hull). Very probably the old hall had been pulled down long ago, to build the present modern hall and farm buildings.

High Carke Hall has never been of the same consequence as some of the other old halls of the parish, nor of the same antiquity, probably. For a hundred years or more it belonged to the Atkinson family, of Longlands. It now belongs to G. H. B. Yates, Esq., of Park Side, near Levens.

Burblethwaite Hall was much like High Carke Hall, one of the smaller halls of the parish. At the end of last century, when the commons were enclosed (1796), it belonged to the Robinson family, of Fell Foot? The hall has lately been pulled down, in order to build the present farmhouse and convenient farm buildings; it is now the property of F. G. Argles, Esq., of Eversley.

AYNSOME.

Although Aynsome is not one of the old halls of these northern parts, to the description of which alone I intended to confine myself, it was always one of the

ancient residences of the gentry of this parish, retaining in its quaint yew hedges and other antique remains sufficient evidence of days long gone by! Always a much-admired place, it was a few years ago still further beautified by the late Henry Remington, Esq., and is now, with its pretty sheet of water, tastefully laid out gardens, large and handsome greenhouses, one of the gems of this far-famed vale of Cartmel. As far back as the end of the sixteenth century it was the residence of the Marshall family; which family, if tradition can be at all relied on, were (as has already been mentioned) descendants of William Mareshal, Earl of Pembroke, the founder of the Cartmel Priory; though the arms of the two families are not at all the same; Wm. Mareshal's arms being--parti per pale, or et vert, a lion rampant gules; whilst the arms of the Marshalls of Aynsome were argent two bars gules, a canton ermine. Aynsome, on the death of the the last male of the Marshall family, about the middle of last century (1745), was purchased by John Machell, Esq., of Backbarrow and Hollow Oak, a descendant, as shown by the annexed pedigree, of one of the very oldest families in these northern parts, viz., the Machell family of Crackenthorpe, Penny Bridge, Backbarrow, and Hollow Oak. The first Machell on record was Ulf Malus Catulus, or Ulf the Machell. The second was Halth Malus Catulus, or Halth the Machel, in the time of Henry I., who married Eva, daughter of ——. The third, Umfridus Malus Catulus, or Umfridus le Machel, in the time of Henry II., who married Eve, daughter of ——. The fourth, Willielmus Malus Catulus de Crackenthorpe, in the time of Henry II. The fifth, Willielmus Malus Catulus de Crackenthorpe, in the time of Richard I. The sixth, Galfridus Malus Catulus de Crackenthorpe, in the time of Henry III. Seventh, Alexander Machell, of Crackenthorpe, fourteenth Edward I. Eighth, John Mauchaell, of Crakenthorp, in the time of Edward I., who married Margerie,

daughter of Roger Barcar. Ninth, John Mauchaell, of Crakenthorp, in the time of Edward I. and II., who married Beatrix, daughter of Simon Barcar. Tenth, Thomas Mauchaell, of Crakenthorp, in the time of Edward II. and III., who married Emma, daughter of Gilbert de Querton. Eleventh, Walter Mauchaell, of Crakenthorp, in the time of Edward III., who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas de Bello Campo. Twelfth, John Mauchell, of Crakenthorp, in the time of Edward III., who married a daughter of William Threlkeld. Thirteenth William Mauchell, of Crakenthorp, in the time of Richard II., who married Margaret, daughter of William Thornborough. Fourteenth, John Mauchell, of Crakenthorp, in the time of Henry VI., who married Katherine, daughter of —. Huddleston, Esq., who loyally sheltered at his house at Crakenthorp, Henry VI., after the fatal battle of Hexham, in 1465. Fifteenth, John Mauchell, of Crakenthorp, in the time of Henry VII., who married a daughter of Gilbt. Warton, Esq. Sixteenth, Hugh Machell, of Crakenthorp, who died about 1554, and who married Juliana, daughter of ——. Seventeenth, Eleanora, daughter of Hugh Machell, who married John Machell, Esq., her second cousin. Eighteenth, Hugh Machell, of Crakenthorp, who died about 1619; he married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Blenkinsop, of Hellebeck, Esq. Nineteenth, Lancelot Machell, of Crakenthorp, who died 1612, and who married Frances, daughter of Richard Sandford, of Howgill Castle, Esq. Twentieth, Hugh Machell, of Crakenthorp, who died 1643, and who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Beck. Twenty-first, Lancelot Machell, of Crakenthorp, who died 1681, and who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Sleddall. Twenty-second, Hugh Machell, of Crakenthorp, who died in 1701, and who married Ann, daughter of Edward Nevinson, of Newby Stones; the issue of this marriage being two sons, viz.—1. Lancelot, the twenty-third Machell of Crakenthorp, from whom, after five other generations,

the present possessor of Crakenthorp, Hugh Lancelot Machell, is descended—he being the twenty-ninth in descent from Ulf Malus Catulus; and 2. John Machell, of Backbarrow (afterwards of Hollow Oak), the first of the Lancashire Machells. This John, the first of the Lancashire Machells, married Agnes, daughter of William Walker, of Hollow Oak, Esq., and had issue by her three sons and four daughters, viz.—1. James; 2. John; 3. Elizabeth; 4. Emma; 5. Catherine; 6. Agnes; 7. Thomas. James Machell, of Hollow Oak, Esq., eldest son, and the second of the Lancashire family, married Margaret, daughter of Richard Harrison, Esq., and had issue by her, five sons and five daughters, viz.—1. John; 2. Richard; 3. William; 4. Elizabeth; 5. Agnes; 6. Margaret; 7. Emma; 8. Catharine; 9. Thomas; 10. James. John Machell, of Hollow Oak, Esq., eldest son, and the third of the Lancashire Machells, married Isabel, daughter of William Penny, of Penny Bridge, Esq., and had issue by her four sons and two daughters, viz.—1. James Penny Machell; 2. William; 3. John, who married Miss Charlotte Rigby; 4. Richard, of Broughton Grove, Esq., who married, first Miss Lucy Holmes, and secondly Miss Harriet Pawsey; 5. Isabel; 6. Jane. James Penny Machell, of Penny Bridge and Hollow Oak, Esq., eldest son, High Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster in 1826, married Anne, daughter of James Penny, Esq., of Liverpool, and had issue by her two sons and one daughter, viz.—1. John Penny Machell; 2. James Machell Clericus; 3. Anne. John Penny Machell, Esq., eldest son, and present possessor of Penny Bridge and Hollow Oak, being the fifth of the Lancashire Machells, and the twenty-eighth in descent from Ulf Malus Catulus, of Crakenthorp, married Eliza, daughter of Lord Chief Justice Dallas, and has issue by her one daughter, the present Miss Justina Madeline Machell. Of the Cartmel branch of the Machell family, Thomas Machell, of Aynsome, Esq. (youngest son of John Machell, of Hollow Oak,

the first of the Lancashire Machells, who purchased Aynsome in Cartmel, in 1745) married Ellen, daughter of Thomas Michaelson, of Green Bank, and had by her four sons and five daughters, viz.—1. Ann; 2. John; 3. Thomas Michaelson; 4. Thomas Michaelson; 5. Elizabeth; 6. Ellen; 7. Amy; 8. John; 9. Catherine. Thos. Michaelson Machell, Esq., of Aynsome, eldest surviving son, married Miss Margarite Postlethwaite, and died without issue. Elizabeth married her cousin James Machell, youngest son of John Machell, of Hollow Oak, the issue of which marriage being two sons, viz.—1. James; 2. Thomas. James Machell, of Newby Bridge, Esq., the eldest son, married Rosetta Hester, daughter of Thomas Sanders, Esq., captain in the Hon. East India Co.'s service, and had issue by her two sons and one daughter, viz.—Thomas Michaelson Machell, an officer in the Hon. East India Co.'s service; Edward John Machell, a captain in the Royal Horse Artillery; and Rosetta Margaret Machell, who married Henry Fletcher Rigge, of Wood Broughton, Esq., High Sheriff of the County Palatine, of Lancaster, in 1870, the issue of which marriage being—Rosetta Mary Rigge, Gray Rigge, and Rosetta Ellen Rigge. Of the other children of Thomas Machell, of Aynsome, and Ellen Michaelson, three sons and three daughters died without issue. Emma married the Rev. Peter Richardson, B.A., Incumbent of Cartmel; and Catherine, the youngest daughter of Thomas Machell, Esq., of Aynsome, married Reginald Remington, of Crow Trees, Melling, Esq. (on the Commission of the Peace for the County Palatine of Lancaster), the issue of this marriage being five sons and four daughters, viz.—1. Ellen, who married Richard Tatham, of Low Fields, Yorkshire, Esq.; 2. Henry Remington, of Ulverstone and Aynsome, Esq., who married Mary, only daughter of George Ashburner, of Holm Bank, Esq. (of whom more hereafter); 3. The Rev. Thomas Remington, of Aynsome, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, who died without issue:

4. Isabel; 5. Anne, who married Joseph Gibson, of Whelprigg, Esq., J.P., High Sheriff of Westmorland in 1868; 6. John; 7. Reginald; 8. William; 9. Catherine. Henry Remington, of Ulverstone and Aynsome, Esq., eldest son of Reginald Remington, and who, as above-said, married Mary, only daughter of George Ashburner, of Holm Bank, Esq., had issue by her, four sons and two daughters, viz.—1. Reginald, in holy orders, M.A. of Pembroke College, Oxford, who married Fanny, daughter of the late A. Benyon, Esq., of Merlewood; 2. George Remington, of Ulverstone, Esq., who married Mary Ann, daughter of John Stuart, of Liverpool, Esq., J.P. (Mayor in 1855); 3. Agnes, who was married to the Rev. T. E. Petty, M.A., of Wellwood, Bardsea; 4. Henry; 5. Catherine, married to the Rev. J. Allen Wilson, M.A., of Bolton-by-Bowland Rectory, Clitheroe; 6. Thomas Machell Remington, of Trinity College, Cambridge, M.A., Vicar of Arkholm, who married Miss Alice Maud Benyon, another daughter of the late A. Benyon, of Merlewood, Esq. This pedigree might be carried down to the present day, but as what is here recorded sufficiently connects this ancient family with Aynsome, it may stop here; it being merely stated further, that at the present time Aynsome is the property and residence of Mrs. Remington, relict of the late Henry Remington, Esq., and daughter of the late George Ashburner, of Holm Bank, Esq., whose widow, Agnes Ashburner, Mrs. Remington's mother, died there in February, 1867, five years ago (*mirabile dictu!*) in her 100th year—ninety-nine years and six months!

CARTMEL FELL CHAPEL.

In the large parish of Cartmel (fourteen miles in length by five or six miles in width), there are five chapels of ease, a church lately built at Allithwaite, and the venerable Cathedral-like church at Cartmel—in former days called “Cartmel Church Town. This Cartmel

Fell Chapel, dedicated to St. Anthony, is situate on the edge of a bleak common or rough pasture, in the township of Cartmel Fell—one of the seven townships of the parish—and can scarcely be seen from any part until closely approached. It is not a very ancient building, and yet must have been erected a considerable time before the Reformation. It has a very plain low tower, in which are one or two bells, and a very small vestry. The body of the chapel is long, with several windows of the square-headed form, all of which seem, at one time to have had painted glass in them, though little of it remains there now. At the east end is one of the very smallest of small communion tables, and yet, strange to say, there is in this homely chapel, a beautiful east window, of five compartments, containing a great deal of painted glass. The chief subject in the window is the crucifixion, very perfect. As usual, our Saviour is on the cross, with a female figure (Virgin Mary) on the right hand side, and a male figure (St. John) on the left hand side of the cross. In the next compartment to the right is what looks like a repetition of the same subject, only the female figure on the right of the cross is *crowned*, and will be the Virgin Mary also. In the next compartment to the right are two figures, which may be bishops or mitred abbots. In the compartment on the left hand side of the centre subject is a group of seven figures, all standing, and apparently chanting requiems or singing and saying masses; and in the remaining compartment, on the left hand side of the window is a figure in a long robe, St. Anthony, *the patron saint of this chapel*, holding in his hand an open book, as if preaching therefrom, whilst his staff (with two crooks, from one of which a bell is suspended) leans across the crooked part of his right arm (elbow); the figure of a boar creeping up it, in allusion, no doubt, to the last two verses in the well-known legend of this saint:

" Here in the wilderne they bery hym that no man shad him know,
For soo he comanded syne home first ya draw ;
Thus levyth he i wilderns xxii yere & more,
Without any company bot the *wylde boore*."

Underneath this figure or effigy are several other male and female figures, in devotional attitudes, but not perfect. In the whole of this east window there is a great deal of very good tracery, and several inscriptions in the longo-bardic character, some of them wrong side up, probably so placed by the glaziers, who from time to time may have had to repair the broken panes with painted glass taken out of a boxful, now in the small vestry, and which, probably, is what was taken out of the side windows when they were last generally repaired. This kind of operation may account in some degree for the confused state and position of some of the figures and effigies in the east window, which makes it rather difficult to understand the exact meaning of the different subjects. There are some very old pews in this chapel, one of which belongs to Comer Hall, formerly one of the residences of the very ancient family of Le Fleming, of Rydal, in Westmorland, a younger branch of the family of Le Fleming, of Gleaston and Aldingham, the first of which family, Sir Michael Le Fleming, having come over with William the Conqueror. This Comer Hall pew seems originally to have been most profusely ornamented, some of the ornaments still remaining *in situ*, particularly part of a canopy; and as there is in the vestry a wooden rood of small size, more or less mutilated, it is not unlikely that at one time it might have had a place above this highly-ornamented pew. On one side of this pew is a small seat, on the side of which are the letters "W·M·1696." There is a good deal of carved ornamental work in the vestry lying loose, which probably had been part of the Comer Hall pew. Round this seat there are several small blank shields, which probably had at one time coats of

arms painted on them, or figures (armorial) attached to them with pins. Other ornaments are *flours-de-lis*, placed all round the pew as a border. In the vestry are two biers; one rather new, and one very large (of oak), very old, very strong, and very heavy—a load of itself! There is also a very ancient oak-wood candlestick, rather prettily turned in the lathe; it has no hollow at the top to stick the candle into, the candle being supported in an upright position by three wires let into the top. This candlestick seems to be several hundred years old; for, though of heart-of-oak, there are plenty of worm holes in every part of it. The other curiosities in the vestry of this chapel are a large and heavy pitchpipe, and a curious old oak-wood collecting (alms) dish, with a long wooden handle, no doubt intended to reach into the pews without opening the doors, when collections are made. In the north-east corner of the chapel and close to the little vestry door is a blue slab, with this inscription—“Wm. Sandys, Curate of Cartmel Fell Chapel, buried August 3rd, A.D. 1714, A.Æ. 27.” There is also a monument to Mr. Poole, of Gillhead, who died June 27th, 1794, aged fifty-eight; and one to Mrs. Gibson and her father and mother, of The Height; as well as one to the late George Gibson, Esq., who died April 4th, 1859, aged fifty-nine years.

When it is considered that Cartmel Fell Chapel, even at the present day, is in a very secluded district, amongst woods, mountains, and wild grounds, and that in former days—some four hundred years ago and more—when probably the chapel was built, the whole neighbourhood would be in a much wilder state still—the idea of dedicating the chapel to St. Anthony, who, according to the legend, lived, died, and was “beryd” in the woods, is most appropriate, and must have been the conception of a truly poetic mind! And here may be stated what will show that honesty, probity, and high principle are even yet to be found in out-of-the-way places like Cart-

mel Fell:—On sending my servant to the clergyman's house, about three quarters of a mile from the chapel, to ask leave to look into it, he was told that the key was in a hole in the chapel porch, and that I might get it and walk in. This reminded me of what Hutchinson, in his *Travels in Lapland*, says—"Thieving is an offence unheard of; on leaving your house, the door key is always hung up on a peg outside, to show comers you are not at home."

BLACK JACK, OF GRAYTHWAITE, AND BLACK SUFFOLK, OF VIRGINIA.

About the year 1754-5 (117 years ago), my grandfather, James Stockdale, who had connexions both in North Carolina and Virginia, as well as considerable possessions in both these (then British) colonies, all of which he lost on the breaking out of the American war, or war of independence, brought over with him on returning from Virginia, a young negro, one of his slaves there, whose name, from the place he was born at (Suffolk, in Virginia), was Suffolk. On reaching England, of course the young lad obtained his freedom, and my grandfather, as he had intended from the first, took him into his service as house servant, in which capacity he remained many years, a great favourite with the whole family, especially as on one occasion, on riding out with my father, then but a lad, the horse my father rode became very vicious, and threw him off, apparently causing the dislocation of his neck. Suffolk's presence of mind here showed itself, for he instantly leapt off his own horse, and placing his knees against my father's shoulders, and taking hold of his head, pulled so strongly as to restore the dislocated joint to its proper place; and he used to say exultingly, when praised for his skill in the matter, that the joint, on being restored to its place, gave a sudden crack.

Soon after this time Mr. Rawlinson, of Low Graythwaite Hall took into his service a negro lad, whom he procured through his relative, Mr. Abraham Rawlinson, Member of Parliament for Lancaster; this Mr. Abraham Rawlinson and his partners being large West India merchants. As Suffolk was a Virginian negro, and Jack of Graythwaite a black man too, whenever they could do so, they contrived to get together. Every Christmas Day Black Jack of Graythwaite used to come down to my grandfather's place at Carke, to take Christmas fare with his countryman; and on other holiday occasions Suffolk in return used to ride up to Graythwaite Hall, to spend the day with Black Jack. Jack was a younger man than Suffolk, and was an excellent gardener, and had, under his kind master, Mr. Rawlinson, acquired more or less knowledge of mathematics. He was a great favourite with his master and all the family, especially with his fellow servants. It happened, however, that this ended unfortunately, for one of the servant maids had to be turned away for too great familiarity with Jack; she determinedly denying all that was alleged against her. After a while, however all doubt about the matter ceased, for a young mulatto, the first probably ever seen in that part of the country, made its appearance. The young woman rigidly adhered to her original asseveration of innocence, and declared that the colour of the child was owing to her having so often to look at Jack. Mr. Rawlinson, who was a strictly moral man, and his wife quite as much, or perhaps more so, could not quite forgive Jack for this breach of all propriety; so he compelled Jack to marry the woman. He would no longer allow him to live in the house, but built him and his wife a hut or cottage in the thickest part of Graythwaite Woods, and attached to it a good sized garden, where afterwards Jack and his wife and young mulattoes used to grow vegetables, and sell them every market day in

the market at Hawkshead, where I myself, when at Hawkshead School, about 1806, have seen them.

Just about this time William Rawlinson, who was an elder brother of the late Barrister-at-law, John Job Rawlinson, and who was also at Hawkshead School, asked my brother and myself to go with him to spend the Easter holidays at Graythwaite Hall, and Jack, his wife, and family, were then living in the depth of the Graythwaite woods. Some of those who may read this story may perhaps know whether any of the descendants of "Black Jack, of Graythwaite" still remain about Graythwaite, Finsthwaite, or the neighbourhood; for the mulatto yellow will to some extent still be visible in Jack's descendants.

As regards Suffolk, Black Jack's companion, he (notwithstanding his having been treated at all times with the utmost possible kindness by the family at Carke, took such an inveterate dislike to my grandfather that he actually tried to murder him, and would have done so, but for the timely interference of a labouring man, who seized hold of him in the act of striking my grandfather with a murderous weapon. At that time the law was with difficulty brought to bear in cases of this kind. There was not a magistrate in the parish of Cartmel, or nearer than Stott Park, and no public officers but a few, often decrepid, and always useless parish constables; so people on these occasions were obliged to take the law into their own hands. Suffolk was pinioned and taken up into the garrets of the house at Carke, and put into a large oak chest, the lid being lifted up about six inches for air, but fastened there securely by a strong chain; a man constantly remaining night and day watching him. In about a week, or perhaps less, my grandfather, having furnished him with money, had him conveyed to Liverpool (he not objecting, inasmuch as he saw that thereby he should get back to his native country), where he was shipped for Virginia,

and was never heard of more. The large black oak chest or meal ark, 10ft. in length, 2½ft. in width, and 2½ft. in depth, is still standing in my garrets at Carke, and never do I see it without thinking of Black Suffolk, and the scene I have just been endeavouring to describe, wishing not a little that a photograph (had the photographic art been then known) had been taken of Suffolk in the meal ark, with his stout watcher (no doubt the Hercules of the village), and the troubled inmates of my grandfather's house, looking dolefully on; for imagination cannot but fall far short of reality in scenes of this kind. It is difficult to get anyone at this day to have any faith in stories like these, they seem so strange. No man now can take the law, as my grandfather did, into his own hands; indeed, there cannot be any occasion for it, seeing that justices of the peace are now on every side—one may almost say at every one's door! and no fewer than from fifty to sixty strong and efficient young police officers, watching and keeping the peace, night and day, in Lonsdale North of the Sands; nor could, probably, peace be kept without this useful force, in the present very altered state of society. The injustice, however of throwing the heavy cost of keeping up this police force on one description of property (real property) is indisputable; just as if the police force was exclusively employed in the protection of real property, and not at all in protecting that kind of property which is far more liable to depredation and abduction (personal property); the income from this last, according to the property and income tax returns, being more than twice as great as that arising from real property!

In former days, when young men quarrelled, they did not break the peace by fighting it out at once, but, somewhat Irish-like, agreed to settle the affair by single combat, at Cartmel Fair, where I myself have seen, on more than one occasion, five or six furious fights in succession, to determine these quarrels—real “sets-to,”

in a rough unskilful way, often continuing a very long time, in the presence, too, of both men and women spectators; the combatants being urged on and inspirited by the hurrahs and plaudits of their backers; and, before the end of the battle, generally covered all over with blood and wounds; nor did anyone venture to interfere in the least in these certainly cruel affrays, lest a knock-down blow from a bystander should be the reward for interference.

The law at that time, and on that day, seems to have been in abeyance. Not long before the end of last century, one of the amusements of the people of this country was bull-bating, and long after that, cock-fighting, at Shrovetide, was quite common. Indeed, every village had its cockpit. There was one in my land at Carke, at one time, behind Mrs. Mackereth's house; and one at Flookburgh, behind the highest inn there, near the bowling green. In Cartmel parks, near the town, the bull ring, let into a rock, was still in existence a few years ago, which I myself have seen, and so may many others now living; as near as I can recollect, it was where the park was levelled for the present cricket ground.

FORDS OF WINDERMERE.

A little more than half a mile above Newby Bridge there was formerly a ford across a narrow part of Windermere, and, about a quarter of a mile above that, another ford opposite Fellfoot. The lower of these two fords was eighty yards across, and about two feet deep when the lake was at a medium height. It was just above the deep hole called "Dog Tarn," or "Dog Hole," which the country folk thought to be unfathomable, owing to a supposed whirlpool at the bottom; but which is found on sounding to be nine yards deep, with an even muddy bottom. It is in front of the present house called "The Landing," the residence of T. Newby

Wilson, Esq.; which place probably derived its name from the lake having been there fordable. This ford was known by the name of "Tinkler's Ford," from the tradition that a tinker (in country dialect *tinklor*) was in olden times drowned there, and found standing with his budget on his back, and his feet stuck fast in the mud; which might easily have happened by his straying off the proper ford into the edge of the hole below it.

The other ford, opposite Fellfoot, was fifty-five yards across, and from two to three feet deep. Several large boulders, about a ton weight each, were scattered over the bottom of this shallow, rendering the navigation rather intricate for the few barges; and the bargemen, to make the track more visible, dropped occasionally pieces of lime along it, when they were carrying up the lake the lime of Fayrigge, Field-Broughton, or Headhouse, to return with a freight of the slate of Langdale and other quarries near the head of the lake. One of these stones, which stood near the middle of the ford, was named from its shape the "Cheesepress," and was used by the country folk as a mark for the ford, to avoid a hole about eight feet deep just above it, on the Fellfoot side, called "The Bass Hole." When the top of the cheesepress appeared above the level of the water, they ventured across, but when it was hidden they turned back and went round by Newby Bridge.

Previous to 1819, when the new turnpike road to Milnthorpe was opened, the only road out of this district to the east was the old road from Ulverstone to Kendal, by Penny Bridge, Bouth, Eelingharth, Newby Bridge, Gomershow, and Crossthwaite. By an Act passed in the third of Geo. III. (1761), this road "between Kirkby Ireleth and Kirkby Kendall, being in a ruinous condition, and in several parts narrow and incommodious," was made a turnpike-road; and it so continued until the present year (1872) when, the money borrowed for the making of it having been all paid off, the Act expired,

and it becomes again an ordinary public highway, to be kept in repair by the respective townships it passes through.

Before these improvements, people of Stott Park and Graythwaite passing over these fords would save a distance of about a couple of miles; avoiding thereby the going round by Newby Bridge: and in the days of pack-horses they probably would be frequently used; but when roads were improved and wheeled carts introduced, the stony bottoms of these fords, occasionally interrupted by floods, would not be generally convenient; so that they would fall into disuse, and the right of way to them, across the neighbouring lands be lost—no such right of way having existed within the memory of man, or any record thereof.

When the first lake steamboat, the “Lady of the Lake,” was built at Newby Bridge, in 1845, a navigable passage about five feet deep was dredged through each of these shallows, rendering them now impracticable as fords. And in the same year the five large stones which lay opposite Fellfoot were hauled by horses and chains to the Landing-How shore, where they now lie; the fourth, counting from the north, being the “Cheese-press.”

WILL RAVEN.

In the year 1804, when the late William Townley, Esq., was altering the then houses at Townhead into the present mansion house, some of the workmen were grumbling at the weight of a plate-piece of wood about twenty-two feet long, which had to be lifted to the top of the house in the course of their work; upon this, one of them, Will Raven, carried it up himself, and then offered, for a wager of £1, to carry it down again, and then to the top of Gomershow and back! at the foot of which steep hill Townhead stands. Gomershow, by the ordnance map, is 1050 feet, and Townhead 200

feet above the mean sea level; so that he would have to carry this heavy and awkward piece of timber up 850 feet of very rough and difficult ascent! This he did, and brought it down again, though the heavy timber cut into the flesh on his shoulder. Mr. Townley being told of this, sent, in one of his own carriages, Will Raven home to his lodgings, at Finsthwaite, where he had to keep to his bed for a month or more. This extraordinary performance was long afterwards talked of as that of a very strong and determined man. And here may be recorded another instance of astonishing vigour, strength, and determination on the part of a very powerful Cartmel man, of the name of Jack Robinson: who, about twenty-eight years ago, for quite an inconsiderable wager (twenty shillings), offered to carry a load of meal, of the weight of 240lbs., on his back, from the fishstones at Cartmel Cross to the halfway house leading to Carke, a distance of 1840 yards; which herculean task he actually performed, without ever once taking the load off his shoulders, and apparently without feeling any great degree of distress in the exploit!

ROBINSONS OF FELLFOOT.

Until about the beginning of this century, the house and estate of Fellfoot, at the southern end of Windermere, belonged to a family of the name of Robinson, who were statesmen. The last of this family (two bachelor brothers), were known in the district by the names of Black Jack and Terrible Dick Robinson. "Black Jack" was a dark-complexioned, black-whiskered man. and "Terrible Dick" never spoke without swearing. These brothers sold the estate to the late Jeremiah Dixon, Esq., who built the present mansion house, now the property of G. J. M. Ridehalgh, Esq., J.P., who purchased it in 1859.

Mr. Dixon, who, as abovesaid, built this Fellfoot mansion, was an active Magistrate of the County Pala-

tine of Lancaster, and likewise of the County of York. He married a daughter of the great architect Smeaton, of Eddystone Lighthouse celebrity. Mrs. Dixon was a very clever woman, and unceasing in her beneficence. She was constantly amongst the poor, attending to their wants, administering medicine, vaccinating (then lately introduced), and, in cases of great necessity, *even bleeding!* Briggs, in his *Lonsdale Magazine* for 1820, says she was "the tutelary genius of the place." No doubt she was to some extent induced to do all this from the circumstance of there being no medical man nearer to where she lived than the town of Cartmel, six miles off. Mrs. Dixon, whilst residing at Fellfoot, built a school near her residence (in 1801), for the education of twelve poor girls, whom she partly clothed also. This school she afterwards endowed with the interest of £460. The money is invested in the three per cent consols; as is also the sum of £200., left by her to the poor of the township of Staveley, in which township Mr. Dixon's residence at Fellfoot was situate. Mr. Dixon had no children. After his death, Mrs. Dixon lived in London, in Park Street, Grosvenor Square, her house being the rendezvous of the *litterati* of that day; and at this place she died, April 30th, 1820.

CORNELIUS'S SHOP.

On the east shore of Windermere, in Cartmel parish, a short distance below Blakeholm, there is a snug cove facing the south, and sheltered from the north winds by a steep rock. Here, quite hidden by thick bushes from the lake, though only about twenty yards from its shore, are the ivy-covered walls of a small building, consisting of one room about twelve feet square. The walls are substantially built of stones from the adjacent slate rocks, without lime, and are about seven feet high at the sides, with a small low window in one gable end, and a flat hearth and chimney in the other

gable, which stands against the rock. Few people, though tolerably well acquainted with the lower end of Windermere, know of this small hidden ruin, of which tradition tells this tale:—In old times a stranger came into the district and built this hut; no one knew whence he came, and the only name he went by was Cornelius. He was supposed to be in hiding for some unknown reason, and being acquainted with the craft of watchmaking, he repaired the country folks' watches. Nothing else was known of him; and his place of abode, which in those days must have been almost out of the known world, is still called, by the few persons who are aware of its existence, "Cornelius's Shop."

The surrounding woods, which are some of the old natural woods of the district, have for about the last two hundred years been cut down every fifteen years as coppice; and the stout walls of this place being convenient for the purpose, the woodcutters are accustomed to put a shingle or thatched roof on them, and live there during the year the wood is being cut. The roof then gradually decays, and in a few years falls to pieces, and is renewed again when the wood is cut at the end of the next period; the walls being stout enough to last some hundreds of years longer.

The six-inch scale ordinance map marks the place by its name, "Cornelius's Shop."

AMERICAN WATER-WEED IN WINDERMERE.

The American water-weed, called by the American botanists *udora canadensis*, but more recently named in England *anacharis absinastrium*, was first observed in Windermere about six or seven years ago. It appears to be rapidly increasing, and perhaps in future years may fill the shallow parts of the lake, as it has done many ponds, canals, and rivers in other parts of the kingdom, since its first introduction a few years ago.

There are now numerous patches of it about the low end of the lake, and at Newby Bridge.

ST. ANDREW MOOR AND EGG-PUDDING-STONE.

St. Andrew Moor (which nearly surrounded the ancient residence of that name, formerly belonging to the Fletcher family, and now called "Broughton Lodge," the property of Mrs. Barker, relict of the late John Barker, Esq., J.P.) was originally an open moor or common, and remained in a state of common till 1796, when the Act of Parliament, as before stated, was obtained for enclosing the whole of the common lands in the parish of Cartmel.

Between St. Andrew Moor and Newton (near Stonydale) are cross-roads named "Four-lane-ends." At the south-west corner, in the ground tier of the wall, is an egg-shaped boulder of greenstone, about three feet long and two feet deep, called "Egg-pudding-stone." In old times, before the commons were enclosed, this stone, lying at the crossing of four paths or roads, would attract attention; but at a later period the fence wall of the adjoining land had been built upon it, as a foundation stone. The tradition is that Egg-pudding-stone turns round when the Cartmel Church clock strikes twelve at midnight! and to see this, country folk have, even in recent times, sometimes ventured to *watch* there through the "dark hours;" for the place was considered "uncanny" after nightfall. But the spell may perhaps have now been broken! for, about twenty years ago, in consequence of Mr. Edward Burton, of Kendal, auctioneer, having had his gig upset at this place, and his leg broken, the road was widened, and Egg-pudding-stone removed a few feet from its former site—the late Mr. Gray Rigge, of Wood-Broughton, taking care that it was replaced as nearly as possible in a similar position in the foundation of the new wall.

As the four lanes referred to, at the head of this

moor (at Egg-pudding-stone) cross each other somewhat in the form of a rude St. Andrew's cross, it is very possible that the name of the moor, "St. Andrew Moor," may have been derived from the circumstance; or there may, in early times, have been a cross at these lane ends, dedicated to St. Andrew, something like the one at the four-lane-ends at Headless Cross, Cartmel, part of which is still standing there. According to Dr. Whitaker, the personal ministry of Paulinus was not immediately followed by the erection of churches, in England, or even chapels and oratories; but stone crosses were set up in the first instance, particularly where any remarkable event had occurred, or at any remarkable places; and at these crosses the people and clergy assembled for the purpose of devotion, and where, even the communion was celebrated. Afterwards chapels and oratories were at such places erected, and ultimately, but not at every one of them, churches were built. Large as the parish of Cartmel is, there are not many cross-roads in it; that is, four roads crossing each other. At these places, in former days, criminals executed used to be buried, a stake being driven through their bodies; and this may, in superstitious times, have caused the well-known dread many persons felt on passing these places in the night, as has been stated was the case at Egg-pudding-stone, it having ever had the reputation of being haunted or "uncanny."

TOWNSON HILL.

There is a small estate near Wood-Broughton, in Cartmel, belonging to Mrs. Sarah Mackereth, of Carke, which has been in the family for a great number of years—one of the very few remaining domiciles of the once numerous yeomanry of these realms, of whom it may be said, as of the peasantry—

"But a bold peasantry, its country's pride,
When once destroy'd can never be supplied."

Soon after the middle of last century, Robert Mackereth, then quite a boy, entered into the service of a gentleman in this neighbourhood, who was very kind to him, and even sent him to school for a considerable time; but this gentleman at last died, and then the young lad made his way up to London, where he obtained a situation as a waiter in one of the largest inns in the metropolis. At this inn, amongst other waiters, there was one of the name of Bold, or Rumbold. After serving together at this large inn for about two years or more, these two young men, Mackereth and Bold, or Rumbold, resolved to go out together to India, in order to try their fortunes there; it being a fine field for the enterprising in those day of nabobs, and of riches rather easily acquired. After about twenty years' residence in India, these two spirited individuals returned to England, honoured with the title of knighthood, both of them possessed of the most ample means. Sir Robert Mackereth, on his return from India, did not quite forget his relatives at Townson Hill. He had left behind him four brothers, and also a sister, Mary Mackereth, who was rather weak minded, and to her he allowed an annuity, which was regularly paid through the Kendal Bank; she having made a point of going on foot herself, twice a year, to Kendal, to receive it—a distance of twenty miles or more by the ancient route. Sir Robert, however, died, and then Mary Mackereth's allowance ceased. On enquiries being made, it was ascertained that Sir Robt. Mackereth, who had never been married, had left a great deal of his property to the charities in London and elsewhere; but that there was a large residue; and the executors having put out advertisements at Cartmel, Kendal, and other places, in order to ascertain who were the next of kin to Sir Robert Mackereth, the late Mr. Field, who was at all times most ready to help anyone in matters of this kind, or indeed any other, made repeated efforts to substantiate the claim

of the Mackereths of Townson Hill, to this residue; but, strange to say, these efforts were wholly unavailing; the needful registers of births and deaths of the Townson Hill family could not be produced, and, as the government made a claim for the property, the executors, after considerable delay, were compelled to pay the whole to the Accountant General! It might be that want of available means had more or less to do with this unfortunate result!

In *The Chronology of Public Events and Remarkable Occurrences* for 1793, is the following:—"May 14th, 1793. Sir Robert Mackereth sentenced to £100 fine and six months' imprisonment, for challenging the Attorney General." It may not perhaps be violating probability to suppose that this Sir Robert Mackereth, who thus challenged the Attorney General of that day (1793) was the Sir Robert Mackereth, born at Townson Hill, son of one of the bold yeomanry of Cartmel parish! In our day we have seen some Attorney Generals and others little limiting themselves in their liberty of speech! but the days of duelling are gone!

THE SKULL IN THE "BORTRY TREE."

There is a tradition in Flookburgh, and traditions—once, indeed, the only records—are generally founded on facts, however much they may be wanting in perfect accuracy, that when the main and almost only road from Lancaster to Ulverstone was through the upper or west end of Flookburgh, and so forward by Sandgate to the sea sands of the estuary, there stood, on the north side of the street, and not far from the end of the town, one of those ordinary little wayside inns, thinly scattered in former days over every part of these realms, for the accommodation of wayfarers—man and horse; travelling at that day being altogether on horseback. This inn, it is said, was pulled down about two centuries ago,

and therefore the tradition refers to times long gone by. Behind this little wayside inn, there grew a large pear tree, which in some storm had been partially torn up and thrown on one side, so as nearly to touch the ground. This tree, instead of being at that time cut down and destroyed, seems to have been allowed by the then owner to remain growing in this inclined position; he probably being aware of the fact that old pear trees thrown over in this way, if properly lopped and pruned, and suffered to grow on, will always bear fruit enormously—much more abundantly than ever they did whilst standing perpendicularly. A little after the commencement of this century, the then owner of this old pear tree, seeing it in a very rotten and wholly decayed state—on its last legs, in fact—and that it encumbered much of the garden ground, had it entirely cut away, and on afterwards trenching over the ground where it grew, was not a little astonished at finding, exactly under the place where the large tree had laid inclining so long, a human skeleton of large size, crumpled up and laid at a very little depth from the surface of the ground, having been apparently buried without a coffin, in the line of the tree, in the expectation, probably, that it would be less liable to be disturbed in the ordinary operation of digging over the garden ground. Several of the bones were in wonderful preservation, particularly the skull, leg, and arm bones, and the back bone and ribs. The skull, for many years after the disinterment of the skeleton, remained in the hollow part of an adjoining old elder tree, called a “bortry,” or “burtree,” in the vernacular of these parts, where many persons now living must have seen it. That this skull was in the hollow burtree in the year 1825, I know myself; for one of my workmen, who in that year was draining Eccleston Meadow, in Flookburgh, offered to go and get it, so that I might have a sight of it; but I declined the offer. That man is now re-

siding in Flookburgh, between eighty and ninety years of age, and would no doubt confirm what I am now relating; his name is Armstead. Indeed, a short time ago, I got a person to inquire of one of his daughters, with whom he (William Armstead) is now residing, whether she had ever heard her father speak about this skull in the burtree, when she at once said she had heard him tell what I am here relating, over and over again! The inference, from what has been here stated, would seem to be that a murder of some traveller at this little wayside inn, in former days, long since passed and gone, had been committed—an occurrence which was far from uncommon at one time at these little wayside inns, in all parts of the kingdom. A hostelry of this kind once at Gilsland, near Carlisle, has obtained an undying notoriety from the pen of Sir Walter Scott in *Guy Mannering*, where he tells of the plots and infernal deeds of Tib Mumps and her diabolical coadjutors, at the alehouse called “Mumps Ha’,” “situated at the bottom of a little dell,” which promised in large letters on the signboard, “good entertainment for man and horse!” where horse dealers, pedlars, farmers, drovers and others, resorted for a night’s lodging, many of whom never re-crossed the threshold alive, but found a grave in a cavity under the floor of this fiendish place—a deep yawning gulf, artfully covered over by the very bed in which these tired and unsuspecting wayfarers trusted they should find rest, and into which gulf, at the opportune moment, Tib Mumps and her confederates cast them headlong, never to appear again!

DESTRUCTION OF THE WEST PLAIN EMBANKMENT AND ESTATE, IN 1828.

The large tract of salt marsh land, stretching from Humphrey Head to Cowpren Point, was originally part of the commons and waste grounds of the parish of

Cartmel, and was purchased in 1798 by my late father (James Stockdale) and the late Mr. Robinson, of Ulverstone, from the commissioners appointed under the Cartmel Commons' Enclosure Act, of 1796. The marsh remained in a state of open pasture till 1807, when the owners agreed to construct an embankment to prevent the sea from overflowing the land. The work was commenced at once (a great number of men being employed) and was completed during the year 1808. The embankment was about three miles in length, and ten to fifteen feet in height. The outside slope next the sea was five to one; the inside slope next the land three to one; the entire mound being formed of sea sand dug out of two large trenches, one on each side of the mound. The surface of the embankment was flagged, or covered throughout, inside and out, with marsh soda, three and a half inches in thickness, and enclosed upwards of six hundred acres of land, for which the large Ceres gold medal of the Society of Arts was awarded.

When the sea had been entirely excluded for some time, the two proprietors divided the land between them: my late father taking all the part to the west of the Cockle Road, which he called "West Plain;" and the late Mr. Towers, of Duddon Grove (now Duddon Hall), who had succeeded Mr. Robinson, taking the part on the east side of the Cockle Road, which part he named "East Plain." In about two years the entire tract of land was divided into convenient enclosures, cop and quick-thorn fences constructed, plantations made, and large farm buildings erected; and then my father let his part (West Plain) to farm, at the rent of £750. per annum; Mr. Towers preferring to keep his part in his own hands. The land continued very fertile for many years; the straw of the oat and other grain crops sometimes attaining the height of six feet and more; the quality of the grain (oats, wheat, barley) being far superior to any that ever appeared in the market; and in this

prosperous condition the estate was when it was almost entirely destroyed in the autumn of the year 1828.

Many persons have supposed that the embankment which defended the West Plain estate was destroyed by the violence of the sea; whereas its destruction really was entirely owing to the inroad of the river Leven on the high sandbanks upon which the foundation of the embankment rested. It will have been observed by those who have lived long in the neighbourhood of estuaries, that the fresh water rivers passing through them are continually changing their courses; sometimes, however, the rivers leave the high sandbanks on one side of the estuary *undisturbed* for a great length of time, and then these banks, from the continual deposit of sand and mud during the time they are covered by the sea (twice each day), rise so high as ultimately to be out of the reach of any but high tides; a sward then begins to form, and after a while the whole sandbank becomes a marsh. Sooner or later, however, the fresh water rivers are sure to resume their old courses, and return to the places they have occupied before.

About the year 1827, it became apparent that the river Leven, which had taken its course beyond the memory of man, on the Bardsea side of the Ulverstone estuary, was gradually moving through the sandbanks towards the embankment at the Winder Low Marsh, and that in all probability it would soon re-occupy the course which from tradition it was known to have occupied about one hundred years before. On the 29th of July, 1828, the river had advanced so far through the sandbanks that the nearest part (of the river) was only 410 yards distant from the most westerly point of the Winder Low Marsh Embankment. At this time it approached the embankment nearly in the form of an immense segment of a circle, the arc being about two and a half to three miles, and the break or precipice all along the course of the river being about twenty

feet in height. The water-edge, or margin of the river, particularly at the flow of the tide, sawed away and undermined the soft sandbanks, and caused them to fall with a tremendous plunge here and there all along the edge of this segment of a circle of two and a half to three miles, in immense masses, each of not less than twenty yards in length, eight or ten yards in width, and twenty feet in height, into the river beneath, with a continuous roar like the firing of heavy guns from a fort, or the noise of loud thunder. On the 26th October, the first or lowest row of sods of the embankment fell into the river, so that between the 29th of July and the 26th of October the river had passed through a sandbank four hundred and ten yards in width, two and a half to three miles in length, and twenty feet in height, and taken the whole mass in a suspended state in the water, into other parts of the estuary. Soon after this the foundation of the embankment was precipitated into the river, and when it (the river) reached the plantation on the inside, the trees (thirty feet or more in height) fell topsy turvey into the stream, the tops sticking in the sand and clay under the water, shewing in miniature what takes place in the Mississippi and other large rivers, the trees there forming the "snags" so dangerous to navigation. From this time the sea flowed again over the West Plain estate, and has continued to do so ever since. The river having met with gravel, stones, and clay, retired on the eighth of December, 1828; but the plantation is destroyed, the fences are all washed away, the lower large farm buildings are knocked down, and, as the break of the precipice proceeded forward long after the river retired, no less than about two hundred acres of the arable land which were within the embankment, and about two hundred acres of marsh land outside the embankment, have been undermined and washed away by the waves and action of the sea!

As no one, looking at the present broken-down fences and buildings, and the wide sandy waste called the "Low Marsh," could possibly imagine that so valuable an estate had once existed there, I may be excused for saying that it certainly was, without any exception, much the finest farm in this country. My late father had spared neither pains nor expense in laying it out into large and convenient fields (thirty-eight in number), divided by well-formed quick-thorn fences, erecting two sets of excellent farm buildings, with all the conveniences known at that day, as well as belting the estate inside the embankment with a plantation a mile and a half in length, to keep off the prevailing west winds; indeed, at the time of its destruction in 1828, it might have been, and was, considered a model farm—a model farm in those days, at any rate.

As the East Plain was a considerable distance from the river, the late Mr. Towers made a cross embankment near the Cockle Road, and thereby saved his estate. To shew the fertility of the land, I may mention that in 1828, the year the embankment was destroyed, the produce of the West Plain farm was three hundred loads of wheat of two hundred and eighty pounds each, with oats and barley in proportion.

Although, as stated above, the Winder Low Marsh embankment was not destroyed by the action of the waves of the sea, but by the undermining of its base by the land rivers, aided by the flow of the tidal water, yet, in the year 1819, and for some years previously, it had suffered so much from repeated high and stormy tides, that the sward of the outer slope, though covered with tenaceous maritime rush sods of no less than seven inches in thickness, was nearly worn away; nor were there any more sods sufficiently good to resort to for the repair of the damaged slope. It became needful therefore, to do something extraordinary to save the embankment. The following rather hazardous experi-

ment was tried, at my suggestion, though no engineer. The outer side of the embankment, which was originally on a slope of five to one, was covered over with sea sand of such a thickness as made the slope seven to one; and then binding loamy gravel, much mixed with small stones, was carted and laid on this sand slope, six inches thick at the base of the embankment, and gradually increasing in thickness to the top, where it was from eighteen to twenty-four inches in thickness. As this loamy gravel was thrown into the carts in a very wet state, and had to be carted nearly half a mile, the motion of the carts formed the whole cartload into a thick tenacious puddle, in which state it was thrown down and spread upon the outer slope of the embankment, and at once became impervious to water, and a complete protection to the sea sand slope underneath. About six hundred yards in length of the west end of the embankment was experimented on in this way, and it was not without considerable apprehension that the owners of the property beheld the first very high and stormy tide approach the work. This tide was one of the very highest that was ever known in these parts, and, the wind being very strong, the waves broke in the most furious way upon the newly-formed slope; but at the expiration of about two hours or more, the sea retired, leaving the whole work exactly in the same state as all the adjoining natural shingle beaches; they having been taken as a model by me for this experiment; nor did any tide afterwards ever make any impression on the work; it answered the desired purpose completely, and might have been a perfect defence to the estate at this part, even at the present day, but for the inroad of the river Leven, already mentioned, in the year 1828, which undermined the foundation of this new work and let it and the embankment into the river underneath.

In the Lancaster estuary opposite Warton, Mr. Stout,

in his memoranda, mentions a large marsh which stretched from the Warton shore nearly to Priest Scar on the Lancaster Sands, which he states was in his day (seventeenth century), undermined by the Ken river, and entirely carried away, just in the same way as the Winder Low Marsh was, in 1828, by the Leven. And Dr. Whitaker, in his *History of Richmondshire*, quoting from Lucas's *History of Warton*, thus speaks of this Warton catastrophe, and of other reminiscences of this same Mr. Lucas :—" Before we go on to the subordinate townships of Warton parish, an interesting and important appendage of the manor of Warton itself claims our attention. This is that part of the sands extending from the Keir to the Kent; the latter of which devolving a vast body of waters from the Westmorland hills, and even when it has ceased to be confined within a regular channel, is rapid and dangerous. This last circumstance is occasioned by the uncertainty of its course, for what one day is a safe ford, on the next, perhaps, becomes impassable. To remedy this evil, as far as possible, a person was appointed at an uncertain, but undoubtedly at a very early period, to sound for the fords and to attend at every tide to direct travellers through the stream. But the estuary of the Keir is considered as more dangerous than that of the Kent itself, and the perils of both have given occasion to a local saw, which has, I think, escaped the industry both of Ray and Fuller—

' Kent and Keir

Have parted many a goodman and his mere.'—(i.e., his mare.)'

But besides these there are many little 'poos' (pools), or rivulets, more fatal than the principal streams, and especially 'Quicksand Poo,' bearing its nature in its name; 'where,' says Lucas, 'three men (one of them a relation of my own, who was supposed to understand the sands very well), with their horses, were suffocated at once, and a fourth very narrowly escaped.' These quicksands, how-

ever, if well observed, may be known by the smoothness of their surface and bright shining colour; so that but few who are at all acquainted with their character are ever deceived, except by inadvertency or hard riding, with its fatal prompter intoxication. But to return to the Kent, which in its passage over the sands is, by way of eminence denominated the 'Ea,' which is the Saxon term for *water*. When this stream has suddenly been removed by the violence of a single tide, the sea water remaining in its abandoned channel is called a 'lyring,' and is often more perilous to travellers than the Ea itself. At other times it removes gradually, when the stream, by inclining on one side, undermines the adjoining bed of sand, which falls down into the land-stream in vast masses, and sometimes with a *hideous noise*; 'and whenever,' saith my observing author, 'one of these banks or breaks is found, it is an infallible sign that the river is in that part deep and not to be forded.' After the precipitation of one of these great masses of sand into the stream, in the latter part of the last century but one, some persons on the opposite side of the Ea, observed the entire figure of a man on horseback, with his right hand elevated in the act of whipping his horse, in order to stimulate the sinking animal to extricate himself by a plunge. *The whip was actually remaining in the rider's hand!* and neither of the bodies, such were the effects of sea salt, had undergone any change from putrefaction. It does not appear that any tradition had preserved the time or circumstances of the misfortune."

Probably the destruction of West Plain estate, in 1828, is not the first time that valuable land has been destroyed in the Ulverstone estuary, and some of it not far from the Cartmel shore; for West, in his *Antiquities of Furness*, says "these encroachments (of the sea) have been progressive, for great part of the parish of Aldingham has been swept away within these few centuries.

There is a tradition in Furness that the church of Aldingham stood in the centre of the parish; at present it is within reach of the tide. It is within the memory of man that some part of the ruins of a village called Low Scales was visible on the sea sands, and the villages of Cringleton and Rosse, which the first Sir Michael le Fleming exchanged with the monks (of Furness Abbey) for Bardsey, are only known in record. The Mote of Aldingham where the lord held his gemote, is in the same predicament with the church and parsonage (of Aldingham). The soil is a friable loam and marl, which is constantly melting down, and the repeated surges threaten greater ravages."

In a note West says "*Rhos* is a British word expressive of the situation; *i.e.*, a large green plain."

"At the conquest Earl Tosti held 2 carucates of land in Fordebodde, in Rhos 6 car., in Hert 2, in Lower Lies 2, all now swallowed up by the sea." Very probably great part of Morecambe Bay at one time was low and undulating meadow ground—a friable loamy soil, with hilly ground here and there; such as is now in the course of being worn away on most of its shores—At Lenibrick, in Cartmel; at Quarryflat Point, before the erection of the railway embankment; on the Aldingham and Bardsea shores; at the Red Hills, near Hest Bank; Bolton, Heysham, and other places. The sea beats up violently against the precipitous breaks of the hills on the shores, the fine matter of the soil mixes with the sea water, the small stones are washed forward and form shingle beaches, or remain in long ridges near the place, and the large stones, or boulders, fall down into the water and remain, along with other stones, forming what in the vernacular of this district are called "scars." In my day I have seen the land at Lenibrick Point washed away more than ten to fifteen yards in width, all around the point; and the like was the case at Quarryflat Point before the railway embankment excluded the

sea at that place. Indeed, the margin of Morecambe Bay is now in the course of being continually fretted away by the sea, and, of course, is becoming larger and larger every day, except in places where embankments excluding the sea have been made, or works for the protection of its shores have been constructed. That much of the land destroyed was arable land is evident, for, as above-mentioned, in Rhos there were six carucates at the time of Doomsday survey; in Hert two carucates, in Fordebodde and Lower Lies each two carucates; a carucate being as much land as could be cultivated in a year by one plough and the usual draught of horses or oxen.

On the shore from Carke to the farthest point, when the river Leven comes over to the Cartmel side of the Ulverstone estuary, it washes bare and exposes large scars for several hundred yards from the precipices now bounding the land, showing clearly enough that in former days the land there had been destroyed by the surge of the sea, aided by the land river.

At the time the river Leven destroyed the West Plain estate, in 1828, it laid bare and wholly exposed to view a very large scar, close to the estate, called "Cowp Scar," the remains, no doubt, of some high land washed away in former days by the sea, and where, probably, one of the villages (Hert, or Fordebodde, or Lower Lies) mentioned by West once stood. There are several other scars in the estuary nearer the Furness shore, and on these, before the land was washed away, some of the other villages mentioned by West probably were situate. When the land below Flookburgh called "Winder Moor," above the West Plain estate, was enclosed by an embankment, excluding the sea, in 1797, on making the main drain across the moor, the horns and skull of an Irish elk were dug out of the stiff clay under the marsh, and were afterwards presented by my late father to Crosthwaite's Museum, at Keswick. Each of

the horns, according to tradition, measured seven or eight feet in length. I have too, in my possession, a cow's horn (a pre-historic shorthorn!) exactly like the horn of the *true shorthorned cow of the present day*, which, in making a watercourse, was dug out of the clay under the turbary of Wreak Moss, at a depth in the clay of about three feet; this Wreak Moss no doubt at one time having been (before the formation of the turbary) a part of the great Morecambe Estuary. Seventeen hundred and ninety-three years ago, when the famous general Agricola first passed a Roman army over these northern estuaries, they must have been, in all probability, in a very different state to what they are at present—narrower, but probably much deeper, and passable only for a much shorter time.

OPENING OF THE HARRINGTON TOMB IN CARTMEL CHURCH, IN 1832.

The late Mr. Field, of Cartmel, an enthusiastic antiquarian, had ever entertained the idea that the masonry underneath the effigies lying recumbent on the Harrington tomb in Cartmel church, was not solid, but that there would be a cavity in which the remains of the knight and his lady would be found incased, if permission could be obtained to make the needful search. Accordingly, as a first effort to ascertain whether this was the case or not, he obtained leave of Mr. Remington, then (1832) the Incumbent of Cartmel, to bore a hole with a jumper (sharpened crowbar) into the masonry; when, after a very short trial, the instrument suddenly passed into a considerable aperture. Of course this was great encouragement, so that Mr. Field again applied to Mr. Remington, and had liberty given to take a few stones out of the masonry (base of the tomb), which enabled him to enter what was evidently the place of sepulture; but he was greatly disappointed on finding so very little of the remains of the persons entombed therein. Nearly

in the middle of the cavity, which was of considerable size, there appeared a small heap of bones, both those of the human species and of birds; lime rubbish, pieces of thick leather, rusty iron, and some part of a skull, containing a number of perfectly sound teeth—all promiscuously mixed together. I have now before me, whilst writing this account of the opening of the tomb, part of these relics, viz.:—Some of the leather just spoken of, perhaps that worn under the chain armour, or part of a sword belt or a scabbard; it is a very small piece (double) about one-tenth of an inch or more in thickness, having been stitched together, the angular or oval holes where the thread, string, or thong has passed through; being still quite perfect, though the thong or string is not now there. A small round piece of iron about half an inch in diameter, highly oxidized, which might have been the point, or part of the guard, of a sword. The thigh bone and leg bone of a large bird, perhaps the knight's favourite hawk or falcon. A tooth; one of the *dentes molares*, or grinders, of large size, very sound and perfect, the grinding part but little worn; the two grains or roots touching each other; and which may therefore be the second tooth from the *canine*, or the second of the *dentes molares*, either of the upper or lower jaw; or perhaps one of the *dentes sapientie* or "wise teeth." The relics or remains I have before me belong to Mr. James Field, of Cartmel, a relative of the late Mr. Field. The tooth was given to Mr. James Field by the late clerk of Cartmel church (Wm. Fell), who obtained it when the tomb was open. The opening of this tomb took place in the night, no one being present but Mr. Remington (the clergyman) Mr. Field, Richard Bayliffe (the mason) and perhaps the clerk of the church; this was done to prevent crowds of persons inconveniently assembling about the place, whilst the tomb was in the course of being examined. As some of the other remains found in the tomb were taken by

the late Mr. Field, and some by the late Mr. Remington, it is very probable that more or less of them may still be in existence. Most antiquarians who have seen this Harrington tomb agree that in all probability it must have been brought to Cartmel Church from some other place; and this is pretty well evidenced by the rough and unskilful way in which the ornamental part of the screen of the tomb is let into the side of the arch, between the chancel of the church and the parish choir. There are too, other signs of alteration in the wall, between the Parish Choir and the chancel; for some of the sedilia of the priory have been removed; one or more altogether, and one partially, in order to make the arch now there, over the Harrington tomb, sufficiently large to contain it and the highly ornamental and beautiful screen and base.

As I have already made several suggestions regarding the identification of this Harrington tomb, *the puzzle of antiquarians*, I beg to make another. Very near to Hornby Castle, there stood, till the dissolution of the lesser religious houses, in 1536-7, the Priory of Hornby, founded about the reign of King Stephen, by Roger de Montbegon, in which religious house most of the lords of Hornby—Montbegon, Longvilliers, Neville and Harrington—were buried and had tombs. This religious house at Hornby, at the dissolution fared like all the rest. It was unroofed and in the usual way, defaced and despoiled; nothing now remaining of it but the foundations. The Priory of Cartmel was likewise one of the smaller religious houses, and its church would then undoubtedly have been entirely destroyed, but for an altogether accidental circumstance, which has already in another part of this work been alluded to; the church was partly monastic and partly parochial, and when, at the dissolution, this circumstance was pointed out to the king's commissioners, the Earls of Derby and Sussex, in these words—"Item for ye Church of

Cartmell, being the Priorie, and also ye p'sh church, whether to stand unplucked down or not?" Answer, ord. by Mr. Chancellor of the Duchie to stand styll." Here, then, it will be perceived that the Town or parish Choir of the Priory Church of Cartmel was saved from destruction; and I venture, therefore, to suggest that it is far from improbable that the Harrington family, who had also another residence at Raisholm Tower, within about two miles of Cartmel Church, might have had sufficient influence with the king's commissioners, the Earls Derby and Sussex, to be allowed to remove this tomb from the Priory of Hornby, previous to its destruction, to Cartmel Church, and to place it in the wall which separates the parish choir from what was the priory part of the church, where it now is; which removal, indeed, would somewhat account for the very small amount of the remains of the person or persons buried, met with by the late Mr. Field, when he opened the tomb; being perhaps all that could be collected from the original place of sepulture. It has been thought by some persons that this tomb, the effigies and screen, were brought from Gleaston Castle, the residence of the elder branch of the Harrington family; but there is probably no evidence of any burials having ever taken place there. To some extent the time of the removal and placing of this tomb where it now is, may be elicited; for certain it is that the prior and canons of Cartmel Priory, *previous to the dissolution*, would never have permitted their beautiful sedilia to be hewn away and destroyed in order to make an arch and insert the tomb there of anyone, even the most powerful; hence the insertion of the tomb, screen, and effigies called the "Harrington monument," at this place, and the arch containing them, must, in all probability, have taken place *after* the dissolution of the smaller religious houses in 1536-7. The arch too, in which the tomb stands is quite plain, and wholly unlike any other of the arches

in that part of the church, indicating that it must probably have been made on purpose to receive the tomb, though in doing this the beautiful sedilia, became sacrificed. Probably the wall between the parish choir and chancel at the place where the tomb now is, had been originally a solid wall, except on the side next the chancel, where the sedilia of the priory were; and that in making the arch over the tomb, it became needful to destroy more or less of the sedilia, leaving them in the state we now see them.

CARTMEL PARISH REGISTERS.

Cartmell

1559

**A. Eliz. began to
reign Nov. 17 · 1558,
An. begins in this
Regr. ye first
of Jan.**

The Regester booke of Cartmel

ffor Christeninge Wedinge & buriael
beginninge the third daye of Januarie
in the first yeare of the Reigne of our
most gracious Sovereigne Ladye Eliza-
bye the grace of god of England france
& Ireland Queene defender of the
ffaythe &c. Anno dom

1559 :

Parish registers of births, marriages, and burials, were first introduced by Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, prime minister to Henry VIII., in the thirtieth year of that king's reign, A.D. 1539.

The register books of Cartmel parish have been kept in very good preservation in the vestry of the parish church, and are more complete than those of many of the parishes—especially the smaller ones—in north Lancashire, and the neighbouring counties of Cumberland and Westmorland. The five older books, which end in 1751, are written closely on narrow sheets of parchment, stitched together, and with parchment covers; they are written more or less legibly, according to the handwriting of the successive ministers, with the letters and contractions peculiar to the different periods; and as in those times spelling was little attended to, the same

names are found in the same pages variously spelled, according to the fancy of the penman. The earlier entries are very meagre, giving neither the ages nor places of the persons registered; they have apparently been copied on to the parchments at the end of each year, for under the separate headings of baptisms, weddings, and burials, the entries of each year are consecutive.

On the inside of the cover of the first vol. the following is written:—

"A DIRECTION FOR SEARCHING THIS REGISTER.

NOTE.—That by the ignorance of the Scribe all the Christenings from 1601 unto 1617 air written together by themselves & no burials nor Mariages amongst them: then from the year 1601 unto 1607 the burials air first sett by themselves in each yeare, & the weddings after.

All the rest air sett down in Order."

The following are selected from the first three books, ending in 1691, as being either connected with families still extant in the parish, or as being remarkable for spelling or quaintness; and any notes are added which they may seem to call forth. These are the first three entries—

1559.	Jannarie 6.	Imprimis John Cowpthwait	baptised
"	"	9. Henrye Barrowe	"
"	July 29.	Richard Marshall	"

There are still families of Cowperthwaites and Barrows in the parish.

1560.	Dec. 12.	Ellin Curwen	"
"	June 6.	Richard fletcher & his wife were	maryed.
"	Feb. 8.	Stephen Marshall	buryed.
"	May 17.	Thomas Knype	"
"	July 20.	Richard Crosfield	"
1561.	Jany. 10.	Allic Maytchell	bapt.
"	May 15.	John fletcher	"
1562.	Oct. 17.	Jennet Rigge	"
"	Oct. 22.	John Crosfield	"
"	Jany. 8.	James Preston & his wife were	maryed.
"	Nov. 18.	George Thornburgh & his wife	maryed.
"	April 28.	Willm. Knype	buryed.

1563.	Oct. 29.	Xpoffer Rawlinson & his wife	mard.
„	July 22.	The wife of Wm. Knype	buried.
„	Nov. 4.	The wife of Xpoffer Thornbvrgh	„
1569.	March 1.	Rd. Marshall	do.
„	May 29.	The wife of Wm. Marshall	do.
1570.	June 19.	George Rigge	do.
„	Oct. 6.	Richard Maytchell	do.
1571.	April 18.	Mabell fletcher	bapt.
„	Oct 10.	Thomas Pickeringe & Agnes his wife	mard.
1573.	Sept. 14.	Hugh fletcher & his wife	do.
1575.	April 28.	Issabell Pickeringe	bapt.
„	June 19.	Robert Curwenn	do.
1576.	Nov. 30.	Henry fletcher	do.
„	March 2.	Roger Newby, of Headhouse	buried.


This is the first time any place of residence is entered.

„ April 10. Richard Taylor was buried whoe suffered the same daye at Blakragge bridge end for murtheringe wilfullye Richard Kilner of Witherslack.

The highway road from Newton-in-Cartmel to Witherslack, after the steep zigzag descent of Towtop, crosses the river Winster at Bleacragg Bridge (so spelled in the Ordnance map, 1850). On the Lancashire side of the river, and adjoining the south-western end of the bridge, is a small rocky knoll, on which some Scotch fir and larch trees now grow; this knoll has always had the name of "Gallows Hill," which may be accounted for by the above register, though all other tradition of the crime and its punishment has been lost.

The present bridge has two arches. On a stone inserted in the northern parapet, is this inscription:—

BLAYCRAG BRIDGE
RIVER WINSTER
LANCASHIRE WESTMORLAND

F		1816 B
88·6		59·6

CARTMEL BETHAM

1576. Sept. 12. one young man buried wh was drowned in the brodwater.

1577. Aug. 23.	Margret Curwen	bapt.
1578. Feb. 8.	Jennet Pickering	"
1579. Mar. 3.	Nicholas Curwen	"
1580. Mar. 22.	Ellin Pickering	"
" Aug. 25.	John Thornburgh, gent	"
" Dec. 8.	John Thornburgh, gent. son of Willm	buried
1581. July 23.	John Wharton & Cisalye Thornburgh	married
1582. April 13.	a childe of Thomas Pickeringe	bapt.
" Nov. 3.	Alexander Rigge	"
" August 1.	was buried a son of Leonard Rallinson of furneis fell drowned at the grainge the 28 daye of Julye	
" Nov. 8.	the wife of Walter fletcher	buried
1583. Feb. 12.	a child of James Knypes	bapt.
1585. June 9.	heare did Sr. Brian Willan curat of Cartmell leave of from Registering.	
	Thomas Pker curat of Cartmell did begin to Regester 1592, being the tyme of his entrye.	

In the blank page of this break in the registers from June 9, 1585, until April 1, 1592, the baptisms of "Huttons of Cartmelfell, gent." are inserted, chiefly in Latin.

"Sir" is the designation of a Bachelor of Arts in the Universities of Cambridge and Dublin, but is there always prefixed to the surname. In consequence, however, of this, all the inferior clergy of England were distinguished by this title affixed to their Christian names for many centuries; as in Shakspeare, "Sir Hugh Evans" in *Merry Wives of Windsor*, "Sir Topas" in *Twelfth Night*, "Sir Oliver" in *As you Like it*, &c.

"Sir" is the English version of "dominus," the academical prefix given to B.A.'s on their graduating. Dominus is contracted on the degree lists to Ds., and this frequently causes newspaper writers and others to make the mistake of calling them all Drs.

Previous to this date (1585) the year commences as at present on January 1st. In 1592 the yearly entries commence and end on March 25th, and continue so until recent times, when the year begins again on the 1st of January, 1814, in the ministry of the Rev. Peter Richardson, B.D. Therefore entries from 1592 to 1814, between January 1st

and Mar. 25th, must be reckoned as a year later than that in the Register, to bring them to our present reckoning.

1594. Aug. 11. Nicholas Thornburgh & Jennet Brockbank married

1595. Sept. 30. John Preston & Mabel fletcher „

In 1595 only four burials are entered—

„ April 3: the wife of Thomas Pepper buried

„ „ 8: Robert Barrowe buried

„ „ 14: Allic Pull buried in the Church

Maie :

22: Robert Barrowe de boorbanck buried

1596. Feb. 19. Mrs. Thornburghe, wife of William esquir buried

This is Etheldred Thornburgh, whose monument is described *ante* (page 472), but the inscription gives the date of her *death* as “the thyrd of Martche,” 1596; the only entry in the register for March is the following:—

„ March 10. Thomas Dickonson buried

1597. June 12. Cristobell fletcher „

1598. July 9. Thomas Barrowe & Jennet Pickering mar.

„ Feb. 9. Issabell Marshall, wife of John : buried

1599. May 24. John Pulloutstye son of Maryon bapt.

„ Sep 23. John Roper & Katherin Malyary mar.

„ Nov. 4. James Patton & Jennet Thornburgh „

„ Nov. 14. Thomas Preston & Anne Thornburgh „

Query: Sir Thomas Preston, of Preston Patrick, and Anne, daughter of William Thornburgh, of Hampsfeld Hall?

„ April 28. Margaret Malyaraye dr. of Jo : buried

„ Sept. 1. John Pulloutstye son Maryon „

1600. March 28. Jane Muckelt dau: of Richard : of St. Andrew Moore chris.

„ Aug. 23. ffrancis Pulloutstye son of Maryon „

These are the only three entries of this odd name.

„ Nov. 25. Xpofer Thornburgh & Issabell Swaynson mar.

1601. Feb. 2. Wm. Thornburgh son of Xpofer bapt.

1602. March 22. Jane Knype dr: of Isaacke gener: (generosus), „

1603. June 20. Thomas Kendall, base sone of Richard „

1604. May 8. Marie Vin base daught of Miles Vin bapt.

„ Sept. 3. Anne Knypedau: of Isaacke of woodbroughton „

The first mention of Wood-Broughton.

1609. Nov. 23. Henery ffletcher sone of John of ffildbroughton ,,
 ,, June 7. John Rigg sone of Alexander ,,
 1614. Feb. 4. William Stockdell sone of ffancis of Langlands ,,
 1615. July 17. Jane Michelson dau: of Edward of Grenb'ke ,,
 ,, July 26. Margaret Rigg dau: of Allexander of birkbye ,,
 1616. Sep. 24. Thomas Stockdayle son ffancis ,,
 ,, Dec. 15. Kathiren Mallirey dau: of John of fflokborough ,,
 1601. Nov. 26. Richard Rowland Kilner & Elizth Archer married

The first man with two christian names noticed.

- ,, Jany. 12. William Brittain & Margaret Pickeringe ,,
 1602. Aug 28. Robert Curwine and Pickeringe ,,
 1603. July 13. Xpo:Kempe and Maball Pickeringe ,,
 ,, Sept. 2. Augustine ffell and Jenett ffletcher ,,
 1602. Aug. 28. William Borwicke was buried beath gree

The first "gree" registered.

1605. July 12. Rowland Thornburgh sone of Rowland of
 Hamesfell gener. was Buried.
 ,, Sept. 15. Edward Tildsley gener. and Eliza: Preston married

Edward Tildesley, of Morley, father of Sir Thomas Tildesley, who was killed just before the battle of Worcester, fighting under the Earl of Derby in Wigan Lane, in the civil wars. Elizabeth Preston, daughter of Christopher Preston, of Holker.

There is a monumental pillar erected in 1677 by Alexander Rigby, High Sheriff, on the spot where Sir Thomas Tildesley fell.

1606. March 20. Jenett Rownson wife of John: of Aysaide
 beneath gree.
 1607. Feb. 8. John Rownson of Aysaid buried beneath gree.

The first book ends with christenings to March, 1617, and marriages and burials to March, 1608.

The second book begins March, 1608, and ends with the burials of 1657.

1609. Dec. 5. Richard Preston, of Walton buried
 Anno Dom. 16010 (so).
 1610. Maye 27. Elizabeth Thornebrough, wife of George of
 Greenbanke buried.
 ,, Dec. 16. James Settle of ffellyeat buried beneath gree.
 ,, Jan. 3. Maball Maychell the wife of John of Grange buried
 ,, Feb. 4. John ffell sone of Agustine: of Birkbie drowned
 one Conisaid sands bd.

1610. April 24. Willm Rawlinson & Margaret Curwen married
 „ July 1. Edward Knype & Dorothe Barbar do.
 1611. Januarie 12. William Knype & Elizabeth Newbie do.
 „ Feb. 18. Robert Townley & Sabell fell do.
 1613. Januarie 2. Richard Gode servant unto Tho: Pickeringe
 buried.
 1615. May 20. Xpo: ffletcher of Ravenwinder gent. bd. above
 gree
 „ „ 23. Hellin Settle wife of Willm: of Cartlaye beneath
 gree buried.
 1616. Maye 28. Richard Huberstye & Anne Howley were married
 „ Dec. 23. Elizabeth Preston dau: of George: of Holker
 Esqr. bud.
 1617. March 12. John fell, sone of Edward: of Girsgarth bapt.
 „ March 25. A stilborne childe base gotten by Edmond
 Sonell of Lanc: buried.
 „ Maye 13. Geo: Rigg of Birkbie bd
 „ June 20. A stilborne child supposed to be the sone of
 Rich: of Ayeside bud.
 1618. August 2. Robert Duckenfield sone of Robert Duckenfield
 of Duckenfield Esq. and ffancis Preston dau:
 of George Preston of Holker Esq. married
 „ Oct. 6. James Moone of fflookbrough & his wife married
 „ Januarie 6. Mary Moone dau: of James: of fflookb. christd.
 „ Maye 18. Isacke Knype sone of Isacke gener. bd.
 above gree.
 „ Dec. 18. Isacke Knype of woodbroughton bd. above gree.
 1619. Maye 31. Edmond Thornbrough base sone of John gener
 bapt.
 „ Dec. 13. Eliza: Curwine of Myerside widow bd. above gree.

About this time there are frequent entries of burials as “above gree” and “beneath gree.” In the five years 1610 to 1614 there are six entries above gree and twelve beneath gree; they are supposed to refer to *gradus*, a step. There is a step from the body of the church under the screen into the chancel, one from the south transept into the town choir, and, since the re-flagging of the church at the late restorations, two steps from the north transept into the piper choir; there having been previously only one step and a gradual rise in the floor of the transept. There are also three steps in the chancel up to the communion table. In the old church books the fees for burials were—2s. beneath the

gree, 3s. 4d. above the gree, 6s. 8d. in the piper choir,
and the same in the town choir.

1620. June 24. John Mallirey, of fflokb: and Agnes Gurnell mar.
 „ Julie 29. John Mallirey sone of John: of fflookbrough bapt
 „ Oct. 28. Anne Borricke dau: of Nicho: of Stribus „
 1621. Februarie 19. Agnes Moone dau: of James of fflookbrough „
 „ May 28. Henery ffletcher of ffieldbroughton bd: above
 gree
 „ June 8. Edward Tildsley sone of Edward of Myerschow
 Esq. bd.
 „ June 12. Edw. Huberstye of the pishe of Kendal bd:
 above gree
 „ June 21. Margaret Michelson of Greenbancke widow
 above g.
 „ Mar. 16. John Mallerey sone of John: of fflokb: bud.
 1622. June. John Roper of Wood Broughton & Elline
 Muckelt mard.
 „ Feb. 22. Issabell Roper wife of Richard of woodbrough-
 ton bd.
 1623. Dec. 22. Maball Cannye wife of Richard: of Cannyhill bd.
 „ Dec. 24. Sr Richard Gregg Batchelar of ye Arts Curat &
 Scholmaister bd.
 „ March 2. Xpofer Barbar of barbargreen bd.
 „ „ 6. Maball Wallas wife of Ed: of Chapelhouse bd.
 1624. Nov. 7. Richard Roper sone of John: of woodbroughton
 bapt.
 1625. June 17. Agnes d: of Agnes Vandy basebegotten by James
 Kilner of Staveley bapt.
 „ June 23. Esther d: of Margaret Kellet basebegotten by
 Mr. Wm. Sands of Graithwait in fornes,
 bapt.
 „ Feb. 9. Elizabeth supposed d: of Ewan Taylor of fidler
 hall bapt.
 „ July 23. William son of Prudence Beesley supposed by
 Robt: Staines of the Headhouse bapt.
 „ August 20. Mary d: of Mary Taylor of Meethop supposed
 by Mr. John Thornburgh bapt.
 1627. Oct. 14. Anne d: of Mr. Richard Tomlinson Minister at
 Cartmel bapt.
 „ Oct. 26. Ellin d. of Richard Barber of Barbergreene do.
 „ Dec. 13. Edward Brokbank killed in his owne wood
 with a tree buried.
 1628. Aprill 11. Margaret wife of Mr. Thomas Parker Minister
 at Cartmel buried.
 1630. Nov. 18. Anne base d. of William Barrow of wood-
 broughton buried.
 1631. March 6. Richard Canny of Cannyhill do.
 „ July 22. John Machell of the Grange do.

1632. May 29. Daniel Bulfill preacher of gods word & Dorothy
Wainhouse of Birkby married.
„ Dec. 23. Richard Bulfill son of Daniel Bulfill Preacher
of godsword christened.
„ Aug 13. James Newby servant to Edwd. Marshall of
Eynsome buried.
1633. Aug 10. William Best gent drowned on Milthorp sands
buried
1635. Sept. 3. Mr. Daniel Bulfield Preacher at Cartmel buried
1637. Feb. 7. John Brook, Preacher at Cartmel, & Margaret
Parke of Holker md.
1640. Dec. 2. Willia' son of Henry Flecher of field brough-
ton bapt.
„ Aug. 25. Robert Machol of Grange & Jane Muckell of
the Moore married.
„ April 6. Georg Preston Senior of Holker Esquire buried.

In the south chancel aisle, commonly called the “Town Choir,” is a hatchment, put up in the year 1646, to the “pious memory” of George Preston, Esq., of Holker, who died in April, 1640, by Thomas Preston, his son and heir, bearing an inscription, from which the following is an extract:—

“The said George, out of his zeale to God, at his Great Charges, repaired this Church, beinge in greate decay, with a new rooffe of Tymber, and Beautified it within very decently, with fretted Plaister Worke, adorned the Chancell with curious carved wood-worke, And Placed therein a paire of Organs of Great Valewe.”

1641. Feb. 6. Richard Lancaster of Heesom parish & Ellin
Wainhouse of this married
1647. April 2. William son of Robert Rawlinson, of Carke
gentleman bapt.
„ May 9. Katherine d. of William Knipe of woodbrough-
ton, gentleman bapt.
1647. June 20. Thomas Preston, son of Thomas Preston, of
Holker, Esquire bapt.
„ Julie 11. William son of Georg Preston of Holker bapt.
„ Sep. 5. Dorothy d. of Georg Rigge of Birkbie bapt.
„ Oct. 22. Giles son of Mr. John Brooks, Minister bapt.

In Testimony of the Truth of this Register we whose names are underwritten have hereunto subscribed Mense August 8. 1648.

CHRISTOPHER HUDSON, *Minister of Cartmel.*

LAWRENCE JENKINSON, *of Holker,*

JAMES TAYLOUR, *of Newton,*

GEORG COWPTHWAT, *of Lindall,*

JOHN ATKINSON, *of Walton,*

JOHN COWELL, *of Staveley,*

} *Churchwardens.*

1648. Januarie 17. Margaret d. of Thomas Preston, of Holker, Esq. chris.
 Do. do. 21. Elizabeth d. of Georg Preston of Holker chris.
 Do. do. 24. Sara d. of Tho: flecher of Ravenswindr gent do.
 Do. July 8. John Rawlinson of furness & Elizabeth flecher of Ravenswinder married
 1654. April 23. Jane d. of John Riggemayden of Holker birth
 1655. July 24. frances daugh: of Mr. James Duckenfield of Duckenfield buried
 1656. Nov. 16. Henery Jepson & Jenett Smith both of Cartmell married

This is the first name of Smith noticed in the register.

The third volume of Cartmel registers begins Sep. 1, 1660, and ends March 4, 1691.

1660. Sep. 23. Dorothy fil. Roberti Rawlingson de Carke Esq. bapt.
 1661. July 21. Jane fil. illegite. Mariæ Swainson de Churchtowne burd.
 One of the first with no father's name given.
 1662. Nov. 19. William Rawlingson & Dorothy Becke; Lysd. married.
 1663. Aug. 19. Myles fil. Jacoby Dawson de Hampsfell-hall chris.

The first Hampsfell-hall entered.

- „ Nov. 3. Agnes uxor James Moone de Holkar buriall
 1665. Oct. 30. Mr. Robert Rawlinson do.
 1667. June 10. Mr. William Knipe junr. of Wood Broughton & Mrs. Anne Rawlinson married
 1668. May 13. Jane d: of William Knipe junr. of Wood-Broughton Gent. chris.
 „ May 3. William Bolton of Grainge aged about 8 yearres slaine with a piece of ood at the Lanchinge of Mr. Williamsones ship of Liverpoole.
 1669. April 5. Marian d: of Thomas Duckett of Channon Winder Gent. chris.
 „ Sep. 2. Elizabeth, daughter of George Preston of Holker Gent. chris.
 „ March 14. George Preston of Holker, Gentleman buried
 „ Oct. 10. Agnes wife of James Barwick of Farig. do.
 „ „ 23. Edward son of Wm. Rawlinson of Hasslerig do.
 „ Nov. 13. Jennet d: of John Robinson of Newby-bridge bud.
 1670. Sep. 29. Anne d: of th: Cowpathwait of Flookborough.
 1671. Sept. 3. Rich Bell of Holker & Agnes Mohun of Dowthorn mar.

This family name is spelled Mohun and Moone indiscriminately.

1672.	June 18.	John son of Elizabeth Rawlinson psumed by John Ellithorn	chris.
„	Sep. 25.	John son of Pascacius Brown of Grange	do.
1674.	Aprill 22.	Easter d: of Patritius Brown of Grange	do.
„	Oct. 27.	Edward son of th: Bigland of Speelbank	chris.
1675.	July 8.	Agnes d. of Mary Barrow illegitimate (The first entry in this form.)	do.
1677.	April 2.	Rogerson of Roger Moore of Kirby Esq. baptized	
„	Feb. 5.	thomas son of Mr. Wm. Hutton of thorpinsty	chris.
„	Sep. 3.	John Ellithorne & Eliz: Rawlinson of Carke	mar.
1678.	Jan. 9.	Thomas Preston of Holker Esq.	buried
„	Feb. 18.	Mr. George Hutton of Thorpinsty	do.
1683.	Oct. 23.	Mr. Edw: Robinson of Newbybridge	do.
„	Nov. 22.	Wm. Thornburgh of Meedop Esq.	do.
1686.	Aug. 2.	Mrs. Jane Rawlinson of Hampsfield	do.
1688.	Jan 22.	Thomas s. of Wm. Fletcher of Fieldbroughton	do.
1690.	March 26.	William Knipe of Broughton Esq.	do.
1691.	July 6.	Mrs. Agnes Knipe Broughton	do.
„	Sept. 6.	Elizabeth Relict of Curwin Rawlinson Esq. late Carke	buried

The surnames still common in this parish, are found throughout these early registers, with other names no longer local; of these latter, the Prestons of Holker, the Knipes of Wood-Broughton (Broughton Hall), and especially the Fletchers of Field-Broughton, St. Andrew Moor, Canon Winder, and other places, are numerous in the first three volumes.

The following names also, then common, are now unusual in the parish:—

Barbon,
Bare, Bair, Bear, Beaer,
Beare, Bore,
Berrie, Birrie, Berry,
Bury, Pirrie,
Brittone, Britton,
Burges,
Burscough,

Danson,
Gurnall,
Harrie,
Kilner,
Muckelt,
Pepper, Peper,
Sande, Sand,
Woane.

The family name successively spelled *Sand, Sands, Sandes, Sandys*, of Sandfold, Staveley, and of Fairrigg and Hasselrigg, is found through the registers from

March 13th, 1562, when Issabel Sand was buried, to Sep. 21st, 1765, when was baptized the last of the family, Elizabeth Sandys of Haslerigge, who was married June 7th, 1788, to Daye Barker, of Birkdault, the grandfather of the present Captain John Daye Barker, of the 7th Hussars, and of Broughton Lodge in Cartmel. She died in 1833, and was buried at Haverthwaite. Richard Sandys, baptized 1704, buried 1772, was incumbent of Staveley, and by his will, dated Nov. 14th, 1770, he left Sandfold to his nephew William, the father of Elizabeth Sandys. Sandfold is now the farmhouse attached to the Fellfoot estate, the property of G. J. M. Ridehalgh, Esq.

The entries in the registers being compared at intervals of a century, are thus :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Baptisms.</i>	<i>Marriages.</i>	<i>Burials.</i>
1565	23	5	22
1665	63	15	76
1765	64	8	42
1865	146	34	102

Attention is briefly drawn to the unusual number of burials in the years 1597, 1623, and 1670, by this short note, in a later ink, appended to them :—

“ 156 Burials A.D. 1597
 219 A.D. 1623
 126 A.D. 1670”

Though the entries frequently mention deaths by drowning on the sands, or by other accidents, they make no remark whatever on the causes of this extra mortality; the tradition about Flookburgh relating to it is alluded to in page 125, from which it would seem that the number of deaths, and irregular burials, might have greatly exceeded the burials registered at the parish church; and the minister who has counted, and made the note of the number of burials those years, has apparently thought that quite sufficient, and that

it was needless to refer to the causes—then too well known—the mortality and its causes being now both equally forgotten. The burials in 1623 are pretty evenly spread over the twelve months, October and February having the greater number—about a third more than the other months of the year, which then began and ended on the 25th of March.

The plague was in those times a not unfrequent visitor to England. Sydenham, who lived from 1624 to 1689, and was the chief physician in London from 1660 to 1670, wrote, that it rarely infested this country oftener than once in forty years. The year 1665 was that of the great plague in London; the burials that year in Cartmel register were 75, little more than the then average; but they increased from the number of 70 to that of 96 in 1668, to 104 in 1669, and to 126 in 1670, and then subsided to the usual average. A similar excess in the number of burials at each of these periods is found in the registers of some of the parishes in Cumberland and Westmorland, notes of which have been supplied me by friends; and probably further search would show that the causes prevailed extensively over these northern counties, and were by no means confined to this parish.

I give the full entries of a month in each of the years, 1597, 1623, 1670; to show how the mortality prevailed among families and neighbourhoods, as is usual in infectious epidemics.

A.D. 1597.

BURIALS.

- | | |
|---------|---|
| Nov. 1. | James Kellet |
| 3. | Elizabeth Pennington |
| 4. | Agnes Birkett |
| 8. | Ellin fletcher |
| 9. | Peter Birkett |
| 10. | John Mallyarye, John Idle, Margaret Wainhouse
wife of Edward |
| 11. | Richard Taylor, son of Arthur |
| 12. | Agnes Britton |
| 15. | James Muckelt |

Ma

16. Elizabeth fletcher
17. Jennet Newbye & Anne Asborner
19. John Burye & Myles Punder
21. Rowland Britton & Bryan Simpson
22. John Waynhouse
24. James ffinstwhat & Margaret fletcher
25. James Pull
27. John Kellet
28. Willm. fletcher
29. Martin Birkett & Isabell Newby

A.D. 1623.

BURIALS.

- Aug. 3. Willm. Preston of Walton Holker
& Tho. Rigg sone of Geo. of Birkbie
4. Jo: Borricke sone of James: of Walton
5. Geo: Rigg, sone of Geo: of Birkby, Robert Hirdson
sone of William of Cannyhill & Alice Warde
widow
9. Eliza: Danson, wife of James: of Holker
10. Elline Brockbanke, of ffidlerhawe widowe
13. Elline Turner wife of Edward: of Holker
21. Isabell Seatle of Alithwat widowe & Willm Hird-
son of Cannyhill
22. Myles Wallas of ffreeth.
27. Isabell Rume of the pishe of Dalton
29. Peter Birkett sone of Jo: of Nethr. Carke
31. Rich: Slater inr. of the hee

A.D. 1670.

BURIALS.

- Aug. 5. Juliana Hobson, wife of Richard of Witherslack
6. Agnes wife of Hugh Barrow of Ayside
9. William son of Richard Rawlinson of Hasslerig
12. James Brittain of Field-Broughton, Edward Swain-
son of Fidlerhaw, Wm. Casson of Staveley,
Elizabeth Fell of Carke wid.
13. Anne wife of George Kilner of Fidlerhaw
14. Margaret wife of Wm. Sands of Staveley
15. Wm. son of Rowland Lowther of Staveley
17. John son of Edward Kilner of Staveley
Margaret Newby of Nether Carke
William Ashburner of Churchtown
18. Edward Waller of Aynsome & Margaret his wife
Agnes Crosfield of Ayside
John Preston of ye Hill in Walton
Rowland Lowther of Staveley
19. William Rowlinson of Walton
20. Jennet Turner of Lindall wid.
21. Issabell d: of th: Briggs head of Staveley

- 22. Robert Pepper of Witherslack
- 23. Mary Danson of Churchtown wid:
- 24. Mary d: of Christopher Brittain of Lindall
- 25. th: Stockden
A stillborne child of Richard Stones of Churchtown.
Let my Successor know yt. though I here left off
to demand ye Church dues for Stillborne children
to avoide evill speeches from some, yet for a long
while before they was registered, & ye church dues
payd.
- 26. Allice wife of Richard Stones of Churchtown
James Brockbank of Hasslerigge
- 29. Agnes d: of Edw: Pepper of Hampsfield
James son of Nicholas Haw of Carke
- 30. Barbary wife of Edward Turner of Over-Newton
Edward Newby of Ayside
Nicolas Morly
Edward Fell of Hampsfield
- 31. Mary d: of John Brittain of Churchtown
Margaret Champney of Hampsfield

I have been favoured with the following interesting letters on this subject:—

From William Jackson, Esq., Fleathan House, Saint Bees.

14TH MAY, 1872.

“About a dozen years ago I was carefully examining the registers of Newton Regny, near Penrith, specially with a view to estimate the population at various epochs, when I was surprised to observe the great mortality in the years 1597 and 1623; in the former year thirty and in the latter year thirty-five burials took place, the average number being eight.

“Some years passed over, and my friend the Rev. Thomas Lees, now Vicar of Wreay, then Curate of Greystoke, was making abstracts from the registers of that parish (a register replete with curious, instructive, and valuable entries, a selection from which I hope he may be prevailed upon to publish), when his attention was attracted to the enormous increase in the number of interments in 1597, and 1623.

“A scrutiny of the register of Saint Bees parish corroborates the conclusion that in 1623 some deadly disease swept over Cumberland from the sea border to the eastern edge of the county, and probably spread its ravages over a much wider area. The burials recorded for Saint Bees in 1623 are 145, against an average of 30.

“So far as I know, neither of these epidemics has been noticed by the national historians; though it may be that the plague which is mentioned by Whitelocke in his *Memorials*

(Vol. I., p. 5 & 6, Ox. ed.), and by other writers of the time, as occurring in 1625, was the same as that of 1623; the difference in the years being accounted for by the time it took in travelling from north to south—a delay we might perhaps expect from the less frequent communication taking place in those days.

“Hecker’s *Epidemics of the Middle Ages*, published by the Sydenham Society, gives no information of later date than the year 1552; and, incidentally, it is worthy of notice that the Sweating Sickness which broke out at Shrewsbury in that year in April, did not reach London until July.

“Woodville began a History of the small pox, but the work, and especially the historical part, is incomplete.

“In the registers of Newton Regny and Saint Bees the silence with regard to the nature of the disease is unbroken; the fact that some dreadful visitation occurred is simply indicated by the great increase in the number of burials, and is all the more pathetic on that account.”

From the Rev. Thomas Lees, Wreay Vicarage.

21 MAY, 1872.

“I append a rough table of the results I have so far obtained. You see that in some parishes the death rate in 1623 exceeded five times the average. From entries in Greystoke registers, it is evident that one cause of the mortality was a famine among the extremely poor—‘tramps’ as we now call them: as deaths occurred in the village street, at the cross, in “hog-houses” in the fields, and many of the entries are supplemented by the affecting statement that death took place ‘for want of means to live.’ At Saint Bees three at least of the victims are described as ‘pagrini,’ perhaps an abbreviation of peregrini.

“The condition of the poor all over England at that time was very pitiable. The Poor Laws, such as they were, ‘are affirmed to have been very imperfectly executed: in many places, it is said, no rates were made for 20, 30, or 40 years after ye passing of ye Act of Elizabeth (43 Eliz.); and in most cases the sums raised were so inadequate that numbers of persons were still left *to perish for want.*’ The author of a pamphlet entitled *Grievous Groans for the Poor*, by M. S., published in 1622, writes as follows: ‘Though the number of the poor do daily increase, there hath been no collection for them, no, not these seven years, in many parishes of this land, especially in country towns; but many of those parishes turneth forth their poor, yea, and their lusty labourers that will not work, or for any misdemeanour want work, to beg, filch, and steal for their maintenance, so that the country is pitifully pestered with them, &c., &c.’ I take this from *Chambers’ History of England*, vol. iii., p. 660. The bracket and underlines are my own.

"From this it seems that the distress of the paupers extended all over England; whether the extent of the mortality of 1623 was coincident with that of the distress, I have not yet ascertained. My present idea is that it was simply 'local;' perhaps caused by a *bad harvest* in 1622, or a *very inclement season* in 1623, or perhaps *both*. My reason for thinking this is, that had so great a mortality existed generally throughout England, some notice would have been taken of it. In Cumberland, or rather, I may say, at Greystoke, it was nearly as bad as in the plague year 1597; but though the mortality there in 1597 was very excessive, only one death is 'supposed' to have been caused by the plague. At Cartmel the deaths in 1623 far *exceeded* those in 1597.

"Kendal, 1614, Burials 250		
1622	"	288
1623	"	762
1624	"	171
Greystoke, 1597	"	182
1623	"	163, the then average being under 30.
1666	"	70, average under 24.
Crosthwaite, 1623	"	257, average at period, <i>I think</i> , about 30.
Penrith, 1623	"	227, average 30 to 35, <i>never</i> over.
Newton Regny, 1623	"	35, average being 7.
Saint Bees, 1623	"	145, average 30.
Kirkby Lonsdl. 1597	"	82
1598	"	110
1623	"	120, the average of the period being under 50.

"From Baines's *History, &c., of the Clothing District of Yorkshire*, p. 87, A.D. 1563 :—'The plague brought from France to England; but it seems to have been seven years ere it reached these parts, it then made fearful ravages.' Page 90, A.D. 1587: 'The burials at Leeds were tripled by the plague. The plague was still more prevalent in this neighbourhood (the West Riding) in 1596 and 1597.'

"From *Plague and Pestilence in the North of England*, by G. Boucher Richardson, F.S.A., Newcastle-on-Tyne :—'In 1563, Wensley, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, was much depopulated; nothing is written in the register, the reason assigned being that the plague was so hot that many fled, and the town was unfrequented for a long season.' (Longstaffe's *Richmond*.)

"In 1568, plague in Edinbro': 'ane callit James Dagleische merchand brocht in the pest in Edinburgh.' (Maxwell, 138.)

“Lord Hunsdon, writing to Cecil from Berwick, 8 Aug, 1570, says—‘The plage is very sore at Newcastle and sume of it come to Anwyke, God kepe it hens, for yf ytt come liethar yt wyll skowre 6 or 7000 pepoll yn ytt, whereof 2000 chyldren as I thynke.’ (Sharpe’s *Memorials*, 275.)

“1574. Plague again in Leith and Edinburgh.

“1576. Again in Newcastle. The sick poor were sent out of the town and encamped on the waste grounds outside the walls; others, who did not leave their houses, had their doors barred up, and their food, provided at the cost of the town, drawn up morning after morning, till relieved by death. Also at Hull.

“1588-9. Again at Newcastle, from May, 1588 to 1 January, 1589-90, 1727 persons died. Business of the town was at a standstill. Even marriages and baptisms for a time ceased. In 1587 it raged at Durham. In 1593, plague again at Newcastle. From May to October, in 1595, the bellman was regularly employed to go about the town with a flail, ‘for the killing and avoyding of dukes out of the streets;’ evidently to prevent the conveyance of infection. In 1596, plague still in Newcastle; from about the 19th of August the deaths gradually increased in number, and the people appear to have fallen down and died in the streets; but in autumn, 1597, it obtained its greatest rampancy, so that the judges adjourned the assizes from Durham and Northumberland, as it appears to have been worse in those parts than anywhere else. Richmond, Kendal, Carlisle, Appleby, Penrith, and many other parishes, all visited at the same date.

“The cause of this destructive pestilence is thus accounted for by King, in one of his sermons, at York :—‘Remember that the spring was very unkind by means of the abundance of rains; our July hath been like a February, our June even as an April, so that the air must needs be corrupted. God amend it in his mercy, and stay this plague of waters.’

“The very contagious nature of this visitation of 1597 (its exact nature does not appear), seems evident from whole households being swept away, whilst in very neighbouring parishes, where it had not found introduction, no unusual mortality occurs.

✓ “From Jefferson’s *History of Carlisle*, p. 44 :—‘About the year 1598, Carlisle suffered from a visitation of the plague, which proved very fatal not only in the city, but also in the neighbourhood. It was computed that 1196 persons, or one third of the inhabitants of Carlisle, were carried off by that awful calamity. Contributions were raised for the diseased poor, which amounted to £209. 9s. 10d.’

“Bishop Meye died at Rose Castle of the plague, in 1597. He died at eight in the morning, and was buried in the cathedral in the evening of the same day.

“From a little book entitled *The Parish of Penrith*, by Henry Dixon, Penrith, 1821, page 13 :—

“ Besides the (monumental) records of departed individuals, there is one of general, direful mortality, as follows :

“ A.D. MDXCViii ex gravi peste, quæ regionibus hiscæ incubuit, obierunt apud Penrith, 2260 : Kendal, 2500 : Richmond, 2200 : Carlisle, 1196. Posterī ! Avertite vos et vivite. EZEK: 18c. 32v.

“ A detailed account of the mortality consequent upon this afflictive visitation at Penrith, is given in the parish register.

“ The first entry concerning it is in Sep. 1597, as follows :—
‘ The 22 daye Andrew Hodgson, a stranger buried. Here begonne the plague (God’s punishment) in Penrith, all those that are noted with this letter *p* dyed of the infection, and those that are marked with *f* were buried on the fell.’

“ But besides the fell, other places were resorted to as cemeteries, and the dead were in some instances buried in the bishops’ yards, the school yard, and even in their own houses and gardens. The termination of the disease is also marked in the parish register by a memorandum after the entry of a burial on the sixth day of January, 1598, as follows :—‘ Here ended the visitation.’

“ Great must have been the mortality when the churchyard did not suffice for the interment of the dead, and great the moral impression when, after a lapse of upwards of 220 years, tradition still points out the place of burial on the fell, also places, termed ‘ crosses,’ where provisions were deposited for the use of the town, during the continuance of the pestilence.

“ But whilst the monumental inscription in the church and the register book agree in the general fact of the occurrence of the visitation at Penrith, they apparently differ much in regard to the amount of the mortality occasioned by it. The difference, however, seems reconcileable by the probable conjecture that the record on the stone refers to Penrith as the centre of some larger district, whilst the book refers to it as consisting of the parish alone. And the old register book, besides the usual parochial entries, contains others, of occurrences in the neighbourhood, and in some instances, of such as are of a general nature. The following is a transcript from the first page of the old register book: ‘ Liber Registerii de Penreth. Scriptus in anno dni 1599, anno regni Elizabethi 41. Plague was in Penreth and Kendal 1554, a sorte of plague was in London, notinghome, Derby & lincolne, in the yere 1593. A sore plague in Richmond, Kendal, Penreth, Carliell, Apulbie, & other places in Westmorland and Cumberland, in the yere of our Lord god 1598 of this plague ther dyed at Kendal’—a few words more, very indistinct, follow, and the rem. cut or torn off.

“ Although the old register book appears, by the first page, to have been begun in 1599, yet it contains entries of an earlier period, obviously copied from a still more ancient register, commencing in, and continued from 1556. The yearly average of

christenings and marriages, for eleven years from 1577, were, of the former 72, of the latter 23. The account of the burials does not appear to have been so accurately kept, but probably 50 may be taken as the average number of the first eight of these years, when, in the ninth year, an increased mortality commenced, so that the burials therein amounted to 79, in the tenth year to 105, and in the eleventh to 196."

At Kirkby Stephen and Shap there are no registers of so early a date. At Wigton the registers do not go further back than 1661; the burials for that year being twenty-nine, and for 1671 forty-two, the intervening years having about the same average, so that during those ten years there appears to have been no unusual mortality at Wigton. The registers of Ousby commence in 1663, the average number of burials being then and now about three; but in 1668 there were ten, and in 1670 eleven, no mention or note being made as to the cause of this excess. In the next parish of Kirkland, the registers are fragmentary and in loose sheets, and are therefore unsatisfactory. At Bowness, on Windermere, the registers for the parish of Windermere only commence in June, 1670, the previous pages having evidently been cut out, probably by some careful housewife for the sake of the parchment, the unevenly cut remnants of which still appear at the stitching, while the paper leaves have been left; but the nine months of that year, ending on the following March, 25th, show sixty burials, the succeeding years 1671 having seventeen, and 1672 fifteen burials, which is still about the average there.

In the parish register of Middleton, near Oldham, in Lancashire, there is no extra mortality in or near either 1597 or 1670; but that for 1623 is excessive, being three times the average, the burials registered being—in 1621 sixty-three, in 1622 fifty-one, in 1623 one hundred and eighty-one, and in 1624 forty-eight. In the parish book is the following entry:—"1664, February 12. Collected for Flookburgh in Lancashire, 0. 6s. 1d." In the Greystoke register is a similar entry:—

“1665, August 20, Collected in this Parish Church ye Sume of Tenne Shillings for ye distressed people of flookborrow in Lancashire;” (see pages 125, 126.)

These visitations of fatal epidemics—whether the true plague of the east, or deadly typhoid and putrid fevers, such as the “Black Death” in 1345-7, the “Sweating Sickness” at London in 1551, and at Penrith and Kendal in 1554, and the “Fallen-sickness” at Newcastle and elsewhere in 1561—appear to have then frequently ravaged England; and must at the time our liturgy was composed (1547), and for more than a century afterwards, have given greater significance to the prayer for deliverance from “plague, pestilence, and famine” than we can conceive in these later times, when we are so comparatively exempt from such direful visitations.

The Cartmel register books for 1866 commence with the following entry:—

“From the 31st December, 1865, the copying of registers of baptisms, marriages, & burials, solemnized at the chapels in the parish of Cartmel, into register books belonging to the parish church, was discontinued, in consequence of instructions to that effect from the Secretary of the Bishop of Carlisle.

ROBERT CURTEIS HUBBERTY,
Vicar of Cartmel.”

THE VALE OF CARTMEL.

Seeing, at the present day, the beautiful Vale of Cartmel, crowded in the summer months, with admiring visitors, it cannot but be difficult to get anyone to have the least conception of the very homely, pristine, and, indeed, altogether bucolic state of the district somewhat less even than one hundred years ago. Cut off from the rest of the kingdom as the parish of Cartmel then was—on the north by mountainous land and thick woods, with no passages over or through them but clog-wheeled cart and pack-horse tracks; on the east and west by two estuaries, one of no less than eight, and the other of five miles in width, both of

them covered throughout twice every twenty-four hours, by the sea, and neither of them passable by strangers with any safety, except in the presence of a guide; and on the south by the sea, and the great sandbanks of Morecambe Bay—the whole district may fairly be said to have been at that time, not only isolated, but nearly *insulated* also; offering no inducement for anyone to come into it; indeed, such was the wholly neglected state of the drainage of Cartmel district, that malarious fevers were generally prevalent; the ague, of which now there is no instance, being formerly quite a pest. About the year 1780, and indeed for some time afterwards, there was not (as has been already mentioned), a single magistrate or even an attorney, in the whole of this very large parish of Cartmel, nor was there any government official except a single landing waiter, who resided at Fell Gate, and a solitary exciseman. The only government taxes were the land tax and the window duty, both of which were collected by the parish officers. The entire amount of the window tax in Lower Holker township in 1743 was £9. 1s.; the land tax £25. 4s. 3d.; and the poor rate £21. 18s. 3d.! though in 1772, just one hundred years ago, the poor's rate had reached the sum of £46. 8s. 3½d. The peace of the whole district was kept by the parish constables, who, when any breach of the peace was apprehended, took good care to be out of the way! Pack-horses at first, and clog-wheeled carts afterwards, carried on the whole traffic of the parish, over the narrowest and worst of roads; the revolving axle-trees of the clog-wheeled carts, scantily greased, making each a most unnatural squeak; so that when several carts were moving along the roads in a string, and each squeaking in a different key, the most disagreeable music was “discoursed,” about as pleasant as that produced by “the cleaver and marrow-bones!” Wheels with naffs (naves), spokes, and felloes, turning round on the axle-tree (not *with* the axle-tree, as these clog-wheels did, and as railway carriages do)

first began to be made at Carke and Flookburgh about the end of last century. Richard Todd was then taught the art, by a person of the name of Thomas Walmsley, he having served his apprenticeship and learnt this then novel mode of making wheels, from Rowland Penny, carpenter and wheelwright, of Bouth. I have heard my father and other old persons say that it was, in their early days, quite common to cut suitable pieces of wood for ploughs out of the woods and hedges, in the morning, and to iron and plough with them before night! In order to somewhat season the green wood, it was held over a blazing fire made of gorse, fern, and small dry branches of trees. As the furrows in ley ground made with so imperfect an instrument as a plough of this kind could with no certainty be turned over, men with pitchforks, hacks, and spades followed, and completed what the plough had left undone. Very little grain, except oats, rye, and barley, was ever sown in Cartmel parish. Fields likely for grain crops were ploughed year after year, until they were wholly exhausted, when others were selected, and treated in the same way; the exhausted lands being left to grow what they might, until they in time came round again, and were ready to be subjected to the like process. No grass seeds were ever sown on any ploughed land; all was left to Dame Nature! Double barn doors and the wind passing through and between them, with suitable riddles, served the purpose of dressing machines, when there was any grain to dress. The common turnip was the only plant grown as green crop, the seed being sown *broad-cast* on headriggs or on a few butts of ploughed fields. The first Swede turnip seeds ever sown in any part of Cartmel parish were brought by a relative of mine from Ulverstone, and given to my father about the year 1800. When he (my father) was told that they would, if sown, produce plants with a green at the top, and a turnip at the root, he was not a little incredulous.

There was not, until some little time before the end of last century, a four-wheeled carriage of any kind in the whole parish of Cartmel, excepting at Holker Hall and Bigland Hall. There was no Hearse in the parish till the late Mrs. Dixon, of Fell Foot (Smeaton's daughter), charitably furnished one to take the dead (poor) of Staveley township to the parish church of Cartmel, a distance of six or seven miles. Before this, in all parts of the parish the corpse was carried on the shoulders, great numbers of persons being always bid to funerals. Our family list, which I have by me, has in it about 250 names; and when my father was buried at Cartmel, in 1823, what with vehicles of one kind or another, and persons from every part of the parish, the way to Cartmel was blocked up for 250 yards or more. Great numbers of people at funerals were needful, when parishes were large as Cartmel parish is, to furnish relays of bearers. We know that formerly in the neighbouring district of Furness, a larger district still, corpses were drawn on sledges, and, in passing over the fords of rivers, the corpse has been known to have been washed off the sledge, and lost for a considerable time. In west Cumberland, where the mountains are so precipitous, and the roads so steep and difficult, a lady, who died in Ulverstone in 1867, in her 90th year, and who was a baby in arms, at Whitehaven, when Paul Jones bombarded that town, in 1778, used to relate, that when she was young, an old woman told her that she could remember corpses being brought out of Wasdale in winding sheets, across the backs of horses, for interment at Strand, a village at the foot of Wastwater; there being then no roads but pack-horse tracks in those parts.

The poor of Cartmel parish ate no kind of bread but oatcake; neither was any beef killed, except at Martinmas, when all the cattle which had become fat on the grass lands in summer were slaughtered, and the car-

cases sold by the butchers or the owners, to those who wanted them; some taking a whole beast or more, and some less, according to their wants, the meat being stowed away in large pickling tubs (I have still some of these large tubs in my house), from which, during the winter, and until next martinmas, it was taken as required. *Of course there could be no fresh beef eaten in Cartmel parish at that day, excepting when the general slaughter of cattle took place at Martinmas!* No attempt to fatten cattle in winter, on artificial food, was ever made! The first cow killed in the summer months, in Cartmel Church Town, or any part of the parish, was by Mr. Alan Wearing, butcher, of that place, about the year 1785, and, such were people's prejudices, that no one would buy the beef; they could not be made to believe that beef killed in the summer months would be wholesome.

Rewards were given by the churchwardens for the destruction of foxes; the heads of these *feræ naturæ* being stuck up on the church gates. Rewards for the destruction of ravens were likewise given by the churchwardens.

The *stocks*, both at Cartmel and at Flookburgh, were not altogether unused even in my early days, for I have seen culprits in both; and on one occasion the occupant was a drunken woman, who did nothing but swear all the time she was there, at the hundreds of people who were looking at her; a rotten egg now and then reaching her, as if she was in the pillory also! Why not punish drunkards in the same way now?

Each of the guides on the Lancaster and Ulverstone Sands had a pillion behind his saddle, and on this pillion respectable ladies and others passed over the two estuaries, there being in those days no better public conveyance.

All the salt consumed in the parish of Cartmel was made at one time at the Salt Cotes on the sea shore below Carke, at Sand Gate, Low Marsh, Wilson House, and some other places on the coast of the bay.

There were no newspapers published in this part of the north of England, nearer than Whitehaven, in which an advertisement could be inserted. I have by me the *Cumberland Pacquet* of Sep. 12th, 1792 (this newspaper having been first published 20th Oct., 1774), in which the following "serio comic" notification appears, headed by a rude vignette, showing "a gallows" (two wooden uprights and a cross-tree) from the centre of which hangs a noose or loop, wide open, in the exact direction in which a man on horseback is galloping in the most furious manner, the head of the man being just on the point of entering the suspended noose, whilst his "infernal majesty" appears sitting astride behind, patting the rider on the back, and *lashing the horse with his tail!*—"Stolen or strayed out of a pasture at Staveley, in Cartmel, Lancashire, on Friday, the sixth of september, 1792, a black mare with a bald face, near hind foot white, a switch tail, nearly fifteen hands high, and scarred on the shoulders. Whoever will give information of the same to Mr. Anthony Garnett, the owner, of Cartmel aforesaid, shall be rewarded for his trouble." This probably was the Anthony Garnett who kept the Nag's Head Inn, in Cartmel. There were few newspapers in the kingdom before the commencement of this century. *The Morning Post* was first published in 1772, and *The Times* in 1778; these and *The Public Ledger* are now the only daily London papers whose career began before the present century. The first Preston newspaper (15in. by 10.) was published in 1740. In Liverpool there were two or three newspapers only before the beginning of this century, and I well remember the sensation produced when Egerton Smith in 1811 published *The Liverpool Mercury*, then considered a violent whig paper, being perhaps the third or fourth newspaper published in that town. The post-office and newspapers were of so little moment during the last century, that it is on record that, in the year 1745, on one occasion, the London letter bag, on reaching Edin-

burgh, had only *one letter* in it! In the whole of the parish of Cartmel, at Carke, Holker, Flookburgh, Backbarrow, Alithwaite, Grange and Cartmel Fell, there were at the time spoken of no shops where anything but the most trifling grocery articles could be obtained. The shop of shops was at Cartmel Church Town, kept by the late Mr. Field, and there was sold nearly everything the people of Cartmel Parish ever used; and to this shop of course the whole parish resorted.

All parochial business was transacted at Cartmel Church Town; there the twenty-four sidesmen annually met on Easter Monday, and the markets and fairs were held, and, strange as it may seem, few persons who visited Cartmel Church town omitted to call on Mr. Field, quite as much for general advice as to purchase needful articles at his shop. Mr. Field was a very clever man, and had made himself so thoroughly acquainted with parochial matters that no other person thought it worth while to think about them; he was indeed all in all in these matters, and through him, at one time, the parish may be said to have been governed, though he appeared to be unconscious of the fact. He was grocer, ironmonger, tallow chandler, high constable, bridge master, post master, stamp distributor, savings bank clerk and treasurer, manager of the parish charities, vestry clerk, clerk and writer at all sales, will maker, lease and agreement maker, general arbitrator, trustee under numerous wills, and agent for five of the principal owners of estates in the parish. He was an excellent antiquarian and numismatist, and to him we owe the preservation of what remains of the ancient Headless Cross and several of the other still remaining antiquities of the parish. To the other numerous callings of Mr. Field may be added that of banker and money lender, he frequently lending money to persons not very likely to refund it; whereby many an endeavouring young man was enabled to get forward in the world. Whether

for the smallest article in Mr. Field's shop, or a bill on London for a thousand pounds, there was equal facility. Finally, and to sum up Mr. Field's good properties, we may say he was—

“An honest man, the noblest work of God;”

and nothing was so common as to hear him called “The Father of Cartmel.” He died on the 3rd of January, 1860, in the 90th year of his age, universally regretted.

THE EA, OR CAER-EA, OF CARTMEL VALE.

The most distant source of the little river watering the Vale of Cartmel (Caermoel), called sometimes the “Ea,” sometimes the “Caer-ea,” sometimes the “Caer,” sometimes the “Kaen,” and now generally “Carke-Beck”—names (with the Keir, near Carnforth) much reminding one of nearly similar names in Armenia, so near to the cradle of the Celtic race, and of mankind generally, viz., the town of Kars on the Aras, the river Kur, or Keir into which the Aras falls, all near to Mount Ararat; the neighbouring town of Gumri, so identical with the names of the Gumri, Cumbri, and Cymri of Cumberland, the Cymri and Gymri of Cornwall and of Cambria, or Wales—is in the mosses and swampy places behind the rocky pile-like mountain called “White Stone,” provincially “White Staiyan,” and by the Anglo-Saxons “Hwit-stan.” This, the most distant source of the river, cannot be more than seven or eight miles from its entrance at Carke into the Ulverstone inlet of Morecambe Bay, whilst the whole width of the Cartmel Vale is certainly not more than two miles; so that from so inconsiderable a watershed, even in a comparatively rainy climate such as North Lancashire certainly is, no considerable stream of water could possibly be expected to arise. There is, too, a peculiarity in the formation of the Cartmel valley, not generally thought of, which causes the amount of water passing through it to be considerably less even than the extent of the water-

shed would seem to indicate. From near Ayside Tarn to the outlet of the stream into Morecambe Bay, Carke Beck runs, with some trifling exceptions, in the chink or depression caused by the argillaceous rock (silurian clay-slate), dipping rapidly under the mountain limestone; this clay-slate rock never appearing again on the surface on the west coast nearer than North Wales! As one half, therefore of the valley is on the mountain limestone formation—a formation well known to absorb much, but to give out very little water—there are only about three or four little affluents entering the main stream on this (the east) side of the vale, nearly all of which are entirely dry during most part of summer. On the west side of the valley, where the silurian clay-slate formation prevails, six or seven little streamlets contribute pretty regularly, winter and summer, more or less water to the main stream, and to these indeed it is chiefly owing that there is any water at all in the little river in summer. At one time Carke Beck, so running through the Cartmel valley, was considered a tolerably good mill stream; but since the enclosure and drainage of the commons, the grubbing up of bushes and woods, the tapping of swamps and springs, both on the commons and in the coppice woods, the sinking of watercourses, and the general deep drainage of the old arable, meadow, and pasture lands of the valley, the rain water falling on the watershed passes off and through the surface of the ground almost as quickly as it falls, there being now neither swamps, spungy ground, or hollow places remaining to retain it, so as to allow of its trickling off slowly and by degrees, as it used to do in former days; nay, should the present deep drainage system be further extended (and for the benefit of agriculture it must be), Carke Beck will become nearly useless as a mill stream in summer, and not a very constant or powerful stream even in winter. Could we but have, by some superhuman means or agency, a

continuous series of pictures placed before us, of the scenery of the Cartmel Vale, not only in the earliest times, but all along ever since, when the whole valley must have been, most of the time, one continuous primeval forest, when trees and obstructions of every kind must have fallen across every little stream, and there could not be anyone to remove them; when every flat and hollow place would be a stagnant pool, with reeds, bullrushes, common rushes, and numerous other aquatic plants growing and rising through the water—growing and decaying year after year, and by their decay creating layer after layer of peatmoss, till at last the accumulation of peatmoss must have risen above the general level of the water; and when afterwards, on the occasion of every flood, there would be a deposit of mud, slight on each occasion, but sufficient to create a loamy soil ultimately—we should thereby get a clear insight into the way nature formed all the low flat lands and meadows by the side of the main stream of the Cartmel Vale, and all its little tributaries. Anyone travelling on the Furness railway will have observed several rather deep excavations near the canal at Ulverstone, made in order to obtain material for the construction of the railway embankment. In these excavations there has stood ever since they were made, a considerable depth of water, through which there have been luxuriantly growing all along, water flags, bullrushes, common rushes, and many other aquatic plants, whose annual growth and decay will doubtless in time fill up the excavated spaces, and convert them into swamps and peatmosses.

When any of the meadows near the little streams in the Cartmel Vale are dug into there is generally met with seven or eight inches (in depth) of fine loam, and underneath this a considerable depth of black peatmoss, at the very bottom of which are occasionally found the stems and leaves of the aquatic plants which first began to grow there, preserved quite entire by the

well-known antiseptic properties of the peatmoss or turbary. In Ellerside Moss these stems and leaves are very generally found next the clay under the peatmoss.

Some of the places in the Cartmel valley, which once no doubt were shallow pieces of water, and now are fertile meadows, are at and near the village of Ayside; the tarn there, now so very small, having evidently been at one time co-extensive with the flat and low ground extending eastward to Ayside village, and northward to near Fiddler Hall—a very extensive sheet of water—which, on the occasion of great floods, with the watercourses blocked up more or less with fallen trees, in early times, seems to have had two outlets, viz., one, the natural course, down the Cartmel valley, and the other an occasional one towards Newby Bridge and the river Leven. The other places in the vale, near the main watercourse, which are now flat meadows, but which also were once shallow pieces of water, are the low grounds opposite Broughton Chapel; opposite Longlands farm; the large Castle Meadows at Cartmel; the Seldom-dry Meadows near Rosthwaite; and the Carke Hall Meadows near Carke; the shores of this last once piece of water being quite visible opposite the parsonage at Flookburgh, and below the public road there. Indeed, the shores of all these once little lakes are traceable in every case, and that with scarcely any difficulty.

When the Ulverstone and Lancaster Railway Company were carrying their line of railway over the Carke Hall meadows, near the station at Carke, they found a considerable depth of peatmoss under the line, and beneath that a white substance, decomposed mountain limestone (or it might be the substance called “mountain meal,” which the Laplanders, Norwegians, and others, in years of famine, mix with their food), showing that at one time there must have been a shallow lake there. Indeed, there has ever been a tradition that Carke Beck fell into this piece of water, and passed out afterwards by two

outlets, one of these being through the field called "Waterwaste," and then past the smithy and Mr. John Lawrence's house in Flookburgh, to the Town Dyke and Winder Moor; and the other (the one now existing) through the valley in which the village of Carke stands. There are some rather strong proofs that this tradition is true; for in the field called "Waterwaste" there used to be a considerable sheet of water surrounded by willow and alder trees, on which I have myself skated, when at school at Flookburgh many years ago; this Waterwaste having then every appearance of being the remains of the old beck-course; whilst below Flookburgh, near the Dubb, and in the meadow below it, and Miss Helm's garden, there still remains some appearance of a water-course. Near to the Station at Carke too, the beck course, on the slightest examination, will be observed to have been artificially deepened about five or six feet all the way from Carke Hall meadows to the water-rail near the north entrance of the station; the material thrown out forming a long ridge on each side; the old course, on a much higher level, being still visible on the north side of the excavation. Probably this artificial course of the river has been made as well for the drainage of the valuable Carke Hall meadows as to turn the whole water of the river to the lower Corn, Paper and Fulling Mills, and the old Forge at Carke.

HOLKER HALL.—Having at page 420 given an account of the lamentable destruction of the south-west wing of Holker Hall, in 1671, I may state here that this part of the hall is now in the course of being re-erected on a greatly enlarged and beautiful plan, so that this much admired and most interesting place will very shortly again become, with its additional attractions, the resort of visitors and sightseers.

BOWNESS CHURCH WINDOW.—At page 224 I have given an account of Bowness Church window as it was some years ago; since which this most interesting antiquarian relic has been sent up to London, and after being there repaired and restored under the special care of some of the most celebrated antiquarians of the present day, has very lately been safely reinstated in the old church of Bowness. Much has been written about this window in the public papers and periodicals both by myself and others, but as a great deal of what can be said of it must needs be very conjectural, I have made no addition to the account of it already given at page 224.

THE MARSHALL FAMILY, OF AYN SOME.—At page 496 the descendants of the Marshall family, of Aynsome, are given; this family, according to tradition being descended from William Mareshall the Elder, Earl of Pembroke, founder of Cartmel Church and Priory in 1188. Though not living in Cartmel parish, there is another descendant of the Marshalls of Aynsome—the Rev. Thomas Marshall Postlethwaite, Rector of Wither-slack, whose ancestor, Richard Postlethwaite, born in 1698, and who died in 1776, married Ellinor Marshall, fifth child of John Marshall, Esq., of Aynsome. The Rev. T. M. Postlethwaite has in his possession some interesting reminiscences of the Marshall family; amongst the rest an antique silver spoon, with the crest of the Marshall family engraved thereon—a knight in plate armour, armed *cap-a-pie*. According to tradition some of the descendants of William Mareshall, Earl of Pem-

broke, lived for a length of time at Walton Hall, very near to Aynsome, and, as he (William Mareshall), on founding the Priory of St. Mary at Cartmel, reserved to himself and family the appointment of the priors, and actually did himself appoint the first prior, William de Walton, who lies buried under a low arch in the chancel of the present Parish Church of Cartmel, it is quite possible that he ("Wilelmus de Waltona Prior de Kertmel") might be one of the Marshall family, and that the Marshalls of Aynsome—a place so near to Walton Hall—might be descendants of the founder of St. Mary's Priory at Cartmel also, though, as before said, the arms are not the same. The late Mrs. Machell, of Aynsome, who was a Miss Postlethwaite, had both table linen and silver plate with the arms of the Marshalls engraved and worked thereon. In 1858 an old pewter flagon was found in the tower of Dalton-in-Furness parish church, in a hole in the wall, encrusted with mortar, dust, and dirt. The present vicar, Mr. Morgan, carefully worked the mortar off this relic, and found, very faintly inscribed thereon, the following inscription:—

"Ex dono Jo Marshall
An'o Dom'ni 1692."

The lid and handle were wanting. It is supposed that this was the ancient communion flagon! It is known that in several places in Cumberland, and in other parts of the north of England, the communion plate was formerly of the poorest description.

DERIVATIONS

Of the Names of Mountains, Rivers, Lakes, and remarkable objects and places in the Carmel District.

“The thoughtful man will not be surprised to find the facts of British history fossilized in British names, for he knows that place-naming is the earliest form of history. The early annals of mankind, as recorded by the sacred writers, abound with illustrations of this truth. The first city of which we have any record was named by the founder in order to commemorate his infant son—‘And Cain builded a city and called the name of the city after the name of his son Enoch.’—GEN. iv., 17.” (Flavell Edmunds.)

“‘In the thirty-first year of Asa, king of Juda, began Omri to reign over Israel; and he bought the hill of Shemer, and built a city on the hill, which he called Samaria, after the name of Shemer, the owner of the hill.’—I. KINGS, xvi. 23 & 24.” (Flavell Edmunds.)

“As a rule, it may be laid down that the principal rivers and hills in any country retain the names given to them by the aborigines. In England and Wales, all the rivers of first and second magnitude are still known by British (Celtic) names.” (Flavell Edmunds.)

“The place-names of any land are the footmarks of the races which have inhabited it, and are numerous and important in proportion to the length of the stay, and the numerical strength of each race.” (Flavell Edmunds.)

“Man’s industry has drained the marsh, turned the moor into corn fields, cut down the primeval forest, exterminated its ferocious beasts, cultivated the wolds, and dwarfed the rivers into brooks; but the ancient name of each, in almost all cases, still lives upon the people’s tongues ages after it has ceased to be applicable. *Voces et præterea nihil*, are these names, but they outlast races, tribes, families, orders and thrones.” (Flavell Edmunds.)

“Though there are thousands of place-names in England and Wales, not a tythe of the number are explained in gazetteers or county histories, and the explanations given are founded on no principle.” (Flavell Edmunds.)

“In England, although the names of towns and villages are generally of Anglo-Saxon derivation, yet the hills, forests, rivers, &c., &c., have generally preserved their old Celtic names.” (Bishop Percy.)

“The best and most forcible sense of a word is often that which is contained in its etymology.” (Coleridge.)

"Local names, whether they belong to provinces, cities, and villages, or are the designations of rivers and mountains, are never mere arbitrary sounds, devoid of meaning; they may always be regarded as records of the past, inviting and rewarding a careful historical interpretation." (Isaac Taylor.)

"The names of places are conservative of the more archaic forms of a living language, or they embalm for us the guise and fashion of speech in eras the most remote." (Isaac Taylor.)

"The hills, the valleys, and the rivers, are, in fact, the only writing-tablets on which the unlettered nations have been enabled to inscribe their annals." (Isaac Taylor.)

"Local names survive the catastrophes which overthrow empires; they outlive devastations which are fatal to almost everything besides." (Isaac Taylor.)

"Of late years a perception of the importance of local nomenclature to history has begun to show itself, but hitherto it has not been recognised to any great extent." (Flavell Edmunds.)

At the time of the confusion of tongues and dispersion of mankind, Gomer, the son of Japhet, the eldest son of Noah, led his kinsmen and descendants from the plains of Shinar up the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates, to the Euxine Sea and Sea of Azov; and after peopling the then unoccupied countries on both sides of these two inland waters, advanced towards the west, and ultimately took possession of nearly the whole of Europe. This Aryan people were called Celts, and afterwards separated into two great branches—the Cymric and the Gadhelic Celts. The numerous names of rivers, mountains, and remarkable objects, scattered over nearly every part of the countries through which this Aryan people passed, still traceable to Celtic roots, and the cairns, tumuli, cromlechs, Llech-faens, maen-hirs, dolmens, cist-faens, and other indices of the kind, still existing, in a more or less perfect state, clearly point out this pristine immigration. There must, however, always remain more or less doubt as to which of these two Celtic branches first reached the north-west coast of *Gallia*, and afterwards passed over the narrow straits into *Ynys Prydain* or Britain, as well as regarding the time when this immigration into Britain took place. From the general prevalence in South Britain, Wales, and a great part of North Britain, of names of mountains, rivers, lakes, and remarkable objects traceable to Cymric, and but rarely to Gadhelic roots, it may with a good deal of certainty be concluded that the *Cymric* Celts first occupied and peopled much the greatest part of Britain; and, as the names of rivers, mountains, lakes, and remarkable objects, are traceable to Gadhelic roots almost entirely in Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the Highlands of Scotland, it may be safe to conclude that the *Gadhelic* Celts first occupied and peopled these last-mentioned countries. It must not, however, be forgotten that according to some historians the Gadhelic Celts of Ireland did

not invade and occupy the Highlands of Scotland till after the departure of the Romans from Britain ; so that, possibly, the whole of Britain may have been originally peopled by the Cymric Celts. As has been well observed by Mr. Flavell Edmunds, "the Cymric-Celtic language is much more monosyllabic than the Gadhelic-Celtic language ; so that in all probability it was the first of the two languages spoken by the descendants of Japhet ; the Gadhelic-Celtic language having probably been derived from it." It may be observed here that as the first people who occupy a country give very significant names in their own language, to all prominent objects and remarkable places, there can be no safer rule for ascertaining the correct derivation of names than that of trying to ascertain to which of the ancient languages of Europe the roots of the words belong ; the prefix, if there be more than one syllable in the name, being generally the most ancient and the most indicative. In the Celtic language the adjective is generally placed after the substantive. A Welshman speaking of a grey horse, or a red cow, would say "a horse grey," "a cow red."

I have thought it might be well to introduce here the above numerous quotations from well-known authors, as to the growing importance of onomatology at the present day, and the other more general remarks, previous to attempting to give the derivations of the names of mountains, lakes, rivers, and remarkable places in the Cartmel district, only observing farther, that till the end nearly of the *seventh* century, the Cymric Celts or Britons were dwelling with perhaps but little molestation in the Cartmel district ; Cartmel, according to "The Venerable Bede," having (A.D. 677) been granted by Egfrid, King of Northumbria, to St. Cuthbert, Bishop of Landisfarne, "*with all the Britons in it*"—this comparatively late holding of the district by the Cymri accounting to some extent for the number of names therein, of mountains, rivers, and places, more or less clearly traceable to Cymric roots.

Near Mount Ararat, and not far from the plains of Shinar, the cradle of the Celtic race, and of mankind generally (as has already been mentioned), are the two towns of Kars (Cars) and Gumri, and the river Kur or Keir. In the Cartmel District, or adjoining to it, is the town of Cartmel (*Caer-moel*), the rivers Caer in Cartmel, and the Keir near Carnforth, as well as the ancient people called Gumri, once in Cumberland, and the Cymri, once in Cartmel.

The people of the mountainous district in which the parish of Cartmel is situate were in early times called "Volantii," a word derived from *voel*, or *moel*, Cymric, a bare-topt hill ; *an*, an Euskarian suffix, signifying district or country (location); and *tii*, or *ii*, a common Latin termination of the names of peoples ; *Volantii* therefore means the dwellers amongst the bare-topt hills. The

word *Cartmel* is derived from the Cymric word *caer*, an enclosed or fortified place (fortified against enemies or wild beasts by a trench, wattling, felled trees, a wall or a ditch), and *moel*, Cymric, a bare-topt hill; *Caermoel* therefore is an enclosed or defended place amongst the bare-topt hills, and a most appropriate description of the place it is. The township in which Cartmel Church Town is situate is called "Holker," "Houker," "Hooker" (Upper and Lower Holker once were one township), the word *Holker* being derived from *ho*, *hoo*, *how*, *haugh*, Scandinavian, a hill, and the Cymric word *caer*, an enclosed place, alluding to the *caer-moel*, enclosed place, or hill town at Cartmel. The township in which the town of Cartmel is situate is also called "Walton," which word is derived from the Cymric word *dwal* or *gwal*, a wall, and the Anglo-Saxon word *tan*, a town; *Dwalton* or *Gwalton* being Walton or Wall-town, referring to the enclosed or fortified town of Cartmel, and no doubt also to the Roman *castra* or *castellum* once there. Castle Meadows, where, according to tradition, the Roman *castra* or *castellum* once was, are close to Cartmel Church Town, the name being derived from *castra* (*castrum*), Latin, a camp, and *mæd*, Anglo-Saxon, a meadow. Cart Lane is probably derived from the Cymric word *Caer*, an enclosed place (*caermoel*), and *heolan*, Cymric, *laan*, Old Danish, a lane or road, this being, no doubt, the road or way from the Cymric town of Caermoel to the Cymric town of Caer Werid (Lancaster), and afterwards the *via publica* from the Roman castrum at Cartmel to the Roman castrum at Lancaster—*Alanna*. The river which bounds the Cartmel district on the south is called the "Ken," or "Kent," evidently derived from the Cymric word *can* or *cain*, white, clear, bright (river), and is the same river on which the Roman station at Kendal, or *Can-dale*, was situate, called by the Romans "Con-can-gium." The river bounding the Cartmel district on the north-east is called the "Winster," probably from the Cymric word *dyrwoyn* or *wyndyr*, to wind or twist about (as this river does), and *ster*, Norse, a place or possession, referring to the village and district of Winster, where the river rises. This river is also called "Lindal Pool," from *llyn*, Cymric, a lake (Helton Tarn) or pool; *dôl*, Cymric, a dale; and *poll*, Cymric, a smooth running stream or pool. The river bounding the Cartmel district on the west is called the "Leven," derived from the Cymric word *llefn*, smooth, even, alluding to its smooth course through the sandbanks of the Ulverstone estuary. The lake bounding the Cartmel district on the north-west is called "Windermere," from the Cymric word *dyrwoyn*, or *wyndyr*, to wind or twist, and the Cymric word *mêr*, water; or *gwyn*, Cymric, fair, white, *dior*, Cymric, water, and *mêr*, Cymric, a mere or water—Gwyn-dwr-mer. Morecambe Bay, which on three sides encloses the Cartmel district, is so called from the Cymric word *môr*, the sea, the Cymric word *cam*, crooked (a map of the bay will show how crooked the shores are),

and *bay*, English, a bay or inlet. The highest mountain in the Cartmel district is called "Gomershow," probably in remembrance of Gomer, the eldest son of Japhet, who led, as before said, the Celts from the plains of Shinar; the suffix *ho, hoo, how, haugh*, being Scandinavian for a hill or barrow. Possibly, however, the name of the hill may be "Gunnar's How," from the name of a Scandinavian chief or settler, Gunnar. Hampsfield Fell may perhaps be derived from the name of the second son of Noah, Ham; *foel, voel*, Cymric, a field or fell, or bare hill; and *fjeld*, Norse, a field or fell; repetitions in suffixes are far from uncommon, another instance of this occurring in the word Cartmel Fell: *mell* and *fell*, *moel* and *foel*, being synonymous terms, meaning a bare hill or mountainous ground—the letters *m* and *f* are convertible. Kentsbank is derived from the Cymric words *can, cain*, white, clear (referring to the river Kent), and another Cymric word *banc*, an eminence or rising ground; Kentsbank therefore is a place or residence on the banks of the Ken or Kent. Cattery Bank, a wood near Cart Lane from *cateri*, Cymric, a wide-spreading oak tree, and *banc*, Cymric, an elevation; the cutting north-west wind dwarfs all trees in this part. Raven Winder is derived from the Cymric words *rewyn*, a creek or drain, and *dyrwyn*, or *wyndyr*, to wind or twist about. Before the enclosure of Winder Moor, a creek twisted or turned in an extraordinary manner round both Winders, and ran out into Morecambe Bay, on the south side of Raven Winder Hall. Canon Winder is so called because probably it once belonged to some *capitular body*, or may be to the canons of the Priory of St. Mary of Cartmel. Peter Hill, near the Carke Station of the Furness Railway, is a corruption of the Cymric word *pentwyr* (*pen* a pointed hill, and *twr* a tower-like hill), or the Cymric word *pentwr* a pile or heap. Near Llanfihangel Cwmdru, in Wales, is a hill, near the church (tumulus-like), called "Pentyr-hill."

ROTHWAITE is derived from the Cymric word *rhos*, a moist place, a meadow or plain with water in or near it; and *thwaite*, Norse, a cleared piece of ground, that is, cleared of wood.

CASTLEHEAD
or
ATTURPILE CASTLE } From *castrum, castellum*, Latin, *caer*, Cymric, a camp or castle; and *heáfod, hefed heáf*, Anglo-Saxon a head or pinnacle. *Athwr*, Cymric, a mound or heap; *piil*, Belgic, *pile*, French, *pyle*, Dutch, *pila*, Anglo-Saxon, a mound or heap; and *castrum* or *castra*, a camp or castle.

STRIBERS This place, in the old Cartmel Church Book, is called "Stribus," the prefix of the name being probably derived from *is-tre*, or *is-tri*, Cymric, low (under the hills) house or dwelling; and the suffix from *bos*, Cymric, *bus*, Slavonic, a house or dwelling. *Is* before a Celtic word intensifies its signification; *is-tre, is-tri-bus*,

is a very low-lying dwelling—which Stribers certainly is. *Is-law*, Celtic, is below, *is-bourn*, a very little stream—Eastbourne.

MONGEON This place, in the old Cartmel Church Book, is called “Mongon,” being probably derived from *mon*, Cymric, an isolated place; and another Cymric word, *gwaun*, a mountain meadow, a clearing on the moor or mountain. The Cymric language would probably continue to be spoken in Cartmel, and the names of places remain in that language, up to the time at least when it was granted (A.D. 677) by Egfrid, King of Northumbria, to St. Cuthbert, “with all the Britons in it!”

MIRESIDE From *môr*, *myr*, Cymric, the sea; and *side*, Anglo-Saxon, *sida*, Old Norse, beside—beside the sea. Before the enclosure of Winder Moor or Marsh, the sea, at spring tides, flowed up to Mireside. Or the name may be derived from *môr*, Anglo-Saxon, a moor; and *side*, Anglo-Saxon, beside. Mireside is close to Winder Moor.

DOUTREN
or
DAUGHTREN

} From *dhû*, Cymric, dark or black, and *tiörn tjorn*, or *tjarn*, Norse, a tarn.

POOLBANK From *poll*, Cymric, a pool; and *banc*, Cymric, a bank. In the old Church Book of Cartmel, the name of the Pool family, of Poolbank, is spelled Pul or Pull.

WHITESTONE From *hwit*, Anglo-Saxon, *hvit*, Norse, white; and *stân*, Anglo-Saxon, *stein*, old German, a stone. This precipitous clay-slate rock has some very conspicuous patches of white on the face of it, probably white lichen; hence the name, “Whitestone.”

NEWBY BRIDGE In an old map of Lancashire of 1598, Newby Bridge is called “New Bridge,” so that some time previous to 1598, there was probably only a *ford* here. In the same map Penny Bridge is called “Crake *Ford*,” showing that there was no bridge there at that time.

STAVELEY From *stæf*, Anglo-Saxon, a staff or pole, and *leah*, Anglo-Saxon, an open forest glade or pasture. Probably the prefix of the name has reference to the staffs, staves, or poles set up to mark the two fords over the foot of Windermere, at the Landing and near Fell Foot. The name of the town of Stafford is from *stæf*, Anglo-Saxon, a staff, and *ford*, Anglo-Saxon, a ford—a staff set up to mark the ford. Leyland calls Lake Windermere “Wyndermere-Wath”—a name more applicable to one or both of these waths or fords at The Landing and Fell Foot.

TOWNHEAD AND
FELLFOOT

} The names of these two beautiful lake residences speak for themselves: the one is at the head of the township of Staveley, and the other at the foot of the fell.

- TOUTOP or TAUTUP...** This is a contraction of *the how*, or *hau top*—T' How or T' Haw Top—the hill top. The suffix *top* is also a Welsh, Gaelic, and Cornish word, meaning the same thing—the top.
- BLAECRAGBRIDGE.....** From *blaec*, *blaca*, Anglo-Saxon, black or dark coloured; *craig*, Cymric, a crag; and *brig*, *brycg*, Anglo-Saxon, a bridge; or the prefix may be *blaen*, Cymric, a point, extremity, or boundary—this bridge separating the two counties Westmorland and Lancashire.
- GRANGE** An out-lying farm of the Priory of St. Mary of Cartmel. All religious houses had these granges. The farmhouse may have been the old house with a draw-well and circular stairs, now occupied by Mr. George Jackson, in Grange.
- AYSIDE.....** From *ea*, Anglo-Saxon, water; and *side*, Anglo-Saxon and English, beside.
- AYSIDE TARN.....** From *ea*, Anglo-Saxon, water; *side*, Anglo-Saxon, beside; and *tiörn*, *tjörn*, *tjarn*, Norse, a tarn.
- BELMAN BECK.....** From *Bel* or *Baal*, the Sun God; *maen*, Cymric, a rock or mountain; *beca*, Anglo-Saxon, and *becker*, Norse, *bæc*, Danish, a rivulet. Some of the “maens” or piles of stones once on the hills near the place still remain, and are much the same as the one on Conistone Old Man (mountain)—called “Old Man,” a corruption of *yllt maen*, Cymric, a high rock or stone. Near to Coniston Old Man are many cairns or raises of stones, further evidence of the worship of the Sun God *Bel* or *Baal* in these “high places.” The Old Norse and Anglo-Saxon *bal*, a sacrificial fire, has reference to the sacrificial fires which used to be lighted up on these hills or high places.
- AYNSOME.....** From *ea*, Anglo-Saxon, water, and *holm*, Anglo-Saxon, an elevation in the midst of low ground—Easholm.
- ALLITHWAITE.....** Called in old charters of the time of Edward I. “Hailinethwaite;” the prefix being perhaps derived from the common Norse personal name *Halle*, and *Ing*, Norse for a son; the suffix *thwaite* or *thveit* being Norse for a piece of ground cleared of wood. *Hailinethwaite*, therefore, means Halle's son's clearing—a forest clearing. Or it may be derived from *hæling*, Anglo-Saxon, healing, and *thwaite*, Norse, a clearing, referring to the Holy Well (Healing Well) which is in this township of Allithwaite.
- OUTERTHWAITE.....** This is another clearing of wood lying beyond the Allithwaite clearing.
- FLOOKBURGH.....** From *flooc*, Anglo-Saxon, a flock or plaice, and *burh*, Anglo-Saxon, a town. This town had a charter, and enjoyed many privileges in former days. It was

famous for the flat fish, called "flook," particularly when the sea flowed up to the town, which was the case at spring tides even up to the enclosure of Winder Moor, about 1798.

- SANDGATE**.....From *sond* or *sand*, Anglo-Saxon, sand; and *geath*, Anglo-saxon, *gata*, Norse, a road or way; this being the public highway to the sea sands of the Morecambe estuary.
- CARKE**Perhaps a corruption of *Caer-ea*, the name of the beck which runs from Cartmel Church Town through it. Or from a famous thrall of the name of "Karkr," who accompanied one of the Norwegian vikings into these parts, and frequented *vics*, *wicks*, or creeks like this at Carke. The *r* final after a consonant, in nouns, is merely the sign of the nominative case—Cark or Kark would be *Karkr* in Norse.
- GRISEPOOL**.....From *grüis*, Scandinavian, a wild pig; and *pól*, Anglo-Saxon, *poll*, Cymric, a pool.
- GODDERSIDE**.....From *godre*, Cymric, a skirt or edge (of Grisepool); and *side*, Anglo-Saxon, *sida*, Norse, beside; two synonymous words, Cymric and Anglo-Saxon, for edge of, and side or beside.
- QUARRYFLAT**
or
QUARRELFLAT } There used to be considerable quarries of sandstone at Quarryflat. In all probability the stone used in the ornamental and many other parts of the Priory and Church of Cartmel was got at this place, on the sea shore, and hence the name "Quarryflat." The place is sometimes called "Quarrelflat." In Yorkshire squared stones are called "quarrelled stones." "Gudebourne at the Quarrele hede sall gette all the Quarrel att his owen coste."
- CAPESEAD**.....This word merely means the head of the cape jutting out into the Morecambe Estuary.
- FRITH**.....From *ffrwd*, Cymric, a stream or river; *fretum*, Latin, an arm of the sea; *firth*, Danish, or *fiörd*, *fjord*, Norse, a ford over an arm of the sea. The Danish *j* has the same sound as the English *y*. Firths of Forth, Clyde and Tay.
- BLACK SCARS**.....From *bleac*, *blaca*, Anglo-Saxon, black; and *skar*, *skjeer*, *sker*, *skjer*, *scaur*, Norse, a cliff.
- MEANHOUSE**
or
MEREHOUSE } From *maen*, Cymric, a rock or stone, and *næs*, *nesse*, Anglo-saxon, a point or promontory; or *mere* Anglo-Saxon, the sea, and *næs*, Anglo-Saxon, a promontory.
- LADY SYKE**From *lád*, Anglo-Saxon, a way or outlet for water; and *sich*, *sic*, Anglo-Saxon, a wet place; *siti*, Old Norse, a watercourse usually dry in summer.
- SKELLET HILL**.....From *scale*, Norse, a shepherd's hut; or *scaaler*, Norse, wooden booths; *hefed*, Anglo-Saxon, a head or promontory; and *hyl*, Anglo-Saxon, a hill. In dry summers the parched grass growing over the foundations

of the walls of small buildings on this hill shows where they have stood. In early times tenants were allowed by the lords of manors to erect *scales*, *scalingæ*, or huts, for temporary use when they were graving peats, or attending sheep and cattle on the moors in summer, but did not allow of these scales being occupied permanently. In Scotland these *scalingæ* are called "shealings."

KIRKETT
or
KIRKHEAD,

} From *cyrice*, Anglo-Saxon, *kirk*, Scandinavian, a church; and *hefed*, Anglo-Saxon, a head or promontory. In a grant of the time of King John, this rocky promontory is called "Kirk Poll." According to tradition there was a chapel at this place, and, in a deed which still exists, part of Kirkett is called "Chapel Lands," these and all Kirkett having been conveyed to the Fletchers of Raven Winder Hall, in the 17th century.

WYKE..... From *wic*, Anglo-Saxon, *vic*, Norse, a bay or little harbour of the vikings, creekers, or sea rovers. Sheltered as Wyke is from the prevailing north-west winds, by the rocky promontory of Humphrey Head, it would be a secure place for these marauders.

HUMPHREY HEAD... From *Humphrey*, a proper name; and *hefed*, Anglo-Saxon, a head or promontory jutting out into Morecambe Bay.

HOLYWELL..... From *hālic-weall*, Anglo-Saxon, a holy well. This is a much-noted medicinal spring. Well-worship or *welhoeorthunga*, as the Saxons called it, was quite common in Britain previous to the introduction of Christianity. Near to this Holy Well are two cavities in the mountain limestone rock, called "The Fairy Church" and "The Fairy Chapel;" and about three hundred yards to the north there used to be another well called "Pin Well," into which, in superstitious times, it was thought indispensable that all who sought health by drinking the waters of the Holy Well, should, on passing it, drop a pin; nor was this custom entirely given up till about the year 1804, when the Cartmel Commons' Enclosure Commissioners, on making a road to Rougham, covered up this "Pin Well." I have myself long ago seen pins in this well, the offerings, no doubt, of the devotees of that day!

ROUGH HOLM..... From *reoh*, *hreof*, Anglo-Saxon, rough; and *holm*, Anglo-Saxon, *holmr*, Norse, an elevated piece of land in a plain, or an island in a lake or the sea. Rough-holm is a soft conglomerate rock, much worn into cavities by the lashing of the waves of the sea. In and about Lake Windermere there are about fourteen or fifteen places called "Holm," chiefly islands in the lake or promontories—clear evidence of Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian possession in former days.

- WRAYSHOLM
or
RAISHOLM } From *reysa*, Old Norse, a pile of stones, a cairn, or erection (Wraysholm Tower); and *holm*, Anglo-Saxon, *holmr*, Norse, an elevated place in a plain.
- TEMPLAND..... This word is merely a contraction of *The Hemp Land*—T'-hemp-land.
- BIRKBY..... From *birce*, Anglo-Saxon, *birk*, Danish, a birch tree; and *bý*, or *býe*, Anglo-Saxon, *by*, *byr*, Scandinavian, a dwelling house or village.
- APULBURYHILL
a
tumulus-like mound } From *apul*, *apal*, *afal*, *aval*, Cymric, an apple; *beorh*, a barrow, and *hyl*, Anglo-Saxon, a hill, *Apal*, *afal*, *aval* and hence, perhaps, our word *evil*, and *do-evil* or *devil*. Our first parents called their second son "Abel," in remembrance of the *evil* arising from eating the apple of the tree of knowledge of good and evil. The apple in Gaelic is *abhal*, Manx *ooyl*, Old German *effel*, Modern German *apfel*, Lithuanian *apfal*, Servian *iablo*, Styrian and Carinthian *iablan*, Bohemian *gablon*, Runic *eple*, Little Tartary *apel*.
- MOUNT BERNARD..... So called by the monks of the Priory of St. Mary of Cartmel, after their tutelar Saint, St. Bernard.
- WELLKNOW..... From a large *well* or spring which used to be, and is yet, in the field adjoining the house; and *cnoll*, Anglo-Saxon, a hill, or knoll, on which the house stands.
- BIRKDAULT..... From *birce*, Anglo-Saxon, a birch tree; and *dault*, Old English, a cleared piece of ground in a wood.
- SLACK..... From *slac*, Anglo-Saxon, a hollow a valley or low place.
- EGGERSLACK.... From *égor*, Anglo-Saxon, the tide or head of the tide; and *slac*, Anglo-Saxon, a hollow place; alluding to the meadow, and brook therein, close to Eggerslack Wood (now the garden of the Grange Hotel), up which little stream the "eager," "boar," or head of the tide (Anglo-Saxon *egor*) according to tradition, used, before the construction of the sluice there, to rush up with a roar, as is the case in the Keir near Carnforth, where the "boar," on some occasions, especially at the equinoxes, advances up the river with a head three feet in height, and much noise.
- THORFINSTYE
or
THORPANSTYE } From *Thorfin* or *Torpin*, the name of a Norwegian viking, also of a Norse King of Dublin, as well as of a great landholder (of twelve manors) in these parts at the time of the Doomsday Survey; and *stige*, Anglo-Saxon, a hog or pig stye. The Saxons, Normans, and Norse, kept large herds of swine roaming about in the primeval forests, under swineherds, housing them in styes or enclosures, in winter. Or the suffix may be *sty*, Old Norse, *stig*, Anglo-Saxon, an ascending steep path; or perhaps, still more likely, the Cymric word for a residence—*ty*. *Thorfin's-ty*, or Thorfin's residence.
- BROUGHTON..... From *burh*, Anglo-Saxon, a town (perhaps a tything place); and *tūn*, Anglo-Saxon, an enclosure.

- HOWBARROW
or
HOOBARRA } From *ho*, *hoo*, Old Danish, a hill, *haugh*, *haugr*, Norse, a sepulchral mound or hill; *beorh*, *bearo*, Anglo-Saxon, a hill or barrow. Near to this hill are a number of small heaps of stones, now covered over with grass, probably small cairns. Many others were taken away to build stone fences with on the enclosure of the commons, about the end of last century.
- GATESIDE..... From *gata*, Scandinavian, *geath*, Anglo-Saxon, a road or street; and *side*, Anglo-Saxon, beside.
- GREENHURST..... From *gréne*, Anglo-Saxon, green; and *hyrst*, Anglo-Saxon, a round knoll or hill, or wooded hill.
- GIRSGARTH From *græs*, Anglo-Saxon, grass, or from *grīs*, Norse, a wild pig; and *geard*, Anglo-Saxon, *gardr*, Norse, an enclosure. A garden or enclosure in Icelandic is *grasgardr*: hence, perhaps, Girsgardr or Girsgarth. *Kyrkingardr*, Old Norse, a churchyard.
- BURNBARROW..... From *burne*, Anglo-Saxon, a stream or brook (perhaps Stribers Beck); and *beorh*, *bearo*, Anglo-Saxon, a mound or hill—referring to the adjoining hills. Or the prefix may be *biörn*, a Scandinavian chief—*Biörn-barrow*. *Biörn* is also Scandinavian for a bear.
- BACKBARROW..... From *baec*, Anglo-Saxon, back; and *beorh*, *bearo*, Anglo-Saxon, a hill or barrow. The village of Backbarrow is entirely surrounded by high hills, these hills being beyond or aback of the other barrows—Burnbarrow, Howbarrow, &c., &c.
- WARTBARROW
or
WARKBARROW } From *wrch*, Cymric, a round high hill; and *bearo*, or *beorh*, Anglo-Saxon, a barrow.
- FIDDLER HAW
or
FIDDLER HALL } From *fflor*, Cymric, *fithelere*, Anglo-Saxon, a fiddler; and *haugh*, Norse, a hill, or *heall*, Anglo-Saxon, a hall.
- FAIRRIGGE From *ffair*, Cymric, *fægr*, Anglo-Saxon, fair, and *hrycg*, Anglo-Saxon, a ridge.
- HASLERIGGE..... From *hæsl*, Anglo-Saxon, a hazel nut tree, and *hrycg*, Anglo-Saxon, a ridge.
- OVERRIGGE..... From *ar*, Cymric, *ofer*, Anglo-Saxon, over; and *hrycg*, Anglo-Saxon, a ridge.
- BROWEDGE..... From *breah*, Anglo-Saxon, a brow; and *ecg*, Anglo-Saxon, an edge.
- CHURCH TOWN..... From *ciric*, Anglo-Saxon, a church; and *tun*, Anglo-Saxon, a town.
- BARNGARTH..... From *bærn*, Anglo-Saxon, a barn; and *geard*, Anglo-Saxon *gardr*, Scandinavian, an enclosure.

ROPER FAMILY.

The family name of Roper, of Wood-Broughton is found throughout the earlier registers of the parish; their residence was the northern of the then three estates at Wood-Broughton; it was purchased from Mr. Richard Roper by Fletcher Rigge in 1829. Fletcher Rigge devised it to his only daughter, Mary, born in 1784, who married, in 1832, Lieut.-Col. Francis Philip Bedingfeld, of Thornton Lodge, near Northallerton; he died in 1841, and his widow died *sine prole* in 1851, bequeathing this estate, with all her other property, to her eldest nephew and heir-at-law, Henry Fletcher Rigge (v. page 467). On the back of the Ropers' house at Wood-Broughton, now occupied by Captain C. G. Rigge, R.N., are these dates—

W R
1724

R
W * E
1737

The family of Roper is now represented by Thomas Roper, Esq., of Gawith Field, Ulverston, eldest son of Richard Roper; and by William Oliver Roper (Mayor of Lancaster in 1870), who represents a younger branch of the same family.

BARROW AND SPENCER FAMILIES.

The Barrow and Spencer families, of Abbot Hall and Allithwaite, have long been resident in the Parish of Cartmel, their names being recorded in most parts of the registers in Cartmel Church, and also as sidesmen of the parish, as early even as 1597; indeed, previous to the dissolution of religious houses, the Barrow family must, in all probability, have been resident in the district, for on the famous Bowness Church Window—believed to have been obtained from Cartmel Priory Church—there is, on one of the lower compartments, the effigy of “Willm Plo....P’or of Kyrkmel,” and close adjoin-

ing, the effigies of five or six Cartmel monks, out of the mouth of one of which there issues a label, and on it is still legible the name of "William Baraye." The representatives of the Barrow and Spencer families are the Rev. William Postlethwaite Rigg, B.A., St. John Lee Rectory, Northumberland, and the Rev. Thomas Rigg, B.A., incumbent of Flookburgh. The ancient residence of the Barrow family was Abbot Hall, which place I now find did not belong to the Spencers, though these two families were very closely connected and near neighbours.

THE END.

IN CONCLUDING this rather lengthy account of the Parish of Cartmel, I venture to claim for the district I am writing about, all the honor to which it may be entitled, and that cannot be inconsiderable, as the place where *the very first iron vessel ever built* was designed and constructed, and that too by one of its own parishioners, John Wilkinson, of Castlehead, called afterwards "The Great Iron Master," now about one hundred and twenty-two years ago—(such having been my chief object in communicating this and other matter regarding Cartmel to *Mr. Smiles*, the popular writer, in 1861); and to add further that this small vessel, which truly may be said to have been "the parent" of all the iron vessels ever built—"the *iron* walls of Old England" not excepted—after being long disused on the canal John Wilkinson had cut for it into the Witherslack Peatmoss, laid for years nearly covered with mud at the bottom of the river Winster, near to or in Helton Tarn. There are some few persons still living who remember having seen it lying there.

"Tempus omnia revelat; tandem sit surculus arbor."

ADDENDA AND ERRATA.

<i>Page.</i>	<i>Line.</i>	
4 -	6 & 17	For <i>Lindisfarne</i> read <i>Lindisfarne</i>
8 -	1	For <i>Thore</i> read <i>Ketel</i>
9 -	18	For <i>Richard I.</i> read <i>King John</i> ; and in the same line omit <i>for his first wife</i> ; and two lines forward omit <i>and for his second wife Eleanor the daughter of King John</i>
10 -	21	Omit the word <i>first</i>
15 -	34	For <i>sergeantry</i> read <i>sergeanty</i>
17 -	32	For <i>boundries</i> read <i>boundaries</i>
18 -	6	It is stated that Sir James Harrington and his brother forfeited the Hornby Castle estates, which is incorrect; these estates descended to the two daughters of Sir John Harrington, who was killed at the battle of Wakefield, one of whom (Ann) married Edward Stanley, Lord Monteagle, and the other (Elizabeth). William Stanley of Melling. Both Sir James and Sir Robert Harrington were attainted, but it was for aiding Lambert Simnel, 1st Henry VII.
19 -	5	Lord Monteagle, it is stated, <i>had, by his first wife, no issue</i> ; this is an error, <i>he had several children by her, but they all died young</i>
19 -	27	After the words <i>Sir William Harrington</i> , erase the rest of the sentence, and read, <i>who was Standard-Bearer at the battle of Agincourt</i> ; and at line 29, instead of <i>and two</i> read, <i>there being two</i>
24 -	3	For <i>about 1764</i> read <i>in 1777</i>
24 -	24	For <i>past</i> read <i>passed</i>
26 -	9 & 14	For <i>quoir</i> read <i>choir</i> , and wherever the word <i>quoir</i> is used
33 -	33 & 37	For <i>tenantes</i> read <i>tenentes</i>
33 -	36	For <i>Wood Broughton</i> read <i>Broughton Hall</i>
50 -	8	For <i>kill</i> read <i>skill</i>
75 -	29	<i>George Preston</i> , not <i>Christopher Preston</i> , built Holker Hall
75 -	19	For <i>Rowlnson</i> read <i>Raolinson</i>
112 -	7	This pension was granted to the heirs of Admiral Sir William Penn during the administration of Mr. Pitt.
121 -	35	For 1764 read 1777
142 -	8	For <i>sixteenth</i> read <i>seventeenth</i>
142 -	16	For <i>points</i> read <i>pieces</i>
142 -	29	After <i>Gillsland</i> add <i>and Halton</i>
144 -	12 & 26	For <i>points</i> read <i>pieces</i>
144 -	27	For <i>budgets</i> read <i>bougets</i>
144 -	30	After <i>Gillsland</i> add <i>and Halton</i>

Page. Line.

- 151 - 22, 24, 27 & 28, For *Colyseum* read *Coliseum*
 162 - 24 For *reeves* read *reeves*
 163 - 13 Instead of *for burying* read *for not burying*
 176 - 7 For 22nd read 21st; and at line 19, for 23rd read 22nd
 176 - 32 Instead of *had warlike* read *had had warlike*
 177 - 18 For 23rd read 22nd
 192 - 34 Instead of *he curate and schoolmaster of Staveley was*, read *he was curate and schoolmaster of Staveley*
 201 - 2 Instead of *limestone rock* read *clayslate and limestone rocks*
 201 - 34 Instead of *Tbr, Celtic*, read *Torr, Gadhelic*
 202 - 6 Instead of *Celts* read *Gadhelic Celts*
 205 - 6 Instead of *celebrees* read *celebres*
 208 - 16 For *Hampden* read *Hampton*
 214 - 36 For *D'Angoulesne* read *D'Angoulesme*
 220 - 26 For *Broseley* read *Bradley*
 228 - 11 Instead of *it* read *he*
 224 - 35 William Marshall the Younger was Son-in-law of King John
 544 - 34 For *emperesses* read *empresses*
 246 - 22 For *undecim* read *undecimum*
 252 - 15 For *Cambden* read *Camden*
 266 - 7 For *Killstone estate, how paid for*, read *Mortgage on Killstone estate, how paid off*
 277 - 29 For *grandson* read *son*
 301 - 11 For *manes* read *lares*
 335 - 27 For 1790 read 1799
 354 - 6 For 1824 read about 1845
 416 - 35 For *fne* read *five*
 420 - 19 For *Hodbarrow* read *Howbarrow*
 431 - 3 For *Sir William Lowther* read *Sir Thomas Lowther, Bart*
 442 - 16 For 1565 read 1665
 483 - 18 After the words *his relative*, insert *William Bonville, commonly called "Lord Harrington"*
 492 - 36 After *Sir Fletcher Norton* insert *or his son Fletcher*
 495 - 8 Dele *Esquire*
 495 - 6 For *in Little Strickland* read *in that part of Westmorland*
 500 - 4 For *issue* read *and had issue*

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